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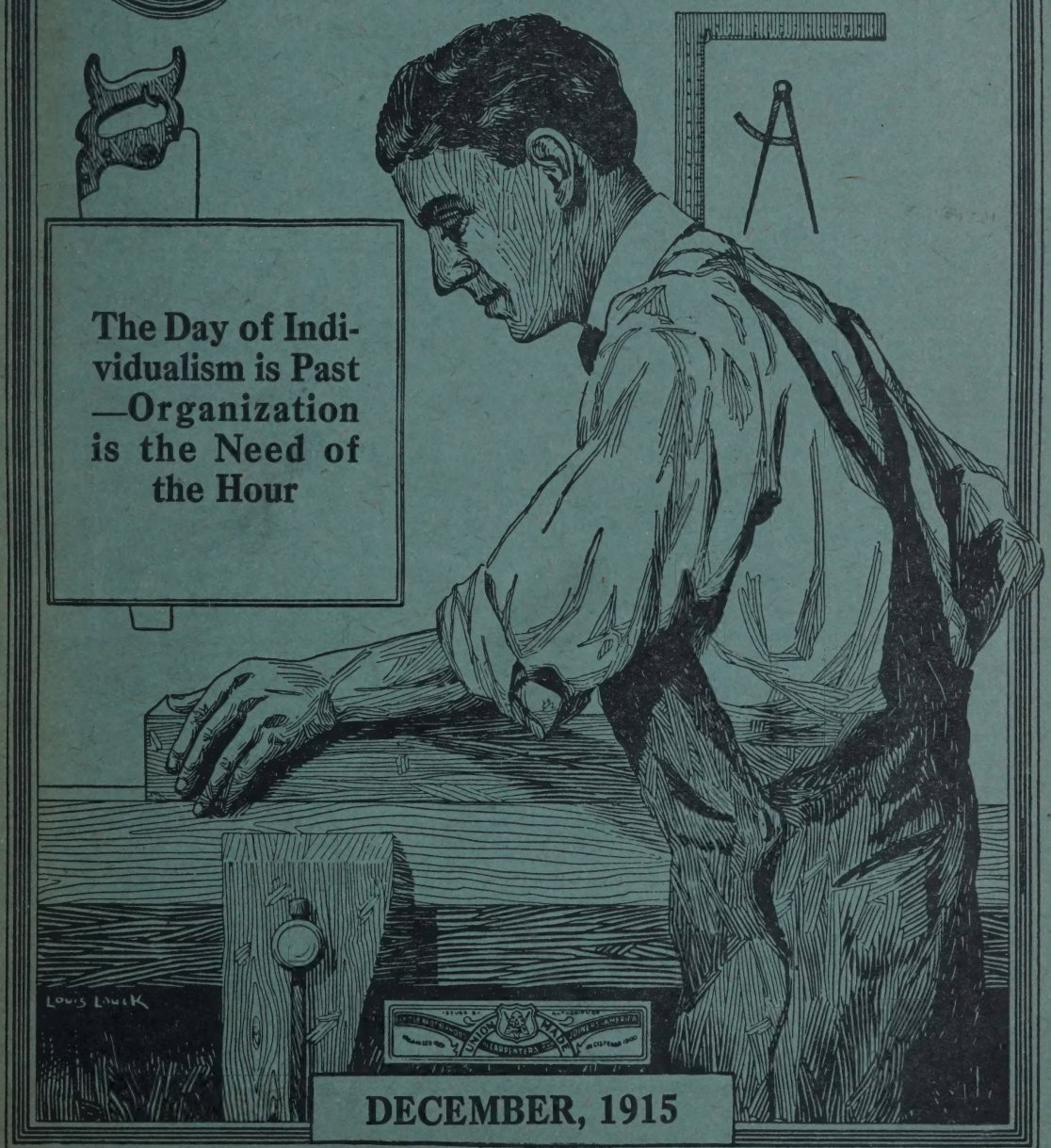

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., as Provided for by Section 13 of Its Constitution, Which Reads as Follows: The General Secretary "Shall Publish the Official Journal on the 15th of Each Month, Giving Therein All Business of the Local Unions, and Mail a Copy of Same to the Home Address of Each Member."

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Christmas Sentiment

When the crimson Christmas sunset glows brightly in the west,
And the friends we love the best are by our side;
When hunger has been slaken by the good things just partaken,
And all thoughts of care and worry are denied;
Then the world seems good to live in and appears in rosy hue,
And hearts expand with warmth and good cheer—
What a godsend and a blessing, what a splendid dream come true,
Could that Christmas feeling last throughout the year!

We could fill with fellow-feeling the labor of each day,
We could make each other's path of life less hard;
We could calm contending passions and drive dull care away,
And our toil would be a pleasure—and unmarred
By the ceaseless fret and worry that sap the joy of life
And leave less trace of laughter than of tears.
Oh! much could be accomplished, without turmoil and strife,
Could the Christmas spirit last throughout the years!

—P. J. DOYLE.

INDUSTRIAL BENEFICENCE

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)

IT is the natural effort of capital to obtain the highest possible returns from its investments as it is of labor to derive the greatest benefit from its industry and ability. Therefore, shall we believe comparisons are odious where it is asked whether organized capital is more beneficent to the working masses than is organized labor, especially since there is before us two causes which claim to be for the good of wage earners and our fellow beings in general.

Whether he belongs to a labor organization or not, some over-zealous workingman, as he takes his own interest to heart, may, perhaps, insist that capital is no true friend to laboring people since it aims to be their master, but, in the logic of things, neither is master over the other, though it is true capital's generosity rises to the service only when it receives the lion's share.

The real comparison rests upon capital's methods to obtain that share, and invariably these seek to thwart organized labor's efforts, through its organizations, to aid wage earners in bettering their industrial conditions and in obtaining and promoting relief from wrong and oppression hidden in unjust laws, unequal toil and inadequate wages.

Fortunately these methods are known to organized labor. Unfortunately the public and liberally disposed employers are in ignorance or are deceived by a specious philanthropy which subtly conceals the sordidness of ingratitude and avarice. There is no beneficence either in such methods or such philanthropy.

It is not to be disputed that capital's gain is largely made up by increasing the selling price to the purchaser and consumer and in lessening the buying figure paid the manufacturer and producer, as also in holding and trimming down the wage scale so close that it is almost impossible to lay by an emergent surplus. Thus is its enormity compounded, for the small dealer, consumer and manufacturer is benefitted by no such arbitrary process, but rather forced to yield to this syndicating power of the kings of coin.

The European war has unquestionably created an extraordinarily large demand for labor, especially in lines of heavy manufactures, munitions of war and war accessories and requisites. The number of employes is greater and the aggregate sum necessary to meet the pay rolls larger, but the general standard of wage scale remains unincreased.

While it is true that the colossal war loan will be largely spent in the United States, it is apprehended that the enormous pay roll here, and what will go to other countries, will cut into so much cash that our money markets may be menaced; and there are serious grounds for the apprehension, inasmuch as the huge loan is understood to rest upon bond, bank and transferable securities liable to meet a credit mobilier fate; indeed, many of our more cautious financiers are asserting that the condition is such that eventually home production, manufacture and construction and industrial success will be undermined unless a wonderful volume of current money is created to ward off a crisis that may be disastrous to all lines of labor and living.

Should such a crisis come, it is almost certain we shall find the money kings have provided themselves with feathered luxuries and straw beds for the toilers. Labor is not looking at the cause or causes of the war, but its eyes are not closed to this possible ultimate of hard deprivation and oppressiveness. Under present conditions we cannot even anticipate that capital will show a generosity so great to the working people that they will be able to build better homes, and protect themselves against a higher cost of living.

Not yet dead is the junior John D. Rockefeller's declarations before a con-

gressional committee of his unalterable opposition to the miners' union, a stand that was considered a leading cause for the bloodshed in Colorado.

His great companies, oil and mining, were recently named by the Financial Record in a long list of corporations whose employes numbered in 1913, 228,906 and in 1914, 221,025, a decrease of 35.7 per cent. The pay roll of the corporations named aggregated in 1913, $351,602.87 while in the following year the aggregate was $206,176.55—an astounding decrease—"And this," adds the Record "is in the face of the fact that Standard Oil subsidiary shares paid a greater dividend in 1914 than 1913." Certainly not mystifying in view of the heavy wage decrease.

"The blame," says Robert Hunter, the noted sociological and industrial writer, "for disorders and outrages incidental to strikes, is usually laid on the laboring man, but there are hundreds of agencies in the United States which are under pay of the money kings and are employing thousands who are to those kings what vassals were to medieval dukes and princes." Evidently Mr. Hunter speaks knowingly, as the congressional committee investigating the Michigan copper miners' strikes, heard the testimony of detectives confessing to instructions "to make business by inciting riots among strikers," even to "using thugs thieves, incendaries, dynamiters, perjurers, gunmen, strike breakers, fuse fixers and evidence makers." And it developed that these detectives "were paid by corporations."

Is it not reasonable and consistent to say: it is real and true friendship to elevate toiling humanity since the present is an age of free and earnest inquiry into their industrial condition, for thinking men have begun to send keen, searching questions alike to capital and to labor, having detected so much ingratitude on the part of the former and so many hardships borne by the latter.

"Especially in vast affairs," said a noted prelate during a terrific labor strike in his home city, "the present builds upon the past and turns to the future. We should be calm, considerate and friendly; but are we not in a savage, barbarous and uncivilized age when rule and power ruthlessly tramples down and oppresses toiling man. I charge you not to be rioters but in the calmness of human and humane concern, duty will combine for industrial betterment, and, if necessary, use a brandishing sword of metal made, however, of truth and justice. Be not disheartened. Call forth the wisdom of love, beneficence and persuasion, but be strong in the power of your might for then will you have the greatest moral strength that God gives to man."

With this spirit organized labor is filled. It is generous and it asks: "Is there any generosity, and beneficence, in that element which is growing almost fabulously wealthy by enslaving those or that which brings it its wealth?" Speak bravely and draw an honest comparison.

THINKING IS WORTH SOMETHING IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

(By Frank Duffy.)

DON'T allow anyone to do your thinking for you. Do it yourselves. When you arrive at definite conclusions, be guided thereby. Here are some questions upon which you may find it worth while to ponder:

Did you ever stop to think that as an individual you are weak, but united with your fellow men you are strong and powerful and can accomplish much?

Did you ever stop to think that the victories won by our forefathers resulted from and through united effort and action?

Did you ever stop to think that you must be a soldier in the battle of life?

Do you know that the battle is usually with the strong?

The Carpenter

Do you know that your bosses only want you for the labor they can get out of you, and that when you fail to turn out a full day's work you are no longer wanted?

If you have not thought of these things before, it is time you should do so now, therefore I say once more, Don't allow anyone else to do your thinking for you.

Ask yourselves the questions, Should we organize? Should we co-operate? Should we affiliate? Should we stand together in our every-day battles?

The answer comes back to you, clear and distinct, "Yes."

We live in an age of organization. No one denies that fact. We live in an age of trusts, combines, corporations, companies, firms, etc. The day of individualism is past and gone never to return.

As an individual you are out of the running, you are isolated and alone, you are lost in the maelstrom of the world's affairs. To save yourself, you must unite with your fellow-man, you must co-operate with him, and you must fight as you never fought before; otherwise, your condition in life will be worse than that of the serfs of old.

The greatest duty a working man owes to himself and to those dependent upon him, is to unite with the union of his craft or calling.

The benefits derived from this act are manifold and their value cannot be counted in dollars and cents. It will give a man more spirit, grit and determination, it will give him an insight into the cares of his fellow-man, it will tend to broaden his mind and make him more generous in his opinions of others, it will relieve him of much of his worries and contentions, it will protect him in his daily toil through life, and after death it will take care of his loved ones. The union will prove to him, in time, its worth.

The trade union is the best form of organization that has ever been devised to protect the interests of the working man from the rapacity and greed of employers. It has already proven its worth and value to its members. Then, why hold back from joining it? Why object to it? Why oppose it? It is your only salvation in your daily toil; then let our watchword be "Organize," until every man who works for a living is within the ranks.

"All ye who toil to live, to this take heed,
Free-born Americans, arise, be men!
And ere unsettled tides shall turn again
Unite—Prepare against the future's need,
Get ready now to meet the tryant—greed.
Fraternal love was never spent in vain,
In union's strength let reason kindly reign
To give the world our best in thought and deed.
Whatever selfish Mammon's minions say,
Experience proves there is but one safe way
For labor's self-protection—Then be wise
And lose no time; let all hands organize—
Let common interest bind for mutual good
All workingmen in Union's Brotherhood."

OVERCOMING DEFECTS IN BUILDING WORK

(By Warfield Webb.)

ANY conscientious man is eager to see the removal of all such obstructions as will in any way mar the progress of his industry. He realizes that there should be concerted action against faulty construction in all respects. This is applicable to all lines and to every branch of the industry, more particularly so where there is a demand for greater care. The results of careless or wilful neglect are sure to bring censure upon him, but more often

upon the man for whom he has been working. He must realize that the dangers consequent upon his neglect are sure to bring with them serious consequences. Carpenters, contractors and every man who is in any way connected with the building industry should do his work well.

Anyone who has made a study of the subject understands that many fires are directly traceable to ineffectual work. Leaks, ill-fitting doors and windows, sagging floors, ill-placed frames, warped interior finish, locks that will not work, bulging casements, and what not, can be traced to inferior stock and careless labor. This may be looked upon by some as of little consequence. It may be passed from one to the other, and the blame finally laid upon the shoulders of the millmen, but does this improve matters? If there has been inferior mill work used, who is to bear the consequences of this phase of the subject? Is not the contractor to be accused of neglect? Does he willingly do his work with stock he knows to be below the proper standard, and which will not give satisfaction?

This condition of affairs is sometimes permitted with the excuse that it is none of their business. The owner should pay only for the best. But he naturally leaves this to the man who is doing his work. He trusts him, and while he wants to save what is possible in the cost of construction he is not likely to permit flagrant abuse of a privilege that the builder often has in his power to correct. We have all seen examples of this. We see them every day, and the results are self-evident. The cost in repairs during the first few years by far offset the original cost in the purchase of first-class materials, and in having the work done by competent men, artisans who regard their work as of the highest importance.

This is the way in which this matter should be viewed. It is not a topic that should be passed over with a wave of the hand. We should feel it our duty to see that whatever we undertake is carried out to the very best of our ability. This cannot be more than is demanded of any man. It is only what we would expect and require from others. If we have work to be done, we demand that it be of the highest order. We pay for that kind of service, and we should obtain it.

In connection with the inferior kind of building material found in much of our work we have an effective remedy at hand to overcome this obstacle and insure first-class work. No mill owner is going to sell a builder inferior stock if he will fight against such treatment. He will be careful of the kind of stock he sends when he realizes that the builder will be likely to reject it and purchase his supplies elsewhere. There is an eagerness to seek men whose trade is worth while. The men who operate many active millwork and other plants realize this to the fullest. They cannot or will not risk losing business with methods that are anything but gratifying to the men to whom they sell.

Of course, doubt will often exist and it may not always be possible to inspect the stock that is sent for every job and again there is the possibility that while the heads of the building firm may be eager to please, there are times when the employes are careless and will slip in an inferior lot of stock, and this may "get by" before it is discovered. So the plan that is adopted by careful builders is to look over the stock and so avoid the possibility of losses, complaints and other objectionable aftereffects caused by placing poor stock in the building.

The man who has the satisfaction of dealing with a first-class builder will never again hire or recommend the man who is careless. If he has suffered once at his hands it is far from likely that he will ever after say a good word in his favor. You know of similar instances, and you doubtless realize that the consequences of this kind of work is always disastrous although it is a comparatively easy matter to overcome the obstacles that lie in the pathway of the careless man.

To really overcome the dangers and the defects which enter into all kinds of construction work there must be care and determination to do one's best, regardless of consequences, and what the cost may be. A man naturally wants his work to be his drawing card for more work and his claim for recognition. Can he hope to realize this without doing his utmost to make it a fact? If we are not willing to do our level best in order to have our labors count, we can have small hope that the public will become our staunch friends.

PLUCK AND LUCK

(By H. B. Moyer.)

IF at any time you take a notion to do a little foreign missionary work at home by teaching your pet shirt and collar mauler the English language, don't start him off on words of similar spelling like "through" and "rough," because about the time you are painstakingly explaining that one is pronounced t-h-r-o-o and the other r-u-f-f the Hon. Mr. Yet-one-lung is apt to be busy heaving pressing irons in your esteemed direction. And no one would blame him, either, albeit it is to the gentleman who invented and patented the language we claim our very own that the chunks of compressed metal should be presented.

Take the words "pluck" and "luck," for example—why should words of such extremely close family resemblance in point of spelling and pronunciation, and such vast difference in meaning, have been manufactured? If everybody had lots of time to dope out their respective meanings they wouldn't do so badly, but this is a hustle-bustle, jump up and dig yourself a living era, consequently they become hopelessly jumbled up in the shuffle, and a lot of folks say luck when they should say pluck, and vice versa, but mostly "versa vice." We are justified in claiming that the English language is a far better one than the Chinese, but even so a lot of the former is Chinese to many who have been raised on it from infancy.

To begin with, take the fellow who is always howling about his bad luck. Ninety-nine and seven-eighths times it isn't his luck that's so conspicuously absent as his pluck. What he lacks, in most cases, is plain old-fashioned gumption, and if a fellow hasn't any pluck how does he know that he lacks luck? One never knows his luck till he tries it.

Mr. Man-Without-A-Card in all probability bewails his luck every time he hauls that skinny pay envelope of his across the counter of a Saturday night; and the extra hour or two hours, or more of work that he puts in every day don't sit very well, either. They can't sit well. Nothing rests well on an empty stomach. Not that all non-union mechanics are exactly starved, but it is worth recording that a lot of them would be eating even less frequently than they do if organized labor hadn't pulled non-union wages up one peg while union wages went up at least three pegs; and also that many more of them would be eating three full, man-sized meals each day if they had invested in union tickets when said tickets first became really fashionable. And they could do a whole lot worse, right now, than buying for themselves some good union cards. It would be far more manly to jump in and give evidence that some of the pluck that their Creator gave them at the beginning still exists by helping to overcome the obstacles which the unscrupulous employer throws in the path of the working man who is trying to procure something better out of life than a bare existence—far more manly than to sit up on their haunches and bewail their lack of luck.

Webster tells us that luck is a casual event or accident. Pluck, he defines as "heart, courage, spirit." The man, therefore, who depends on luck to get him anything is not unlike a fish looking skyward waiting for a worm to drop

from the clouds. How much better to be a man than a fish! To stand up for one's rights, to toady to no one, and to be at no man's mercy!

No fair minded man can honestly say that the employers of this or any other country have ever voluntarily done the square thing by their employes, and no one will ever be able to say so, either. The workingman will get what he ekes out by his zeal in forwarding the labor movement and nothing more. The cry of the employer the world over is not "fair play to all," but "dividends for me." Organized labor has no quarrel with the employer over the mere word "dividends." Without dividends there would be no business and consequently no work, but when Mr. Employer says "dividends for me alone!" then he immediately starts a stirring argument.

To have the courage of one's convictions is a fine thing, but to act accordingly is far better. Surely of the aggregation of men who have not taken out cards there must be a large percentage intelligent enough to realize that the employer who fights labor unions in order to keep wages down and hours up is no friend of the working classes at large. Why, then, do they not act in accordance with their convictions? Is it that they are waiting for a sudden turn of luck to entirely remodel the make-up of the average employer, to make black white, as it were; or do they just lack backbone enough to break away from tradition which is the god of things as they are?

In due time, no doubt, all the heathens of No-Card Island will have been converted to the union faith. Meanwhile let's explain to all of them that we can tell the difference between luck and pluck. There's a difference!

INDUSTRIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION?

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

WHICH is the right term to use, industrial education or technical education, and what is it anyway? Is it something so big that the carpenters cannot understand it? I would not be a bit surprised if it was; I would not be surprised if it was harder to understand than anyone thinks.

Webster says "Industrial, pertaining to industry;" "the industrial arts, industrial classes," says the Standard.

Webster says "Industrial school, a school for teaching one or more branches of industry." "Technical education means that those who are engaged in industry should have a trained intelligence and understanding of the special industries they enter as bread winners," says the Standard. I believe that is the best answer I have yet seen.

It should be more than an education to win bread, it should be an education to make better homes, better towns, better communities, better people, better conditions all around, it should not only educate one to win bread but enable him to win other things as well, such as pleasure, plenty and prosperity.

Education has been the dream of the world for ages. In a measure this dream is coming true, for we are getting better general education throughout the land than ever before. Yet practical, industrial and technical education is only in its infancy. Through technical education the world will be raised to a higher standard than has ever even been dreamed of.

Technical education, whatever it has been in the past, what it is at the present or what it will be in the future may be hard for anyone to answer, but my opinion is that regardless of how little we have known of it in the past we will know a good deal more about it soon. In the coming generation it will do more to enlighten and benefit the toiling masses than our former system of public education.

Years ago young men would feel me out on the subject of industrial education, men who were mysteriously trav-

eling over the country, creating an interest in technical education, in a kind of a secret way. It was hard to tell just what was at the bottom of it, but anyway a technical school was started here and there and undoubtedly some of them did a lot of good where others were failures.

Just what good these schools accomplished is not known and may never be known. The people are taking them under control and are making laws to do this training in the public schools. When they are fairly established and in working order and the great army of the toiling masses really learn their worth they will be a blessing to the nation.

Technical education for the toiling masses properly applied as it should be through the public schools means the elevation of mankind.

GREEKS AND THEIR GIFTS

(By Grant Hamilton)

During the temporary cessation of the activities of the uplifters and philanthropists, who are waiting for the decision of the United States Supreme Court upon the constitutionality of minimum wage legislation, it will be profitable for the wage earners to consider carefully the nature of such legislation—to consider the source from which come these insistent demands for minimum wage legislation.

The heart and core of the movement is a group of professional social regulators who wish "to do things for (or to) the poor wage earners," and who, while arranging their halos, feel a fine glow of personal gratification in helping the unfortunate. In addition to this professional group there is a coterie of employers of unusual discernment and keen appreciation of the policies that will best promote "their" interests, which has given its endorsement to the regulation of wages in private employment by legislation. This in itself ought to be sufficient to arouse concern among wage earners, who are the persons most vitally interested in higher wages. Workers ought to receive higher wages—they must receive higher wages—but is there no other way than that arranged for manipulation by uplifters and those of like predilection?

There is another way by which betterment may come into the lives of those who do the world's work—through organization. By organization the changes that come into the working conditions of the workers correspond to the development within the lives of the workers. As the wage earner catches a vision of better things he reaches out to make them real. He himself grows in initiative, in assurance and in resourcefulness.

Organization develops character. It develops in the workers a knowledge and an appreciation of their power. It teaches them their rights and reveals their opportunities. It develops insistence and resistance.

The general establishment of regulation of wages and hours of work by governmental agencies will foster and induce dependence. It is conducive to inaction—to expecting some outside authority to take the initiative in correcting wrongs, preventing injustice and to assume responsibility for existing conditions. It deprives the wage earners of direct responsibility and power to regulate matters which vitally concern their lives and their welfare.

A peculiar danger threatens the wage earners of the United States in minimum wage legislation. Under our scheme of government the courts are ultimately the agents to which is entrusted the rights and the liberties of the people. This makes the courts the most powerful single governmental element.

The wage earners have had some bitter experiences with having the courts interpret industrial relations. Their assumption of the right to issue injunctions to regulate labor relations in industrial disputes and their interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act so as to out-

law labor organizations and make criminal their normal activities, are warnings against empowering courts with authority to control industrial relations through court reviews and court decisions upon rulings and awards of labor commissions.

After having for years been hampered and injured by injunctions that forbade men to strike, to picket, to pay strike benefits, to meet peacefully to discuss their wrongs and methods of securing relief; after having been denied by the courts constitutional and necessary rights; after the many judicial decisions and opinions that have either directly or indirectly declared that the labor power of workers is necessary to the employers' right to do business, and since the right to do business has been interpreted as a property right, the labor power of employes has been made subject to all the regulations and interpretations intended for property.

After all these experiences, are wage earners willing to delegate to government agencies control over wages and hours of work?

Under the American system, therefore, to delegate authority to governmental agencies is to agree to place ultimate control in the judiciary. Every such agency is infected with the American exaltation of the judiciary—every committee and every commission adopts the customs, the spirit and the methods of the judiciary. Wherever minimum wage legislation has been adopted court review has been provided in almost every case.

The wage earners of California have been somewhat dazzled by the virtues imputed to the legislative method of promoting their welfare. Though they firmly opposed minimum wage legislation, yet they inclined favorably to an 8-hour day in private employment. The recent attempt of California employers to secure control over apprentice regulation through the pernicious open-shop bill is a forceful demonstration of how susceptible legislative regulation is to manipulation by employers.

During the last session of the Utah Legislature an attempt to lengthen the work day in the mines came within an eyelash of being successful. The measure did unanimously pass the state senate, and was about to be railroaded through the house when a friend of labor objected, thereby affording opportunity for the workers to be heard in opposition to the infamous scheme, with the result that the measure was defeated.

The union printers of Sydney, Australia, are facing a serious situation. A decision has been rendered by the judge of an Industrial Arbitration Court, permitting apprentices to be indentured solely to operate linotype machines, thus destroying the apprenticeship regulations of the union, which provided opportunity for a thorough course of instruction and experience in every division of the composing room.

These experiences ought to convince the wage earners that they can trust their welfare only to economic action.

To be sure, organization, with its concomitant of benefits, does not yet embrace all of the workers, but the remedy for that is more organization. Let all skill, thought and resources be devoted to the work of organization, and none be lost in vain search for magic quick methods, and the new life in the cause of labor will bring wonderful impetus and development to the organized labor movement.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE WAR

The report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council to the San Francisco Convention contained lengthy reference to the European war and outlined its effect upon the labor movement in the following language:

The past year has been one of particular stress for the labor movement, testing its power and its practical efficiency. Like every other organization the labor movement has found itself confronted in its various relationships by war condi-

tions and war difficulties. At the outbreak of the war there came a great catastrophic upheaval, when the activities and policies of peace were suddenly sundered and Europe was plunged into an atmosphere of fighting and destruction.

Men's thought and efforts had been centered upon progress, upon the development of civilization and upon the conservation of human life and the enlargement of opportunities for human development. With the declaration of war, almost in an instant everything was changed, the course and purpose of organized society were changed to further the purpose of destruction and to serve war needs. Skill of men's minds and muscles, knowledge and scientific invention, progress of all the ages were put at the service of the armies and navies engaged in the terrific conflict, destroying human life with unparalleled effectiveness. It seemed as though Europe had suddenly gone mad; all of the agencies to which had been entrusted the welfare and the progress of humanity were suddenly made helpless. But after the period of almost paralyzed horror had passed, we began to devise ways by which we could control the convulsion following the war and utilize even war conditions for human betterment. The period of readjustment enabled us as a nation to adapt ourselves so as to organize upon a basis that would enable us to protect the citizens of our own nation.

The working people have been those who have suffered most from these changes. During that period of wonder and horror that followed the beginning of the war many of the workers were suddenly left without the means of earning a livelihood; left to struggle on as best they could for themselves and those dependent upon them, although they had not been able to provide out of their scanty wages to meet such an emergency. Industries throughout the country struggled on for a time in a halting sort of fashion and some stopped. The commerce that was prepared to meet the needs of peace was wasted in the war situation. There followed a period of depression which meant to the workers of our country unemployment of such a serious nature that thousands were facing starvation. Yet, in the midst of all of this confusion, this turmoil, uncertainty and even despair, there was one agency upon which the workers fixed their trust and hope, the one agency that was appealed to by the toilers and the oppressed, not only of this but of the nations that were suddenly submerged in the European war.

The labor movement has done much in the crisis of the European war, but it has been hampered by lack of funds. The same obstacle is felt in carrying out ideals and plans for greater helpfulness in all international relations.

This agency remained because it was founded for an unselfish purpose, because it did not exist for the hope of gain, because all of its efforts were bent upon the protection and assistance of human beings. The labor movement owes its existence to the needs of men. It expresses their hope for the future. It continues because it meets the needs of the people, and it maintains its power and its vigor in proportion as it keeps itself free from the agencies of greed and of selfish interest that would use it to further their own purposes or would weaken it to eliminate its opposition. In this country as the desires of men increase and are more urgent, the need for the labor movement becomes greater. In the period of distress and disrupture that followed, men's thoughts and men's hopes were turned to the labor movement of America. Whether organized or unorganized, they knew they could depend upon that organization to help them in their time of need.

In the time of peace, the labor movement is the constructive force in the industrial world which brings system, organization and opportunity for progress into industrial relations between employers and employes. It is the democratic medium by which the toiler can work out their problems, remedy wrongs and secure for themselves ever increasing opportunity for better living.

Industrial organization is now upon too large a scale to permit of haphazard methods and disorganized conditions in any of its relations. Employers have found that their interest in industry must be very highly systemized if they are to survive in the struggle with their competitors. Employes cannot remain a helpless disorganized mass with inarticulate wants and needs if they are not to be crushed and maimed by the strong organized forces in industry. Such inhumane and unwise policy would result in reducing the workers to a condition for which only industrial revolutions and rebellions would secure betterment, protection or justice. Such a policy is not worthy of an enlightened nation. It is subversive to all ideals of industrial progress or industrial statesmanship.

It has become a generally accepted fact that all relations of life must be so organized that there shall be in existence agencies for constructive development and gradual and natural progress—agencies whereby the problems arising in the various relationships can be worked out without upheavals or unnecessary disturbances. It is now recognized that policies and principles of statesmanship must be applied to industrial relations as well as to political relations. In truth, industrial relations are now of greater consequence than political relations because they touch the lives of the people more intimately and with greater power for good or evil than do political relationships. Furthermore, it is now recognized throughout the civilized world that the agency necessary for the existence of regulation, system and progress in relations between workers and their employers is the trade union, which is founded upon the highest ideals for associated effort of any kind. It is a simple democratic organization which meets the needs of the workers and enables them to protect themselves and make such progress that they shall become of increasing value and importance to the nation.

The labor movement of America was the great steadying force in the period of upheaval and transition that followed the outbreak of the war. It was the force that insisted upon the maintenance of existing standards that protected the workers against all efforts to throw upon them the full burden of the war. It was the force that demanded for the workers an opportunity to work in order to earn a daily living. It was the force that held true and tided things over.

When employers had readjusted to meet the changing conditions and to meet the demands of European nations that had grown out of the conduct of the war, the labor movement of the country was the agency that enabled the workers to share more equitably the results of the industrial impetus given by the war. The workers soon realized that the employers intended to keep to themselves all of their vastly increased profits. The organized workers made demands through their regular representatives and many unorganized workers caught the spirit of the day and organized in order that they too might make their demands effective. Thus there came in many industries a great labor forward campaign. It was recognized that the organized economic power of the workers was their main dependence under all conditions and all necessities, whether for protection or for opportunity to share in prosperity.

In the meanwhile the workers of the warring nations were constantly turning to the labor movement of America for assurance that the influence and the power of our own workers of this country would be exerted upon international relations for the maintenance of the cause and rights of humanity. Appeals came from the workers of desolated lands for assistance and in it all and through it all the spirit of fraternity, the spirit of fellowship among industrial workers survived, even when the outward physical ties of organization were temporarily lost in the stress of war.

Even though of late there has been increasing difficulty in maintaining intercourse with the labor movements of some foreign countries, yet there still remain the spirit of fraternity and the

(Continued on Page 35.)

Yuletide Anticipation

Gee, I'm glad that Christmas' coming,
it surely does feel fine,
To have your homefolks gather, for a
good and festive time
And the children with their stockings,
all around the Christmas tree;
Awaiting old Kris Kringle's coming,
down the Chim-i-nee.

Gee, I'm glad that Christmas' coming,
its the one day in the year,
That brings back pleasant memories
of those you hold most dear;
When you were young and careless,
and laughed in childish glee,
Wondering how "Old Kris" would
manage to get down the Chim-i-nee.

Gee, I'm glad that Christmas' coming,
I'll forget the Saw and Plane,
And romp through dear old Yuletide,
just like a child again;
Listening to those wondrous stories,
told at mother's knee,
While a longing for Kris Kringle to
come down our Chim-i-nee.

Yes, I'm glad that Christmas' coming,
with its laughter and its fun—
When all the world is friendly, with
a smile for everyone—
While peace on earth, good will to
men, foretells prosperity,
For you're sure that old Kris Kringle
won't forget your Chim-i-nee.

—J. G. NANTZ

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1915

Christmas, 1915

The cycle of the revolving year brings us once more into the festive season of Christmas, that oasis in the desert of this humdrum, workday world—that time of all times, when light, laughter and good cheer abound.

Happily there are few who fail to catch the joyous spirit of the season, and even the most afflicted of mortals, those who have experienced "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" feel it incumbent upon them to be cheerful, or to be, at least, as cheerful as they can.

For Christmas is indubitably the time of the light heart and cheery smile. Then it is that we renew, as it were, our faith in struggling humanity and regain that poise and even-spiritedness which enable us to face the dawn of a new year with equanamity and to regard the trials or tribulations suffered in the last twelve-month merely as minor obstacles which beset our pathway toward a larger, fuller and more intense life.

There is besides a buoyancy and resiliency associated with this time of holly and mistletoe which prevent us from becoming a prey to gloomy thoughts and fears centering around the toll that the years take; the passing of dear friends, our unfulfilled ambitions and neglected opportunities. Poignant feelings and sad memories no doubt may beset us—for we are only human—but the gaiety and gladness of the Yuletide take the edge off them, and there is luckily an irrepressible tendency on the part of normal men and women at Christmastime to "tie a tin can to trouble," and to all disquieting thoughts and gloomy forebodings.

Our Christmas thoughts this year should largely be tempered with a feeling of thankfulness that we have been spared the havoc of war and the devastation by fire and sword which has been the fate of hapless Europe. During the year we have been at peace with all nations and have seen the tide of industrial prosperity return. The organized labor movement of this continent, readjusting itself to the abnormal conditions caused by the war, increased the sphere of its influence and gained a greater measure of wellbeing for the toiling millions.

The year also witnessed a great development of public opinion with regard to industrial affairs, due to the report of the Industrial Relations Commission, and the ringing recommendations contained therein—all of which goes to show that the organized toilers, despite war and rumors of war, are coming nearer to the realization of their hopes and aspirations; and that the world is, surely albeit slowly, trending toward higher standards and the adoption as a rule of life of the high ideals of true friendship, true equality and true Christian charity for which the labor movement stands and which are reflected in the great feast we are about to celebrate.

Christmas carries a message to the host of organized workers the world over, which says: be brave, be tolerant, be cheerful and be charitable; don't lose faith in humanity, and don't lose confidence in the righteousness and ultimate triumph of your cause—which is the cause of humanity.

A Merry Christmas and a Bright and Prosperous New Year to all our Readers.

* * *

A Great Work

Of the interesting and thought compelling statistics to be found in Secretary Morrison's report to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the A. F. of L., none give a more convincing insight into the great work of a fraternal nature that the American trade unions are doing than do the statistics setting forth the benefits paid to members by the affiliated organizations during the past year.

Seventy-eight of the 110 federated national and international unions are listed as having paid benefits amounting to the imposing total of $3,555,310.07.

The disbursement of this large sum was made in the following manner: death benefits, $2,190,718.55; death benefits, members' wives, $70,150.00; sick benefits, $965,971.75; traveling benefits, $70,346.70; tool insurance, $2,120.78, and unemployment benefits, $256,002.29.

And it must be borne in mind that the above detailed disbursement represents but a small proportion of the aggregate sum paid by trade unions in the last twelve months to their members, for these amounts in the majority of cases represent merely sums paid directly from the treasuries of the international unions and take no cognizance of the sick and other benefits paid by the various local unions which, independent of their international organization, pay death, sick, out-of-work and other benefits to their members. As a matter of fact, in a majority of instances, benefits paid by internationals are viewed in the light of supplemental relief, paid to members in addition to the benefits provided by their locals.

Then, again, it must be remembered that strikes cost the national and international unions reporting $3,418,831.72, and added to that amount is $88,254.10 donations made by unions for financial assistance to other unions, making a total of $3,507,085.82 expended to sustain members on strikes during the year. The number of strikes were 1,004 in which there were 144,932 wage earners involved, and of that number 99,543 secured improved conditions.

Roughly speaking, these figures which we have shown to be far from complete, represent an expenditure of more than $7,000,000, a sum which speaks volumes for the virility of the trade union movement and the great work it is doing to make the lot of the toilers more endurable.

In analyzing these benefit statistics we find that the U. B. stands well in the front rank among the benefit paying organizations, having spent $324,000.00 in death benefits, $45,000.00 in members wives' benefits, $196,545.00 in cost of strikes, and $2,620.00 in the shape of donations to other unions. The cigarmakers paid $283,961.26 in death benefits, $210,000.00 in sick, $56,000.00 in traveling, $100,000.00 in unemployment, and $5,960.00 in members wives' death benefits.

The Typographical Union paid $254,715.93 in death benefits and in support of the Union Printers' Home and $159,857.11 for cost of strikes.

The painters expended $121,957.50 in death benefits and $30,800.00 in sick benefits and the United Mine Workers, $1,738,500.00 for strikes and so on down through all the benefit paying national and international unions.

The payment of sums of such magnitude annually for the uplift and welfare of their members give a good indication of the great humanitarian work the trade unions are accomplishing for the wage earners and furnishes a good answer to the foolish prattle of all who strive to belittle their activities. No

other agency in the industrial world could perform the service for the toilers that the trade unions have done and there is none that can be of as great assistance to them in the future, at least, in so far as one can judge.

* * *

American Seamen No Longer Bond Slaves

Notwithstanding the nation-wide campaign of opposition engineered by the powerful shipping interests, the La Follette seamen's law which provides for safety at sea and guarantees freedom for the American sailor, went into effect November 4, and we, therefore, extend our congratulations to the organized seamen who were back of the measure.

But thought the uphill fight waged by the seamen for more than twenty years in the interest of their economic independence and the public safety has been crowned with success, indications are evident that the shipowners who were so bitter in their opposition have not yet given up hope, and look to the present Congress to repeal the law, or, at least, amend some of its provisions so as to impair their effectiveness.

In line with this, a great outcry was made in the newspapers which reflect the views of the shipowners over the supposedly harsh features of the law which were purposely exaggerated to give the impression that it would prove unworkable and prove a hardship to sailors as well as shippers. These papers also insinuated that it was debatable whether the required number of qualified and competent able seamen were available in the ports of the United States but the seamen's officials have come forward with proof that not only forty per cent but far more than the ultimate maximum of sixty-five per cent able seamen for all American ships afloat could have qualified and were anxious to do so, prior to November 4.

Complaint on the delay in issuing certificates and objections to the severity of the physical tests brought the sensational charge from President Furuseth that the government officials entrusted with the enforcement of the law had purposely bungled matters so as to make it seem unworkable and thus pave the way for the repeal of the seamen's Magna Charta. He is quoted as saying that the bureau chiefs of the Department of Commerce failed to do their plain duty in making timely and necessary arrangements and that a gratuitous offer of his services to aid in getting everything ready so that all provisions of the bill might go into effect without a hitch was refused.

He also took exception to the failure of supplying enough medical examiners, an oversight which caused Secretary of Commerce Redfield to temporarily suspend the provision requiring physical examination. The physical tests were made so strict at first that practically nobody could pass, he said, but they have been changed gradually until now they are beginning to become reasonable.

Of course, it naturally takes time to put such a comprehensive, far-reaching, aye, even epoch-making, law into effect —freeing seamen from the disabilities which restricted their independence and which were a relic of the barbarous seafaring customs of the past when sailors were little more than chattel slaves. The safety provisions, also, are so thorough that it is hardly possible that the rough edges can be smoothed away overnight.

At the time of writing satisfactory progress has been made in putting the provisions of the law into effect, much of which is due to the intelligent, constructive criticism of men like Furuseth. On the other hand, the agitation kept up by the shipowners, while bitter as ever, seems to be losing weight as the public is coming to realize it as the customary whine of the reactionary employer who has to be forced into conformity with modern industrial standards. We therefore anticipate no danger of the repeal of the seamen's law and look for no action which would weaken or endanger its provisions. The seamen have fought intelligently and persistently through the years for their

right and now that they have obtained their Magna Charta it is unthinkable that it could be filched from them.

* * *

A Deserved Defeat

On November 2, the so-called Root-Barnes Constitution, which was submitted to the people of the state of New York for their adoption or rejection went down to overwhelming defeat, to the very great satisfaction of the labor hosts of the Empire state.

Trade union opposition to the proposed constitution developed when the constitutional convention rejected a list of proposed amendments submitted by labor representatives, and which included the initiative, referendum and recall, a provision enabling the state and local governments to engage in public work for the relief of distress, a provision that the civil authority shall not be superseded by the military, a statement that labor is not to be considered a commodity or article of commerce, and the incorporation of the British trades disputes act.

Further proposals were in favor of trial by jury in criminal cases where punishment is imprisonment, in opposition to a state constabulary system and the use of militia in strikes, providing that the militia may be called out by the governor alone (at present, a Supreme Court judge may call them out), amplifying the provisions for free speech and free press.

Labor also asked that the legislature be empowered to enact social insurance legislation, that the courts be forbidden to nullify legislative acts on constitutional grounds and that employers be required to carry workmen's compensation insurance in the state fund alone, thus barring the casualty insurance companies altogether.

The constitutional convention rejected these proposals in toto with the exception of a limited provision regarding social insurance. And in addition to their disappointment over the failure of the convention to accept these planks, the state federation of labor opposed the short ballot and other provisions of the proposed constitution as finally adopted by the convention.

What particularly incensed labor however, was the rejection of the provision prohibiting the subordination of the civil to the military power. Others besides labor men denounced the convention for rejecting it, notably Judge Edgar M. Cullen, formerly a justice of the Court of Appeals and Alton B. Parker.

The labor forces insisting on the adoption of the principle pointed out the fact that in spite of the decisions of courts that the writ of habeas corpus can be suspended only by act of Congress or of the legislatures, in recent years the writ has in effect been suspended by military commanders during industrial disturbances.

In West Virginia, it was shown a military tribunal had in recent years completely usurped the functions of the civil authorities and, at a time when the civil courts were sitting and the validity of their decrees was unquestioned, a military commission tried and sentenced to terms in the penitentiary citizens arrested both within and without the so-called martial law zone.

It was also instanced that in Idaho, Montana, and Colorado, military authorities arrested citizens and held them in jail without making any charge against them and without producing them in any court. The answers of those who defended the proposed constitution to these effective arguments was that as long as New York has been a state there has been no such anti-military clause in its constitution, and yet civil rights have not been overridden.

Taking it altogether, the defeated New York State Constitution was a shifty interest-serving makeshift which deserved no better fate. Labor did not mince words or actions in showing its disapproval of it at the polls, and it took the count!

* * *

Secretaries and Our Mailing List

Much progress has been made in the last few months with the work of com-

piling a correct mailing list of the membership so that the Journal may reach the home of every member of the organization each month.

Taken altogether, the secretaries of the various locals of the U. B. have complied in a very satisfactory manner with our request for a correct mailing list of their members, and we desire to assure them of our appreciation of the manner in which they have responded.

We would, however, bring to their attention the fact that it is not necessary to forward change of address of their members as same are received at the General Office through the agency of the post office authorities.

Furthermore, address lists should not be sent in more than once. To send in a corrected address list each month is not only a needless expenditure of energy on the part of the secretary, but is also a source of confusion and extra work to the address clerk at the General Office.

All that is necessary on the part of secretaries, after having once sent in the address list of their local, is merely to send us each month the names and addresses of new members, of members who have lapsed and members reporting that they do not get the Journal.

By paying strict attention to this, secretaries will greatly facilitate the work of keeping a correct mailing list at headquarters.

* * *

Wisconsin's School Age

By a recent act of the Wisconsin legislature the age of compulsory school attendance has been raised higher than any other state. Hereafter children between sixteen and seventeen not attending the regular public school will have to attend day continuation school for a half day a week eight months of the year. This provision applies to all children, whether working or idle, in cities of more than 5,000 population.

Change was also made in the provisions affecting those under sixteen. For the past three years children in employment were compelled to attend day continuation school a half day a week for eight months of the year. This has now been raised to ten months and applies henceforth to all, whether working or not, if they are not in attendance at the regular public school.

"The advance to the seventeenth year," says H. E. Miles, president of the board of technical education, "requires a superior educational content. Eighty-seven per cent of working children from fourteen to sixteen are in dead end, blind alley jobs. They are not allowed to work with machinery. Schooling is, therefore, only in the elements of the occupations. At sixteen the child is a man under the law. He can work at difficult machines. His continuation schooling must be related to this larger work and opportunity. This period will be a sort of bridge leading to apprenticeship and is expected to cause many employers to look to these schools for superior workers whom they will indenture to be taught all of the respective trades in which they work."

It is expected that these changes will raise the attendance at the day continuation schools of the state, now about 15,000 from 40 to 50 per cent and the board of technical education has full power to employ teachers and other necessary assistants to meet this increase.

The necessity of adequate continuation schools for children who are forced to go to work early is receiving more attention today than ever before, and is being more and more taken into account in all schemes for proper vocational training. We believe that this Wisconsin law will go far toward raising the standard of general education in the state.

* * *

Unemployment Legislation In 1915

In looking through the monthly review of the United States bureau of labor statistics for the month of November, we learn that the matter of unemployment received attention in a few states during the legislative sessions of the current year, resulting in the adoption of measures for relief of more or less

extensive nature. Little precedent exists in this country for enactment in this field, for which reason the action taken may be regarded as experimental, while one law in particular —that of Idaho—may be regarded as presenting decidedly novel features. It is, however, worthy of note that in practically every instance the initiative in effecting such legislation was taken at the insistent demand of the organized workers of these states for some measure of relief from the unemployment evil.

The question of unemployment was considered by the California legislature of such magnitude as requiring Federal action, and it adopted a resolution requesting an investigation by Congress and the adoption of such remedial measures as might be thought necessary and proper.

The legislature of Illinois provided for a state commission on the subject, while in Idaho a memorial was adopted by the legislature referring to the fact that the state law prohibits the employment of alien labor upon public works, and submitting to Congress the proposition that a similar rule should control in favor of citizen labor on Federal undertakings within the state. The formation of associations of certain employes on steam and electric railroads for the purpose of providing a co-operative fund from which unemployment benefits should be paid was provided for by a Michigan statute.

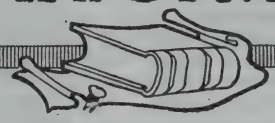
Of a more direct nature are the resolutions of the legislature of Massachusetts authorizing the employment of needy persons by the metropolitan park commission in labor on parkways, boulevards, parks and reservations, also by the state forester; while in New Jersey the common council or other body in charge of departments of municipalities employing unskilled labor are authorized to select "from the needy poor of such city or other municipality" residents for the purpose of such public work as may be assigned to them.

The most elaborate provision is that of the Idaho statute, which the press has called a "right to work" law, which authorizes and requires county commissioners to provide emergency employment for any person who is a citizen of the United States and has been for an uninterrupted period of not less than six months a resident of the state of Idaho. The work is to be done on public highways or such other work as may be determined upon. Applicants must be residents of the county for more than ninety days preceding the application, must show that they are unable to secure other employment, and that they do not possess property of a total value of more than $1,000.

A statement of the number of dependents, if any, must be given; also as to the amount of any emergency employment had during the twelve months last past. One applying for work must also agree to do with reasonable diligence and efficiency the work assigned, and a failure or refusal to perform such work is regarded as an offense for which he may be suspended for a period of one week in the first instance and for a second offense be disqualified from receiving the benefit of emergency employment for a period of one year. No person may receive more than sixty days employment within a year, and each applicant must be identified and vouched for by some freeholder in the county where the application is made. Payments are made on vouchers issued by the auditor of the county and a record kept of names and amounts, and on a certificate to the state auditor of the total sum expended in this manner fifty per cent of it shall be remitted to the county by deducting it from the sum of the general taxes collected by the state.

We hailed with pleasure last month the formation of "The Industrial Relations Committee" formed with the avowed purpose of carrying on the work of the recent Industrial Commission. It will urge upon Congress the adoption of the "Manly" report which was backed by Chairman Walsh and Commissioners O'Connell, Garretson and Lennon.

Official Information



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FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Proceedings of the Fourth Quarterly Session, 1915, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the July and October sessions the following matters were submitted to the General Executive Board by correspondence:

New York City, N. Y.—The G. P. submitted to the Board information relative to a strike of the Dock Builders, members of L. U. 1456 of New York City, involving over three hundred men. The Board decides to grant financial assistance for these men as reports are received at the General Office.

July 27, 1915.

Boston, Mass.—Request of Box Makers' Union No. 394 for official sanction in support of a movement for a reduction in hours from 48 to 44 per week and minor changes in the working agreement, to take effect October 1st, 1915. The G. E. B. grants the official sanction desired.

August 11, 1915.

New York City.—Request from the D. C. for appropriation to reimburse said D. C. for donation made to the striking Dock Builders. The Board appropriates the sum of $2,084.00.

August 12, 1915.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 767 for official sanction in support of a movement to maintain present working conditions. The G. E. B. grants the official sanction asked for.

August 17, 1915.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—On the recommendation of the G. P., the G. E. B. appropriates the sum of $325.00 for organizing purposes in Toronto.

August 24, 1915.

Galveston, Tex.—The G. P. submitted to the Board information relative to the members of our organization in Galveston affected by the flood and storm and recommended an appropriation sufficient to give adequate relief to the members affected. The Board concurs in the recommendation of the G. P.

September 2, 1915.

Torrington, Conn.—Request of L. U. 216 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of $3.50 per day and a three-year agreement, considered by the Board at the July session and referred to the G. P. for investigation. On the recommendations made as a result of the investigation, the Board grants the official sanction desired, financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

September 3, 1915.

Port Arthur, Texas.—Information relative to members of L. U. 610 who suffered from the storm and flood submitted to the G. E. B. The Board authorizes an appropriation sufficient to meet the needs of the members involved.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 11, 1915.

The G. E. B. was called to order on the above date with First General Vice-President Hutcheson presiding, owing to the death of General President Kirby, which occurred at the Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis on Friday morning, October 8th, following an operation the previous day for appendicitis.

The remainder of the members were present.

A sub-committee of the Board, consisting of Brothers Potts, Post, Martel and Ogletree, was appointed to procure appropriate floral pieces representative of the organization to be sent to the residence of Brother Kirby on Tuesday.

Brothers Cosgrove, Blackmore, Cole and Guerin were named as a committee on arrangements for the funeral.

Brothers Post, Duffy and Guerin were appointed to prepare suitable resolutions of condolence.

Out of respect to our dead General President, the G. E. B. ordered the office and printing plant closed until after the funeral.

It was decided that the members of the Board, with Brother John Metz, president of the Chicago District Council, in which city Brother Kirby held membership, would act as pall bearers.

Messrs. Harry and Charles Kirby, sons of the deceased, appeared before the Board in connection with the final arrangements for the funeral of their father, stating that it would take place at two o'clock P. M., Wednesday, October 13th, and that burial would be in Holy Cross Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind.

Brothers Meadows and Newman, business agents of the Indianapolis District Council, appeared before the G. E. B. and stated that arrangements were under way to suspend all carpenter work in the city of Indianapolis on the day of Brother Kirby's funeral.

The resolutions prepared by the sub-committee appointed for that purpose were concurred in by the Board.

The Board concurred in the arrangements already made by the General Officers and adjourned until the day following the funeral, Thursday, October 14th.

October 14, 1915.

General President Kirby was laid to rest in Holy Cross Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind., October 13th, 1915, with all honor and respect. The members of the General Executive Board, with President Metz of the Chicago District Council, acted as pall bearers. Delegations were present from Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Alton, Ill., Dayton, O., Saginaw, Mich., Lake County, Ind., Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland and Toledo, O., Indianapolis, Ind., and elsewhere. The State Councils of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, New York, Michigan, Indiana and the Province of Quebec were also represented.

The following international organizations were represented:

Journeymen Barbers International Union.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

International Brotherhood of Book Binders.

United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union.

International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.

International Union of the United Brewery Workmen.

United Mine Workers of America.

International Molders Union of North America.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Saw Smiths' National Union.

The American Federation of Labor.

Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Central Labor Union of Indianapolis.

Building Trades Council of Chicago.

L. U. 199 of South Chicago, in which Brother Kirby held membership, was represented by a special committee.

The high esteem in which our late General President was held by his friends and associates was evidenced by the great number of beautiful floral tributes sent to the home from all parts of the country. The entire room in which the body lay in state was banked to the ceiling with the choicest flowers, ranging from the simple remembrance of an humble friend to the magnificent design sent by an international organization, a State Council, the employes of the General Office, the American Federation of Labor, etc. The floral display was a fitting tribute to the memory of a man who was friend to all who crossed his pathway.

All members present.

In accordance with Section 11 of the Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, First General Vice-President Hutcheson becomes General President, and in accordance with Section 12 of the Constitution, Second General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove becomes First General Vice-President.

New York, N. Y.—Communication received from Dock Builders' Union 1456 relative to progress of strike. The Board appropriates the sum of $1,500.00 for the relief of the men involved.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and Secretary Spencer of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor appeared before the Board and discussed several matters pertaining to our

organization, especially the reaffiliation of the United Brotherhood with the Building Trades Department. After a thorough discussion of the disputes we had to contend with in the past in the department they expressed the hope that the United Brotherhood, with its entire membership, would see its way clear in the near future to return to the department. They cordially extended an invitation to the United Brotherhood, through the Board, to reaffiliate.

Flint, Mich.—Brother Fred Plambeck, president of the Michigan State Council of Carpenters, properly credentialed by L. U. 1373 of Flint, Mich., appeared before the Board and requested that a donation for organizing purposes be made to the city of Flint. The matter will be disposed of when the official request from the Tri-County D. C. is before the Board.

Organizers Flynn and Featherston appeared before the Board relative to the strike under way in Eddystone, Pa., and requested that the matter be given full and serious consideration.

Beaver Valley, Pa.—Brothers O. F. Gault and D. S. Leighty were sent by the D. C. to appear before the Board in connection with a controversy between the Beaver Valley D. C. and the D. C. of Pittsburgh. The Board decides that these delegates will be granted a hearing at two o'clock Friday, October 15th.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Communications were received from L. U. 1513 relative to members on strike in the plant of the General Electric Company. The matter is referred to the G. P. for immediate investigation.

A request was received from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for permission to send circular letters to our local unions for funds to assist in the defense of officers of their organization now on trial. Request denied.

Augusta, Ga.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes was received and carefully considered .The Board cannot see its way clear to make an appropriation at this time and accordingly denies the request.

October 15, 1915.

All members present.

Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation of $300.00 for organizing purposes. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation through the member of the Board from the Seventh District.

Toledo, Ohio.—Brother H. R. Kline, properly credentialed by L. U. 25 of Toledo, appeared before the Board in connection with working conditions in the city of Toledo. He asked that assistance from the Bricklayers be requested in order to adjust existing troubles. The matter is referred to the G. P. for further investigation and action.

Flint, Mich.—Request from the Tri-County District Council of Michigan for an appropriation for organizing purposes in the city of Flint. The Board appropriates $300.00, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—A communication from the St. Louis D. C. stating that the time for putting into effect the movement to organize the planing mills of that city had been extended six months was received and the action of the D. C. concurred in, the matter to be again submitted to the G. E. B. before definite action is taken.

Montgomery Co., Pa.—Request of the Montgomery D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes carefully considered and denied.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Request of the Wyoming Valley D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $400.00, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Sherbrooke, Que., Can.—The request of L. U. 1684 for an appropriation for organizing purposes was considered and the sum of $100.00 appropriated, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 767 for a donation to assist in keeping business agents in the field. The request is denied, as the G. E. B. does not make appropriations to cover the services of business agents.

Newark, N. J.—Request of the D. C. of Newark for an appropriation of $1,500.00 for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Scranton, Pa.—Request of L. U. 261 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective January 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Charlottesville, Va.—Request of L. U. 1454 for official sanction in support of a movement for the 8-hour day and the union shop, effective November 8th, 1915. The Board grants the official sanction desired.

Cabo Rojo, Porto Rico.—Request of L. U. 1455 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours to take effect November 1st, 1915. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Sapulpa, Okla.—Request of L. U. 1655 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective November 1st, 1915. Sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo.—A communication was received from the D. C. of St. Louis requesting that a ruling be made to cover the cases of many members in that city who, under a strict interpretation of the law, should have been suspended, the various financial secretaries in that city acting on the belief that a member is not three months in arrears until he owes three months' actual dues and is not suspended until he owes six months' actual dues, whereas the ruling of the G. T., sustained by the G. E. B., is that a member is three months in arrears and out of benefits when he owes any

sum equal to three months' dues, and suspended when he owes any sum equal to six months' dues, or, in other words, that the charge for a working card or any legitimate charge operates to put a member in arrears or suspend him when said charge, together with actual dues owing, amounts to three and six months' dues respectively. The Board reaffirms its former decision of April 10, 1915, in the Frank Beck case (L. U. 1596), but at the same time takes into consideration and grants the request made by the St. Louis D. C., namely that said decision shall be in force and effect only from the date mentioned (April 10, 1915), but this concession shall not be construed to affect death or disability claims already passed upon.

General President Hutcheson advised the G. E. B. that the office of Second General Vice-President, made vacant through the succession of Brother John T. Cosgrove to the First Vice-Presidency, had been tendered to George H. Lakey of Chicago, Ill. The Board concurs in the appointment of Brother Lakey.

Beaver Valley, Pa.—Brothers O. F. Gault and D. S. Leighty, properly credentialed and representing the Beaver Valley D. C., and Brothers N. E. Ghrist and H. G. Miller, representing L. U. 1732 of Ambridge, Pa., appeared before the Board relative to the controversy between the Beaver Valley D. C., the Pittsburgh D. C. and L. U. 1732 of Ambridge, the latter local union being affiliated with the Pittsburgh D. C., while located in Beaver County. The representatives of the Beaver Valley D. C. claimed that L. U. 1732 should belong to the Beaver Valley D. C., while the representatives of Ambridge local union claimed they should be allowed to remain with the Pittsburgh D. C. The matter was referred to the G. P. to have a complete investigation made and a report submitted to the G. E. B. at its next meeting for further action.

Brothers Gault and Leighty also submitted other matters relative to working conditions in the Beaver Valley D. C. and asked for assistance in adjusting same. Referred to the G. P. for investigation.

New Philadelphia, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 1802 for an appropriation for organizing purposes referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Pottsville, Pa.—Protest received from L. U. 228 against bonding its local officers through the General Office, the protest being based on the fact that said officers were bonded until February 1st, 1916, in another company. The laws of the U. B. govern in this matter, and the G. E. B. has no alternative in such cases than to see that the laws are enforced.

St. Louis, Mo.—Protest received from L. U. 1596 against the action of the G. E. B. in declaring Paragraph 18, Section 43 of our General Laws inoperative. The reply of the General Secretary to the protest is endorsed by the Board.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Protest received from L. U. 209 of Cincinnati against the ruling of the General Executive Board which prohibits members of the U. B. from holding membership at the same time in the Industrial Workers of the World. The G. E. B. concurs in reply made to the protest by the G. S.

Portland, Ore.—A similar protest was received from L. U. 1020 in the matter of the ruling of the Board relative to members of the U. B. holding membership in the I. W. W. The reply of the G. S. concurred in.

Denver, Colo.—Communication received from the Justice League, organized in the interests of the mine workers in the Ludlow District, requesting financial assistance and a list of our secretaries to be used for soliciting aid from local unions. The request is denied and the communication filed for future reference.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—Full accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes received and filed.

New York, N. Y.—Full accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated to the D. C. for dock builders on strike received and filed.

October 16, 1915.

All members present.

Allentown, Pa.—Complete accounting from L. U. 135 of moneys appropriated for relief of men on strike in Allentown in the spring of 1915 received and filed.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Full accounting of moneys appropriated to the Hamilton County, Ohio, D. C. for relief of men on strike in 1914 received and filed and the recommendations of the auditor concurred in.

Chicago, Ill.—The report of Auditors Lakey, representing the G. O. and Schardt, representing the Chicago District Council, of the money paid out for the relief of the men involved in the strike during the spring and summer of 1915 in Chicago was received as a full accounting and filed.

San Antonio, Texas.—Request of L. U. 14 for deposit of a portion of the U. B. funds in a San Antonio bank received and filed for future reference.

Utica, N. Y.—Appeal of J. S. Cox, member of L. U. 125 of Utica, N. Y., from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for disability donation in behalf of said Cox. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the disability was not the result of accidental injuries as specified in our General Laws. The appeal is dismissed.

Nashua, N. H.—Complete accounting from L. U. 1616 of money appropriated for relief of men on a strike in July, 1915, received and filed.

Great Falls, Mont.—Complete accounting from L. U. 286 of money appropriated for relief of men on strike in February, 1915, received and filed.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Complete accounting from L. U. 899 of moneys appropriated for

strike relief in the spring and summer of 1915 received and filed.

The G. E. B. instructs the General Secretary to communicate with the United States representatives, demanding that the reports of the Industrial Relations Commission, with all the evidence collected, be printed and copies supplied to all our subordinate bodies.

Lake Charles, La.—Appeal of L. U. 953 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of George R. Ash, laid over from the July meeting awaiting the receipt of the day-book and ledger was again taken up. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely that the last paragraph of Section 53 of our General Laws had been violated, and the appeal is therefore dismissed. The method of bookkeeping in L. U. 953 is referred to the G. P. for investigation and action.

Chicago, Ill.—Appeal of L. U. 13 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation on the death of David Smith, late a member of L. U. 13. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein—that the brother was six months in arrears on October 31st, 1914, and should have been suspended—and the appeal is therefore dismissed.

Abilene, Tex.—Appeal of I. L. Summers, a member of L. U. 1281 of Abilene, from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of said Summers. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely that the brother was not in benefit standing at the time his wife's death occurred, and the appeal is therefore dismissed.

Tottenville, N. Y.—Appeal of L. U. 1388 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of Louis A. Allen, late a member of L. U. 1388. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely that the brother's death occurred while he was out of benefit, and the appeal is therefore dismissed.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Appeal of Mrs. Charles Rockwitz, through her attorneys, from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of her husband, Charles Rockwitz, late a member of L. U. 11, was again taken up, having been before the Board at the April and July meetings and laid over pending the arrival of the due book. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the brother was not in benefit standing at the time his death occurred. The appeal is therefore dismissed.

Tamaqua, Pa.—Appeal of L. U. 1714 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of David L. Holland, late a member of L. U. 1714. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the brother was in arrears at the time of his death, and the appeal is therefore dismissed.

St. Louis, Mo.—Request of the D. C. that a re-hearing be granted by the G. E. B. in the appeal of M. J. Walsh from the decision of the G. E. B. in the case of M. J. Walsh vs. L. U. 377 of Alton, Ill., said appeal having been before the Board at the July meeting of the Board and dismissed. No new evidence having been produced. the Board refuses to reopen the case.

New York City.—The dock builders' strike in New York City was considered and discussed from all angles and view points, as well as the action of the bridge and structural iron workers in chartering the suspended Municipal Dock Builders of New York, thereby antagonizing our organization and causing dissension among the other trades in New York. The matter is referred to our delegates to the A. F. of L. convention and the G. P. is instructed to make all necessary arrangements to protect the interests of our organization at the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L.

Lake County, Ind.—Protest entered by the Lake County D. C. against the action of the G. P. in the matter of concessions granted the McCall firm. The protest is received and filed and the action of deceased General President Kirby endorsed.

October 18, 1915.

All members present.

New York City.—Communication received from Dock Builders' Union 1456 relative to progress of strike. The Board appropriates $1,248.00 for strike relief.

Port Arthur, Texas.—Full accounting received from L. U. 610 for money appropriated for relief of members who suffered in the storm and flood in that city. Filed for future reference.

The Board instructs the sub-committee appointed to prepare suitable resolutions on the death of General President Kirby to have the resolutions properly engrossed and presented to the Kirby family, same to contain the name of each member of the Board.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Request of the D. C. for appropriation to assist in the relief of men in the Chester district. The Board appropriates the sum of $400.00 for the purpose mentioned, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Wilmington, N. C.—The G. T. submitted to the Board a communication from L. U. 1865 of Wilmington requesting that the time be extended in which to bond their officers through the G. O., the local union not being in position financially to observe the law. The matter is referred to the G. T. with power to act.

Holyoke, Mass.—Appeal of L. U. 390 from the decision of the late General President Kirby in the matter of payment of dues in that local union at the increased rate provided

for by the laws of the Holyoke D. C. The decision of the former G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

New York City.—Request of L. U. 1456 for appropriation for organizing purposes. The sum of $500.00 is appropriated for the purpose mentioned in and around the port of New York, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Request of the D. C. for re-hearing in the appeal of A. E. Swartz from the decision of the G. P. in the case of A. E. Swartz vs. L. U. 377 of Alton, Ill., said appeal having been before the Board at the July meeting and dismissed. No new evidence having been submitted, the Board refuses to grant the request for re-hearing.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Wm. Schweikert from the decision of the former G. P. in the case of Schweikert vs. the New York D. C. The matter is referred back to the G. P. on account of new evidence having been submitted, with the request that he have the New York D. C. re-open the case.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Donald M. Phillips from the decision of the late General President Kirby in the case of Donald M. Phillips et al. vs. the New York D. C. The decision of the late G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Ewald Baganz from the decision of the late G. P. in the case of Ewald Baganz vs. the New York D. C. The decision of the former G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—Appeal of O. C. Simmons from the decision of the late G. P. in the case of O. C. Simmons vs. L. U. 819 of West Palm Beach. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Jacob Winer from the decision of former General President Kirby in the case of Jacob Winer vs. the New York D. C. The papers are referred back to General President Hutcheson to decide the case on its merits.

Chicago, Ill.—Appeal of L. U. 1922 of Chicago from the decision of the late G. P. in the case of L. U. 1922 vs. the Chicago D. C. The decision of the former G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

The bond of the G. S. in the amount of $20,000 in the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Md., was turned over to the G. P. for safe keeping.

The fire insurance policy in the amount of $10,000.00, covering printing plant, office fixtures, equipments, etc., in the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., was turned over to the G. S. for safe keeping.

October 19, 1915.

All members present.

Worcester, Mass.—The G. S. submitted to the Board a communication from L. U. 720 asking whether or not sanction of the G. E. B. was necessary to levy an assessment locally for machinists on strike in that city. The Board rules that such sanction is not necessary.

The report of J. F. Marsh, delegate to the convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress at Vancouver, Canada, was received and referred to the G. S. for publication in "The Carpenter."

The G. E. B. rules that women working at the carpenter trade or any branch of the trade are not eligible to membership in the U. B.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time.

October 20, 1915.

All members present.

The entire day was occupied in the examination and audit of the books and accounts.

October 21, 1915.

All members present.

Examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

October 22, 1915.

All members present.

Kansas City, Mo.—Appeal of the Kansas City D. C. from the decisions of the late G. P. and First G. V. P. in the matter of disapproval of a certain section of the D. C. by-laws. The decisions of Former General Vice-President Hutcheson and the late General President Kirby are sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Chicago, Ill.—Secretary-Treasurer Galvin of the Chicago D. C. appeared before the Board relative to the payment of benefits to our members during the recent strike in Chicago. His statement showing the amount of money appropriated to each local union and the returns made to him of its distribution, along with the audit of Brothers Lakey and Schardt, was accepted as a full accounting of the money appropriated by the General Office.

Chicago, Ill.—The law suits now under way in the city of Chicago were considered by the Board and the matter referred to the G. P. and the members of the Board from the Third District.

Hamilton, Ont., Can.—The request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes considered on October 15th was again taken up, Board Member Martel having submitted a report of his investigation. The Board appropriates the sum of $200.00 for organizing purposes, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was continued and completed, the report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the G. O., and the books and accounts found to be correct.

October 23, 1915.

All members present except Guerin and Martel.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1513 for official sanction of an appeal to sister local unions for financial assistance for men on strike. Endorsement of circular letter denied.

The G. E. B. decides that the $20,000.00 in the inactive account in the Indiana National Bank be transferred to the active account in said bank.

Clifton, Ariz.—A communication from L. U. 1264 of Clifton relative to members involved in a strike was referred to the G. P. for investigation.

San Francisco, Cal.—Request of the State Building Trades Council of California for a donation to assist in the defense of the Schmidt-Caplan case. The matter is referred to the members of the G. E. B. in attendance at the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor for investigation, they to report back to the Board.

Chicago, Ill.—The G. T. submitted to the Board the papers in the disapproved claim for funeral donation on the death of P. A. Erickson, late a member of L. U. 1367 of Chicago. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed, the papers showing that claim was not filed with the G. T. within the time prescribed by law.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the G. O. Monday, January 10, 1916.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered In October

London, Ont., Can.
Worcester, Mass. (Millwrights.)
California, Pa.
Worcester, Mass. (Boxmakers.)
Portland, Maine (Ship Carpenters.)
Bridgeport, Conn. (Millmen.)
Hastings, Neb. Douglas, Ariz.
Antlers, Okla. Oroville, Cal.
Total, 10 Local Unions.

Expulsions

J. S. Whitney has been expelled from L. U. 993 of Miami, Fla., for misusing funds entrusted to him while acting as treasurer.

Due Book and Working Card Stolen

Charles Cook, 119 Brown Ave., N. W., Canton, Ohio, a member of L. U. 143, of that city, has had his due book and working card stolen. Brother Cook makes his home in Canton and has no intention of leaving the city, therefore any person who may try to use the card elsewhere should be branded as an imposter. W. E. Lerch, R. S., L. U. 143.

Localities to Be Avoided.

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Abilene, Tex.
Albany, N. Y.
Alton, Ill.
Amherst, N. S., Can.
Arcadia, Fla.
Asheville, N. C.
Ashland, Ky.
Athens, Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.
Aurora, Ill.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Barre, Vt.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Bay City, Tex.
Beacon, N. Y.
Beaver Valley, Pa.
Belleville, Ill.
Berlin, Ont., Can.
Billings, Mont.
Binghamton, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bisbee, Ariz.
Bismack, N. D.
Blackwell, Okla.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise, Idaho.
Boone, Ia.
Boston, Mass.
Brainerd, Minn.
Brenham, Tex.
Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, O.
Carneys Point, N. J.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Central City, Ky.
Charleston, S. C.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Ia.
Cincinnati, O.
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, O.
Concord, N. H.
Concordia, Kan.
Conway, Ark.
Commerce, Tex.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Cosicana, Tex.
Cullman, Ala.
Danville, Ill.
Dayton, O.
Decatur, Ill.
Denison, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.
Dixon, Ill.
Drumright, Okla.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Eau Claire, Wis.
E. Palestine, O.
Edmonton, Can.
El Centro, Cal.
Electra, Tex.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Escanaba, Mich.
Evansville, Ind.
Fargo, N. D.
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Fort Hauchuca, Ariz.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Framingham, Mass.
Fremont, Neb.
French Lick, Ind.
Fresno, Cal.
Fulton, N. Y.
Galesburg, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.
Gardner, Mass.
Gary, Ind.
Geneva, N. Y.
Goldfield, Nev.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Granite City, Ill.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Greenwich, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, O.
Hammond, Ind.
Hannibal, Mo.
Hazelton, Pa.

Hillsboro, Tex.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Huntington, W. Va.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Ilion, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jacksonville, Tex.
Jamestown, N. Y.
Jasonville, Ind.
Jefferson City, Mo.
Joliet, Ill.
Joplin, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kincaid, Ill.
Kissimmee, Fla.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Kokomo, Ind.
Laconia, N. H.
Lansing, Mich.
Lakeland, Fla.
Lakeworth, Fla.
Leadville, Colo.
Lewiston, Idaho.
Lewiston, Mont.
Lexington, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.
London, Ont., Can.
Long Beach, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Macon, Ga.
Marietta, O.
Marquette, Mich.
Marshalltown, Ia.
Maryville, Tenn.
Mason City, Ia.
Medicine Hat, Can.
Medina, N. Y.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mendota, Ill.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mobile, Ala.
Montreal, Can.
Morris, Ill.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mount Carmel, Ill.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Newark, O.
New Bedford, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Castle, Pa.
New Canaan, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News, Va.
Newport, R. I.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Northampton, Mass.
North Bend, Ore.
Norwalk, Conn.
Norwood, O.
Oakland, Cal.
O'Fallon, Ill.
Ogden, Utah.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Neb.
Ossining, N. Y.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Palestine, Tex.
Paragould, Ark.
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Parsons, Kan.
Passaic, N. J.
Paterson, N. J.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Peekskill, N. Y.
Peoria, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Pottsville, Pa.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Pueblo, Colo.
Quincy, Ill.
Racine, Wis.
Reno, Nev.
Red Banks, N. J.
Regina, Can.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Robstown, Tex.
Roachdale, Tex.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rockford, Ill.
Rock Springs, Wyo.
Roundup, Mont.
Salem, Ore.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Savannah, Ga.
Schnectady, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Sellersville, Pa.
Shreveport, La.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
Souderton, Pa.
South Omaha, Neb.
South Bend, Ind.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, O.
Stamford, Conn.
Steubenville, O.
St. Augustine, Fla.
St. Catharines, Ont.
St. Cloud, Minn.
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Petersburgh, Fla.
St. Louis, Mo.
Superior, Wis.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa, Fla.
Teague, Tex.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.
Titusville, Fla.
Toronto, Can.
Trenton, N. J.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Urbana-Champaign, Ill.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, Tex.
Vincennes, Ind.
Waco, Tex.
Walla Walla, Wash.
Washington, D. C.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watertown, N. Y.
Watertown, S. D.
Wauchula, Fla.
Welland Canal Zone.
West Frankfort, Ill.
West Palm Beach, Fla.
White Plains, N. Y.
Whitney, Tex.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Winnipeg, Can.
Worchester, Mass.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Absconds With Funds of L. U. 1496

We are informed that Ed. L. Doner, former treasurer of L. U. 1496, Fresno, Cal., absconded with funds of the local amounting to $200.00. Doner is about 58 years of age; is six feet tall and weighs 186 pounds. His hair is grey and he wears glasses. Information concerning his present whereabouts should be sent to Chas. Dillon, President, L. U. 1496, 2038 Fresno St., Fresno, Cal.

Some System?

A man applied for a job as a mechanic and the owner of the garage asked him if he had had any experience. "Sure thing," said the applicant. "Why, I'm the guy who used to put No. 453 on all the cars in the Ford factory." "How did you lose your job?" he was asked. "Just a little hard luck," replied the applicant. "I dropped my monkey wrench one day and by the time I stopped to pick it up I was sixteen cars behind. This made the foreman mad. He fired me and then I got mad and quit the works."—Ex.

Lend a helping hand to your officers, do not let all the burden of work fall on their shoulders.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING OCTOBER, 1915

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
25073	David DeMartini	22	7	3	Insanity	$300.00
25074	Mrs. Leonora Hobbs	22	1	2	Septicaemia	50.00
25075	John R. Malmquist (Dis.)	58	9	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
25076	Mrs. Henrietta Olsen	181	10	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
25077	Mrs. Augusta Lotje	220	14	8	Valvular insufficiency	75.00
25078	John H. Swartz	293	16	2	Automobile accident	125.00
25079	O. E. Nitschke	300	7	6	Nephritis	75.00
25080	Mrs. Lettie P. Wood	302	2	5	Peritonitis	50.00
25081	Mrs. Mary I. McGrath	326	24	2	Endocarditis	75.00
25082	Mrs. Margaret Schuett	334	14	4	Cancer	75.00
25083	Mrs. Amanda Snyder	358	11	11	Acute colitis	75.00
25084	Michael Bollinbach	656	14	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
25085	Mrs. Earnstina Leach	674	12	6	Tuberculosis and gastritis	75.00
25086	Everett E. Meier	728	2	3	Septicaemia	200.00
25087	Anton Nickel	1051	5	5	Hypertropia cirrhosis of liver	300.00
25088	Mrs. Christina Olsen	1456	14	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
25089	David Bloch	1	9	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
25$90	Albert Schmidtke	1	15	3	Bright's disease	300.00
25091	Mrs. Laure E. Berther	61	13	11	Heart failure	75.00
25092	G. T. Medders	103	15	8	Dropsy	125.00
25093	Mrs. Mabel T. Girven	217	7	11	Typhoid fever	75.00
25094	Wm. C. Murphy	257	16	10	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
25095	Solomon Westcott	447	13	5	Myocarditis	125.00
25096	Antje Mansens	470	5	11	Bright's disease	75.00
25097	Thomas Dingwall	511	8	5	Accidental gun shot	300.00
25098	R. A. Lynch	526	9	2	Mitral stenosis	300.00
25099	Thomas Hickey	574	10	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
25100	E. N. Smith	642	9	2	Endocarditis	300.00
25101	Jos. Edmond Bussiere	730	9	5	Elevator accident	300.00
25102	Mrs. Belle Hughes	19	2	7	Cancer	50.00
25103	O. T. Evans	36	15	11	Heart disease	300.00
25104	Chas. Moncrieff	48	10	6	Hodgkin's disease	300.00
25105	Mathew Mann	57	13	1	Pneumonia	125.00
25106	Sarah K. Evans	109	29	5	Cancer	75.00
25107	Michael J. Rupprecht	200	25	4	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
25108	Mrs. Albeina Perusse	203	2	..	Suicide	50.00
25109	Richard Ackney	286	11	10	Fall from scaffold	300.00
25110	Gustave Wagner	309	20	7	Asphyxia (strangulation)	300.00
25111	James B. Smith	477	1	9	Fracture of skull	200.00
25112	George Zwingmann	577	10	11	Septicaemia	300.00
25113	Leonard Bradley	887	14	..	Cancer	300.00
25114	Mrs. Ellen Hood	1097	2	8	Sarcoma	50.00
25115	Alfred Pelletier	1210	13	8	Paralysis	125.00
25116	John Mack	1367	8	2	General paralysis of insane	300.00
25117	Mrs. Anna Billick	1528	2	11½	Tuberculosis	50.00
25118	Samuel C. Pratt	1673	3	9	Aortive stenaris	50.00
25119	Thomas A. Zimmerman	1871	1	6	Broncho pneumonia	50.00
25120	Joseph Wangler	67	5	4	Pneumonia	75.00
25121	W. H. La Rose	1059	1	8	Endocarditis	200.00
25122	John W. Labow	31	5	1	Cancer	75.00
25123	Mrs. May Kriegsmann	181	6	6	Appendicitis	75.00
25124	Mrs. Mary Abel	355	7	9	Carcinoma of uterus	75.00
25125	Mrs. Mary E. Boone	669	6	5	Heart failure	75.00
25126	Wm. Wollenberg	1784	3	6	Blood poison	200.00
25127	Mrs. Christina Lofgren	7	9	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
25128	Andrew Kules	11	4	..	Dilatation of heart	200.00
25129	Mrs. Amanda L. Sorensen	36	12	5½	Eclampsia	75.00
25130	Fred J. Prescott	112	10	1	Cancer of stomach	300.00
25131	Mrs. Nancy Crispin	164	3	11	Pneumonia	75.00
25132	Mrs. Louise West	322	2	..	Atropine poisoning	50.00
25133	Gaspard MacDonald	847	9	4	Pneumonia	300.00
25134	Mrs. Hattie L. Kendrick	1585	5	3	Lung trouble	75.00
25135	August Althoff	5	26	..	Drowning	300.00
25136	Mrs. Margaret F. Derr	8	16	..	Heart disease	75.00
25137	George Bowie	8	8	6	Gastric hemorrhage	300.00
25138	Wm. Boeckesch	45	11	11	Septicaemia	300.00
25139	Chas. E. Lynch	55	15	7	Fracture of skull	300.00
25140	Paul E. Garski	58	12	9	Asphyxiation	300.00
25141	John W. Gibson	301	17	4	Suicide	300.00
25142	Wm. Carr	326	25	1	Fracture of skull	300.00
25143	Ernestine Miehaud	408	8	1	Cancer	75.00
25144	Anson A. Hodgskins	459	12	10	Angina pectoris	300.00
25145	Mrs. Fannie Ero	483	1	2	Paralytic ileus	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
25146	Newton Shelton	515	16	3	Cardiac asthma	300.00
25147	Wm. S. Wade	626	12	3	Empyema and bronchitis	300.00
25148	Wm. H. Hulsart	750	23	11	Nephritis	300.00
25149	Mrs. Yvonne Dumas	825	8	6	Chronic gastritis	75.00
25150	George Cormack	916	9	..	Tuberculosis	300.00
25151	Mrs. Ruñna Vazquez Ocasio	1589	3	5	Tuberculosis	50.00
25152	Wm. U. Rehrig	1721	1	8	Fracture of skull	200.00
25153	Mrs. Friedericka Guenther	1	30	1	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
25154	Wm. F. Ewert	1	9	4	Pulmonary embolism	300.00
25155	Edward Taylor	11	32	8	Anemia and old age	300.00
25156	Alfred Morgensen	22	9	2	Shock and hemorrhage	300.00
25157	John O. Johnson	42	6	..	Endocarditis	300.00
25158	Jack Stenberg	42	11	4	Broncho pneumonia	158.50
25159	R. O. Beckwith	61	2	10	Railroad accident	200.00
25160	Mrs. Anna M. Martin	61	12	2	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
25161	Thomas Boyd	62	13	7	General paralysis of insane	300.00
25162	Bernard Schluter	74	22	3	Apoplexy	125.00
25163	Mrs. Clara Peterson	80	12	6	Acute dilatation of stomach	75.00
25164	John Classen	87	14	1½	Fracture of skull	300.00
25165	Henry G. Farr	90	12	1	Nephritis	300.00
25166	Dennis F. Quinn	109	6	5	Shock following fracture of right leg	300.00
25167	Albert Larson	131	13	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
25168	Martin Medicus	171	13	10	Cancer	300.00
25169	John D. McIsaac	223	11	1	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
25170	Mrs. Louise Farkas	309	6	..	Asphyxia (illuminating gas)	75.00
25171	John A. Schwanneke	329	12	10	Hemorrhage	300.00
25172	Mrs. Mary Benkema	335	3	..	Tuberculosis	75.00
25173	Mrs. Giacinta Luchine	359	14	4	Cancer	75.00
25174	Thomas Banks	374	15	3	Heart disease	125.00
25175	Richard Schrenk	375	20	11	Acute gastric enteritis	300.00
25176	Mrs. Martha Suser	375	5	8	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
25177	Mrs. Sana Peterson	451	2	..	Pulmonary phthisis	50.00
25178	Thomas Stoehr	419	12	7	Suicide	125.00
25179	W. A. Jobson	605	9	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
25180	Arthur B. Drake	628	5	4	Fracture of skull	300.00
25181	Wm. J. McClendon	872	..	11	Fracture of skull	100.00
25182	Thomas B. McDonald	924	12	4	Heart disease	100.00
25183	Joseph Munier	1824	9	2	Fracture of skull	300.00
25184	Louis Backstein	11	5	9	Fracture of skull	300.00
25185	Otto Reichhold	42	11	2	Suicide	300.00
25186	Mrs. Katie Geiss	492	15	7	Automobile accident	75.00
25187	Thorwold Larson	961	4	4	Pneumonia	200.00
25188	Geo. A. Tate	1247	9	11	Nephritis	75.00
25189	Mrs. Regina Herman	1365	2	8	Nephritis	50.00
25190	Sigwald Peterson	1367	6	2	Suicide	75.00
25191	Mrs. Barbara Lotz	1598	12	5	Sarcoma	75.00
25192	Frank W. Omensetter	1856	1	8	Broncho pneumonia	200.00
25193	Isaac L. Jewell	1943	6	1	Acute gastritis	300.00
25194	Thomas F. Keating	142	17	8	General paralysis of insane	300.00
25195	Mrs. Eva P. Murray	491	13	..	Cancer	75.00
25196	Edward Jones	13	16	4	Heart disease	182.00
25197	Mrs. Mary A. Lape	63	16	3	Paralysis	75.00
25198	Oliver Beaudry	96	21	4	Endocarditis	300.00
25199	Mrs. Barbara W. Schreck	125	9	11	Chronic pleurisy	75.00
25200	Edwin S. Brown	146	6	5	Pyelite	75.00
25201	Hdward O. Sperbeck	146	2	11	Suicide	50.00
25202	Joe Munzenrieder	153	13	3	Nephritis	300.00
25203	Andrew Peterson	181	23	3	Auto accident	300.00
25204	Moses Boxsenhorn (Bal.)	291	2	8	Tuberculosis	102.25
25205	Geo. W. Clayton (Bal.)	345	13	..	Pneumonia	63.00
25206	James French	441	2	..	Tuberculosis	200.00
25207	Mrs. Hannah Meinert	461	8	2	Endocarditis	75.00
25208	Patrick Sullivan	465	11	1	Hemorrhage	300.00
25209	Mrs. Florence M. Reynolds	465	10	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
25210	Mrs. Cora Sanderson	559	5	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
25211	Mrs. Josephine Philbrick	567	11	..	Endocarditis	75.00
25212	A. Nesensohn	586	4	2	Pneumonia	50.00
25213	Theodore J. Krafft	978	2	7	Fractured skull	200.00
25214	Gilbert Billings (Dis.)	1045	13	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
25215	Mrs. Ursula Sloat	1379	5	6	Placenta previa	75.00
25216	Litman Laderhandler (Dis.)	1347	3	11	Accidental injuries	300.00
25217	Mrs. Magdalene Hess	1367	3	4	Cholecystitis	75.00
25218	Victor Breton	1468	3	5	Carcinoma	200.00
25219	Chas. A. Engstrom	87	15	5	Cerebral softening	125.00
25220	Chas. E. Darrow	1576	5	1	Typhoid fever	100.00
25221	Mrs. Elizabeth Schrampke	1	7	1	Cerebral tumor	75.00
25222	Christ J. Grauf	58	4	..	Endocarditis	50.00
25223	Eric Anderson	58	14	4	Sarcoma of groin	300.00
25224	Mrs. Emma M. Roberts	73	3	5	Heart failure	75.00
25225	Wm. S. Kephart	269	3	..	Bullet wound in brain	132.81
25336	Wm. H. Lanning	105	4	8	Fall from building	200.00
25227	Mrs. Anna M. Roeper	117	16	4	Cancer	75.00
25228	John J. Weiler	125	11	5	Edema of lungs	300.00
25229	Lattin O. Elliott	127	16	2	Fracture of spine	125.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
25230	Carl E. Brauer	183	14	..	Apoplexy	300.00
25231	Davis J. Saunders	217	15	10	Angina pectoris	125.00
25232	Mrs. Annie Yakubic	237	3	6	Heart disease	75.00
25233	Mrs. Dorethy Hartleb	291	18	10	Diabetes	75.00
25234	John Popp	355	15	..	Carcinoma	300.00
25235	Joseph Sapetka	1179	1	2	Lobar pneumonia	50.00
25236	Mrs. Bertha Abrahamson	464	9	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
25237	Mrs. Margaret Powers	476	5	1	Carcinoma	75.00
25238	Patrick T. O'Hara	482	26	10	Syncope from cardiac disease	300.00
25239	Washington Stackhouse	514	9	11	Fracture of skull	300.00
25240	Washington L. Zimmerman	711	3	4	Tuberculosis	200.00
25241	George Courcy	1021	10	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
25242	Frank D. Vandegrift	8	23	..	Suicide	300.00
25243	Thomas Reagan	64	10	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
25244	J. G. Fluher	184	9	..	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25245	John Cleary	636	12	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
25246	George Wilkinson	678	13	1	Cancer	125.00
25247	Frank Glowczwskie	1596	9	1	Cancer	300.00
25248	Henry Hoff	10	8	..	Organic heart disease	300.00
25249	John Dickman	45	16	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
25250	B. R. McEwen	104	9	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
25251	Mrs. Clara Oakes	139	10	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
25252	Mrs. Sophie Kahlke	375	19	11	Fracture of skull	75.00
25253	Adolph Weiss	375	19	11	Nephritis	300.00
25254	Joseph C. Cobine	378	17	..	Cancer	125.00
25255	Mrs. Barbara Gotne	402	1	3	Nephritis	50.00
25256	Joseph Hinkofer	440	16	1	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
25257	Mrs. M. Christina Herron	493	9	2	Carcinoma of intestines	75.00
25258	Antone E. Lee	577	5	2	Nephritis	300.00
25259	Barclay McInally	713	5	4	Valvular heart disease	75.00
25260	Peter Klein	1376	2	1	Cancer	50.00
25261	Wesney E. Brewer	1712	6	9	Catarrhal fever	75.00
25262	James Kirby	199	16	11	Appendicial abscess	300.00
25263	B. Lukens	359	13	8	Angina pectoris	300.00
25264	Harry J. Litzenberg	465	15	8	Endocarditis	300.00
25265	Mrs. Mary Fiedler	738	26	6	Apoplexy	75.00
25266	P. R. Lingman	808	6	..	Tuberculosis	300.00
25267	Esteban Gonzalez	1283	7	3	Cardiopathy	25.00
					Total	$35,288.56

Full beneficial claims	$27,338.56
Semi-beneficial claims	2,875.00
Wife's claims	4,275.00
Disability claims	800.00
Total	$35,288.56

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR OCTOBER, 1915

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
2790	David Smith	13	6	3	6 months (suspended)	$165.20
2791	Mrs. Ellen Hatton	1456	2	9	Semi-beneficial, not entitled to wife benefit	75.00
2792	Mrs. Sarah Tannenbaum	147	10	1	3 months' arrears	75.00
2793	John King	1075	3	..	3 months' arrears	50.00
2794	John W. Oxx	176	5	8	3 months' arrears	75.00
2795	Mrs. Etta Adams	1	14	6	3 months' arrears	75.00
2796	Otis F. Alexander	1172	4	9	3 months' arrears	200.00
2797	Mrs. Mary A. Knecht	406	5	4	3 months' arrears	75.00
2798	Chas. Proll	1493	2	10	3 months' arrears	200.00
2799	Bernard Hynds (Dis.)	137	12	4	Semi-beneficial, not entitled to disability	400.00
2800	Mrs. Mary S. Kinley	333	4	..	3 months' arrears	75.00
2801	Joel C. Tompkens (Dis.)	122	30	8	Not totally disabled	400.00
2804	Carl Anderson	33	17	4	3 months' arrears	300.00
2807	J. Iwinski (Dis.)	1834	2	11	3 months' arrears	200.00
2806	J. C. Simpson	986	3	3	3 months' arrears	50.00
2808	Mrs. K. Amanda Switzer	1551	12	5	3 months' arrears	75.00
2809	John F. Perdue (Dis.)	1717	14	..	Disability not result of accidental injuries	400.00

Casual Comment

A Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year to all.

* * *

The spirit of commercialism may encroach upon, but can neither kill nor chill the Christmas spirit.

* * *

Even the havoc-reeking passions of war are subdued by it—they even observe a Christmas truce in the trenches.

* * *

Don't, if you can help it, be a cynic at Christmas time—try smiling. And, if you can't smile—well, just grin broadly.

* * *

May the mellow light of kindliness, tolerance and sympathy glow brighter as the festive season approaches.

* * *

And remember that the years cannot take too much from us if they but leave us genially-spirited and kindly disposed toward all.

* * *

The tendency to preach is hard to overcome, especially when sentimentalizing and rhapsodizing upon Yuletide topics.

* * *

Anyway, the most hardened cynic will admit that the season of Christmas has become, in these modern days, a "truly touching" affair.

* * *

Even mother and the growing boys and girls find it so—but, as a rule, father is "touched" most of all; and gee whiz, he feels it!

* * *

Incidentally, and as a reminder, it might be well to see that the Christmas presents you purchase bear the union label whenever possible.

* * *

And don't forget to cheer the spirits of the large army of clerks and shop girls by doing your Christmas shopping early.

A glance at war-torn Europe, the nations of which are still locked in gigantic combat, makes the fact that we are citizens of the U. S. A. all the more pleasing.

* * *

Preparedness for war is all very well in a way but a little too much of it may lead us, in the long run, into a dangerous state of pugnaciousness.

* * *

And while believing that the nation should be put upon a sound defensive footing, the enormous appropriation of $500,000,000 asked from Congress for that purpose looks much too steep.

* * *

It would not surprise us in the least if the prospect of another Christmas in the European trenches led to an interracial love affair ending with the refrain, "let's all go home."

* * *

After all, it is not the fighting units in the vast battle line reaching from the Baltic to the Dardanelles, but the sleek, well-fed politicians and diplomats who are responsible for the continuance of the war.

* * *

The important session of Congress which opened during the present month is of peculiar interest to the wage earners of the nation because the report of the Industrial Relations Commission will come before it.

* * *

It is to be fervently hoped that consideration of the problems growing out of the European war and the "national preparedness program" will not distract the attention of Congress from a thorough investigation of the findings of the commission.

* * *

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held last month beyond "the snow-capped,

golden Sierras" marked the passing of another milestone on the pathway of the wage earners to their appointed destiny.

* * *

It was the prevailing opinion among the delegates at San Francisco that the near future is sure to witness great changes in industrial affairs which are sure to affect favorably the condition of the wage earners and make for the greater advance of democracy the world over.

* * *

It was felt also that the organized labor movement will find a great work awaiting it during the reconstruction period which will set in at the close of the war. The report of the delegates who represented the U. B. at the convention will appear in the next issue of The Carpenter.

* * *

We note that the Michigan State Council held a very successful convention at Detroit during the early part of last month at which the locals throughout the state were very well represented. The reports of the council officials showed encouraging progress and a very large volume of business was transacted before adjournment. Many delegates present predicted that the coming year would prove a most successful one for the U. B. in the state.

* * *

The agitation against convict labor which is being carried on by trade unionists is achieving satisfactory results in various parts of the country. Only recently the board of trustees of the Indiana State Reformatory took over control of the foundry connected with the institution which will hereafter be operated by the state as a trade school. In the past a manufacturing company operated the plant with convict labor.

* * *

A very warm reception was tendered the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention by the trade unionists of San Francisco and surrounding districts, practically every craft holding open meetings at which their visiting officials and brother unionists were shown sunny Californian hospitality. As regards the U. B. delegates, they were agreeably surprised at the cordiality of their reception at the hands of the brothers on the Pacific Coast.

* * *

Time, evidently, cannot wither nor custom stale the interior promptings which make many individuals enter upon the New Year with a set of brand new resolutions, and, as that period is now at hand, we hope the membership will not forget to do a little "resoluting" with regard to their obligations as trade unionists. Many would immeasurably increase their status in the labor movement by resolving to pay dues more promptly, attend meetings more regularly and give more consistent support to the principles for which trade unionism stands.

* * *

We deem it fitting to express our thanks for the expressions of sympathy which appeared in the labor papers and international union publications following the death of our late General President, Brother James Kirby. In almost every instance, extended notices of his death appeared and warm tributes were paid to his memory as an able trade union executive.

* * *

A matter worth pondering upon is the fact that it has been estimated that more than $1,000,000 was spent in connection with the proposed constitution which the voters of the state of New York summarily rejected at the polls last month. The greater part of this sum went to pay the expenses of the basic lawmakers, but we don't find the New York newspapers growing frantic over such a fruitless expenditure of money. And yet, how they barked when the Industrial Commission spent only $500,000 to investigate industrial unrest.

* * *

President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L., declared himself in favor of scientific tariff reform in a speech delivered before the Commonwealth club

of San Francisco last month. He declared that the tariff question should be taken out of politics and placed in the hands of trained experts to be dealt with solely on approved scientific lines.

* * *

During the coming years trade unionists in every state should direct their best energies toward having enacted laws similar to that recommended in the A. F. of L. executive council's report to curb the glaring abuse of the private detective agencies which are used to harass trade unionists, foment industrial strife and furnish strike breakers and armed guards to employers during industrial disputes.

* * *

That the strike breaking activities of these so-called detective agencies have reached a point where they are a menace to the industrial peace of the nation is apparent to everybody. The "agent provocateur" of the worst days of terrorism in Russia and the treachery and cruelty of his methods differ in few respects from those of the spies, informers and gunmen in the employ of strike breaking organizations.

* * *

Organized labor does well to look to the future and give attention to the time coming when, with the end of Europe's frightful war, there shall be a decline in the wave of prosperity which has been brought about by the great demand for war supplies. Scientific tariff regulation and adequate immigration safeguards will doubtless be necessary to protect the American wage earner during that unsettled industrial period.

* * *

The bitterness engendered in the opening stages of the trial of Matthew Schmidt at Los Angeles was much accentuated by the action of the prosecution in calling a special session of the grand jury and dragging witnesses for the defense before it for a badgering and bulldozing examination. Such proceedings were in violation of the right of trial by jury in addition to being contrary to all canons of fair play and justice.

We recently received a copy of The Bulletin, a new monthly published by the New York State Industrial Commission, of which John Mitchell is chairman. It contains much interesting information regarding the industrial affairs of the state and records the activity of all the bureaus or divisions which are under the jurisdiction of the commission. Rulings and decisions of the commission and all official data connected with state industrial conditions appears in the publication.

* * *

The status of the New York State Industrial Commission and its functions are not generally known. It administers a consolidation and reorganization of the state labor department, with its various bureaus and ramifications; the workmen's compensation commission and the administration of the state fund, and the state employment bureau. Moreover, it succeeds to the powers and duties of the Industrial Board in formulating an industrial code.

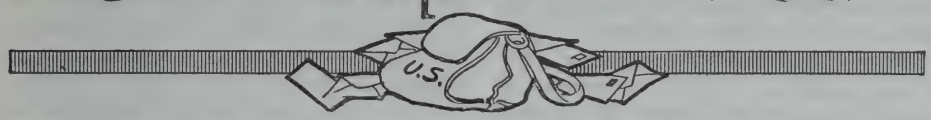
* * *

We learn that the sting has been removed from the Australian arbitration law—we refer to the coercive features of that much discuss d measure—thanks to the labor majority in parliament. This is a distinct boon to the organized wage earners in the faraway commonwealth. In effecting the necessary amendments, the strongest kind of opposition was met with, the Australian employers and business interests having waged a vigorous but unsuccessful battle to preserve the measure intact.

* * *

State Council President T. M. Gilmore and other Empire State members are in a happy frame of mind approaching the festive season because of the defeat of the Root constitution. Mr. Root and those others who tried to foist such an emasculated, quack nostrum upon the people are likely in the future to pay more attention to the suggestions of the wage earners when they next seek to frame a state charter.

Correspondence



A Superannuation Plan

Editor The Carpenter:

I was glad to see the communication in our September Journal entitled "The Duty of Caring for the Aged Carpenter."

It is not only a pity but a shame that whatever has been attempted in favor of our aged carpenters has always been unthoughtfully turned down, in referendum vote, by our rank and file. Nevertheless so worthy a cause should not be given up, and my advice is: Keep at it until something is carried.

Nobody will dispute the fact that the majority of workingmen over 60 years of age are turned down, no matter what their trade. They can get nothing to do and are no better off than disabled members. Still they can claim no donations whatever, and in the bargain must pay more and more dues, besides three or four dollars assessment every year. Consequently, many of these old "warhorses," after raising the wages from 20 cents to 55 cents an hour as in Philadelphia, are compelled to allow their membership to lapse. Yes, even some have been driven to commit suicide.

It is therefore a duty of all brothers to study and suggest ways and means for caring for the aged carpenters. Indeed, I take the liberty to suggest putting the question of superannuation in front of everything else.

We should have a superannuation system which will cover all members over 60 years of age, and of 30 years membership. I am unable to determine how many such members we have at the present time but, taking Philadelphia as a criterion, it would be a liberal allowance to say, five per cent. Our organization of 250,000 members would not make eligible more than about 11,000 members (because some would not be 60 years old and others would not have the 30 years of membership.) That would make probably a deficit in funds of $12,000, which could be made up by reducing death benefits to the following scale: One year membership, $50; two to five years, $100; five years or more, $200 and making disability donations $300.

On the basis of the claims paid in the month of May, the difference would be over $11,000, which would care for all our superannuated members, leaving enough for burial funds without running the risk of lapse.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN DE BAECKE,

Member of L. U. 238,

1222 N. 27th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Resolutions From L. U. 106

Editor The Carpenter:

At a regular meeting of L. U. 106 of the U. B. of C. & J. of A., of DesMoines, Iowa, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Slogan:

"To speak of labor as being bought and sold, as if it were a commodity, is an insult."—Cummins.

As time passes, changes come to the attention of members of organized labor, but nothing in the past has equalled in importance the fact that the Republicans of Iowa have presented one of our members for president of the United States.

Knowing, as we do, his loyalty to the righteous cause of the laboring classes, and to organized labor in general, together with the noble effort he has put forth in an official way in the high office which he now holds.

Therefore, be it resolved, That L. U. 106, U. B. C. & J. of A., through our General Secretary, Brother Frank Duffy, join in asking the support of all members of organized labor, and the laboring classes throughout the United States,

for Albert B. Cummins' nomination and election as president of our land.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to General Secretary Frank Duffy, with the request that the same be printed in "The Carpenter," and that a copy be placed in General Secretary Duffy's hands to be forwarded to Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., and that copies be sent the Des Moines Trades and Labor Assembly, and the Iowa State Federation of Labor.

E. W. Van Duyn, Fred Kemp, Fred Wetzel, Fred Widup, Guy Ives, J. C. Walker, Frank Davidson, E. C. McNeal, C. W. Robb, J. F. Gray, E. J. Burke, I. E. Lane, C. F. St. John, H. U. Keasy, T. J. Deaton, C. M. Miller, M. L. Cannett, S. O. Carter.

F. A. WETZEL,
Recording Secretary.

October 27, 1916.

Colorado State Council Resolution

Editor The Carpenter:

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the second annual convention of the Colorado State Council of Carpenters:

Resolution

To the Colorado State Council of Carpenters:

We, your committee, recommend that our delegates to the State Council of Carpenters' Convention introduce and urge the adoption of the following:

Any member who has held continuous membership in the U. B. for twenty years, and has reached the age of 60 years, and is incapacitated to the extent of being unable to earn more than 25 per cent of the ruling wages of the district in which he works, shall be entitled to a pension of not less than $15.00 per month.

That an "Old Age Pension Fund" be established by levying an additional assessment of five cents per capita per month. Said fund to be used exclusively for the purpose for which it is created.

That the Colorado State Council of Carpenters, through its proper officers, at once take up this plan, urging the endorsement of this or similar resolutions by all other State Councils and by individual locals where State Councils do not exist, and through the pages of our Journal, "The Carpenter," with the aim that this matter may be thoroughly advertised and understood by all members of the U. B. prior to the 1916 convention at Fort Worth.

At a number of General Conventions of the U. B., amendments or resolutions of a similar nature were presented, but usually met the same fate that a labor law meets in Colorado, "pass the assembly with no appropriation."

While we do not believe, or even expect, that the Convention will adopt our program as presented, the intent of the resolution is to promote and promulgate the Old Age Pension Fund to the extent that at the 1916 Convention at Fort Worth some action will be taken.

We believe that a small assessment carried over a period of years will be sufficient to properly maintain a fund of this kind.

Too much credit cannot be given the Typographical Union for the magnificent Home they have maintained in this city for a number of years, each year adding more to the comforts of the old and disabled printer.

Standing at the foot of Pike's Peak, and surrounded by the most beautiful shrubbery, is the monument the printers' organization have erected, and maintains for the aged of their craft, not as charity but in gratitude for the men who held aloft the banner in the early days of their organization.

If the members of the U. B. as a whole could but have the opportunity of a visit to the Printers' Home and see the two hundred inmates spending their declining days in ease, with no stone left unturned for their every comfort, I am sure you would feel the same as we do relative to some plan of pension.

Other unions are now contemplating a move of this kind, and I do not believe as large and intelligent an organization as the United Brotherhood of Carpen-

ters will pass by the 1916 Convention without taking some action toward a move of this kind. BERT WHITE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Colorado State Council of Carpenters,
1636 Grant Ave., Colorado Springs.

Organized Labor and the War

(Continued From Page 11.)

confidence that the American labor movement will stand for the rights of humanity, of the workers in all of the countries, and will insist upon the paramount importance of humanity. Yet to maintain the force of our labor movement straight and unerring, has not been an easy task. There have been innumerable influences that have sought to fasten themselves upon the labor movement of this country because they recognized its power and because they desired to use it to serve their own purposes.

It has been due to the integrity, the honor and manhood of the wage earners that many efforts to embroil our country in the present international complications have failed. They have held their ideals too dear to be sacrificed to personal gain, and they have not deviated from the determination to make all forces and all conditions contribute to the progress of the labor movement which is the well-being of the wage earners. In every trade they have sought to obtain higher wages, shorter hours of work, and better working conditions. They have used their influence to secure not personal benefits, but something that would lift the labor movement upon a higher plane with greater opportunities. These efforts to use the labor movement have come in all manner of guises. They have come as humanitarian efforts; they have come as patriotic appeals; they have come as promoting the highest ideals which human beings have conceived. But the trade union movement of America has steadfastly refused to be moved from the principles upon which it has built up its present power and effectiveness. The trade union movement, the powerful militant organization in industry for the protection of the rights of the workers and for the maintenance of industrial justice, has refused to give its sanction to any political movement in furthance of peace at any price. While the trade union movement recognizes that peace is absolutely necessary for normal, consecutive development and progress, yet it refuses to secure this peace at the sacrifice of ideals and standards of justice. It maintains that a necessary assurance of peace is power for self-protection and readiness to maintain rights. The principles of statesmanship that hold true in the industrial world hold true in the political world.

The trade union movement holds that peace in any relationship can be secured only when justice prevails and that peace follows because men are accorded their rights and are assured opportunities for necessary progress. The trade union movement is founded upon democratic principles, therefore, it holds that people have a right to work out their own salvation according to their own ideals. In accord with this ideal it refuses to sanction any effort to interfere with others who are working out their own problems. Further, it holds that it ought to take advantage of every opportunity to plan for peace in a constructive way. At the Philadelphia Convention, the trade union movement endorsed a proposal that when the nations shall meet to determine upon conditions of peace at the conclusion of the present war, that representatives of the wage earners—the great masses of all the nations—ought to be present in order to present and insist upon conditions and declarations that shall provide for the safety and the advancement of human welfare and shall maintain human rights as of greater importance than any other consideration. The trade union movement insists that a human being is of greater importance than the product of his toil. The human being is the creator and in him lies that infinitely valuable thing — creative genius. Creative genius is the thing that civilization and the agencies of civilization ought to protect. This is the principle which the trade union movement has endorsed and which it proposes to further in all of the councils of state.

Craft Problems

Reading Drawings

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes.)

A large majority of carpenters want a knowledge of drawing that will enable them to read plans—some call them blueprints. It might be wise at this time to say that a blueprint is simply a photograph of the architect's original drawing. That is, he makes his drawing on a transparent paper or cloth called tracing paper or tracing cloth, as the case may be. This transparent "tracing" is used as a photographic negative and is laid on a specially prepared paper and exposed to sunlight for a few minutes after which it is washed in clear water and dried.

No drafting skill is required for this process; its advantage is that it enables one to make any desired number of reproductions of a drawing at a low cost, and is more convenient on the job than a pencil or ink drawing.

Many persons have the mistaken idea that there is some short cut in learning to read drawings by means of which a man with very little or no knowledge may with, a few evenings effort, or by paying someone a stated price be able to look at a drawing and read it as easily as he can read this printed page. To such a man I would ask: "How long did it take you to learn to read well enough to pick up a book or a newspaper and at a glance get the sense of a difficult paragraph.

Some years ago in my first effort (which I believe was before any other writer attempted the same thing) to tell in print how to read drawings. I made this statement: "The best way to learn how to read drawings is to make drawings, either by copying drawings, or by making drawings of simple, familiar objects."

FIG 2 SIDE ELEVATION FIG 1. FRONT ELEV.

In our illustrations, Figs. 1 and 2 represent the front and side views of a small house reduced to its simplest terms, i. e., the fewest number of lines necessary to tell the story.

Fig. 3 is a floor plan showing the different walls, doors, windows, porches, etc. You will notice that all horizontal corners lying in a plain parallel with the front of the house are shown at 45 degrees. This enables a person not familiar with plans to read the drawing with less effort, but is not practical as a working drawing.

Let us compare our drawings, and we will find three steps leading to a

front porch. This porch has three square columns with rails and balusters. There is a roof over the front porch. The front elevation shows two windows and a door in front under the porch roof, a plain double hung window, and a bay window in front above the porch, in the front gable end there is a small window for ventilation, on the right side in the hall, the plan and front elevation show

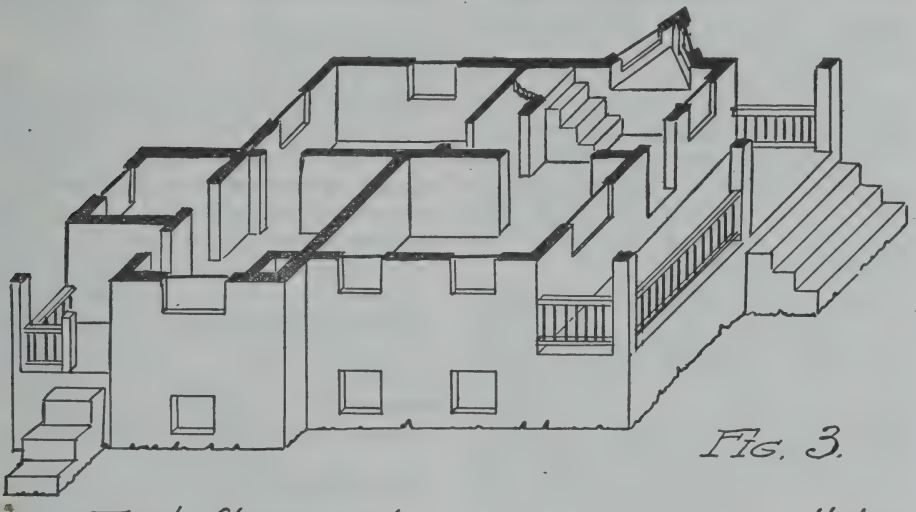


Fig. 3.

First floor plan ~ Lines parallel with side of house are shown horizontal. Lines parallel with front of house are shown at 45°. Vertical lines are shown vertical

a "V" shaped bay, the bottom of which is even with the bottom of the first floor windows.

The floor of the back porch is level with the kitchen floor, therefore there will be four steps leading to the ground. There is a second-story back porch over the pantry and porch as shown.

In the front elevation the back porch steps are shown incomplete (broken away) in order that the two elevations could be shown closer together in our illustration.

Now, have you a fair idea of what the front and left side of this house is like? If so, you have read the drawing.

Specifications for Lumber

(Collated by Owen B. Maginnis.)

The following details for purchasing lumber or timber are standard and can be safely followed by all in buying any qualities or quantities and are also useful for all carpenters to know and remember.

General Measurements: All lumber shall be sawn square unless otherwise specified.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed timber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths fractions of over half a foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot or less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Standard defects: Each of the fol-

lowing defines one standard defect in wood.

First: one knot, one one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

Second: two knots, which do not exceed in extent or damage one knot, one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

Third: worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes, not exceeding in extent or damage one knot, one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

Pin worm holes are very small holes caused by minute insects or worms. These holes are usually not over one-sixteenth inch in diameter, and the wood surrounding them is sound and does not show any evidence of the worm holes having any effect on the wood, other than the openings.

Spot worm hole defects are caused by minute insects or worms in the timber during its growth. The size of the hole is about the same as for instance, pin worm holes, but the surrounding wood shows a colored spot as evidence of the defect. This spot is usually sound and does not affect the strength of the pieces.

Grub holes are caused by grubs working in the wood and are usually from one-eighth to three-sixteenths inch in width and vary in length from about one to two and one-half inches.

Rafting pin holes are those which have been bored for tying the logs together when floated in rafts. If the holes have been completely filled up with wooden plugs their damage to the piece of lumber shall be considered the same as knot defects. Holes caused by ordinary metal rafting pins or chain dogs shall not be considered as defects.

Rot is any form of decay which may be detected as giving the timber a dirty dosed or rotten texture, including what is generally known as dry-rot.

Water stains, usually called scalded or burnt spots, are usually caused by timber lying in the water under certain conditions before it is sawed—and burnt spots where the timber is improperly piled green; these are not considered defects, as they do not affect the strength of the pieces.

Crooked or cross-grain—is grain which crosses the piece within a section twenty-four inches long. It should not be considered a defect in large pieces where it does not materially impair the strength of the pieces.

A sound knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and also so fixed by growth as to be immoveable.

A large knot is one which is sound and over two inches in mean diameter.

A pin knot is one which is sound and not over one-half inch in diameter. Knots, if otherwise sound, containing twig holes not over three-eighths inch in diameter are not defects. The same may be said of knots having decayed surfaces not over one inch in diameter and three-eighths inch deep, and of large or branch knot, if sound and not bunched, or so frequent as to materially impair the strength of the pieces.

Ring-shakes" are openings between the annual rings usually showing only on the ends of the timber.

"Heart shakes" are those which occur in the hearts of the trees.

"Through shakes" are those which are through or connected from side to side, or edge to edge, or from side to edge.

"Round shakes" are those which follow around or are separations between the annual rings.

"Splits" are openings longitudinally in the grain. A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet is not a defect. Pieces in the grades of "firsts" and "seconds" shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of timber shall not be considered a defect.

"Bright sap": The wood next to the bark of a tree always contains sap, varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind.

When the sawn wood has been properly seasoned or cured the sap-wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood, and on a planed surface shows bright. This is known to the trade as "bright" sap, in contradistinction to stained sap and is the true meaning of the term "bright" as used in lumber specifications. Bright sap shall not be generally considered a defect.

"Stained sap" is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing shall not be considered a defect.

"Season checks" are separations of the wood fibres between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks which do not damage the pieces shall not be considered defects.

"Wane" is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause on the edge of lumber. Wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, as shown in the following table:

Thickness of lumber.	Width of Wane.
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

"Heart wood" is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as the hard woods, the heart is generally more or less defective. Heart or other defects shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the pieces exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Equivalent defects are those not enumerated as standard which do not damage the pieces more than the standard defects allowed and shall be used in lieu of those standard.

"Clear face," this term applies only to the description of the cutting and means having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise stated. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of each piece.

Cutting: This term means both cross-cutting and ripping.

Dressing: Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides and edges as called for in the orders, requisitions or schedules.

The allowances made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing two faces according to the following table:

Rough stock, 3-8 inch, 1-2 inch, 5-8 inch, 1 inch, 1 1-4 inches, 1 1-2 inches, 2 1-2 inches 3 to 4 inches. Dressed, 3-16 inch, 5-16 inch, 7-16 inch, 13-16 inch, 1 3-32 inches, 1 11-32 inches, 1 3-4 inches, 2 1-4 inches, 2 3-4 inches and 3 3-4 inches.

In North Carolina yellow or pitch pine wood, the following conditions prevail and must be watched.

A pitch streak is a well defined accumulation of pitch or gum at one point in any piece. A standard pitch streak is equivalent to not over one-sixth the width and one-third the length of the piece. A small pitch streak is equivalent to not over one-twelfth the width, and one-sixth the length of the piece.

Pitch pockets are openings between the grain of the wood and may contain pitch or bark or both.

A small pitch pocket is not over one-eights of an inch wide.

"Red Heart" is the core of the tree, which is generally red in color, and always more or less defective.

Firm Red Heart is red heart which is not soft and contrarywise with soft.

How to Measure for Wainscoting

Section No. 1. See plan of room herewith. Starting at cross, in upper left hand corner, and measuring from corner to edge of casing is 3 feet no inches. This space requires four stiles 3 inches wide, and three panels 8 inches wide.

Section No. 2. From outside edge of casing to outside edge of casing is 3 feet, 6 inches. This space requires four stiles 3 inches wide, and three panels 10 inches wide.

Section No. 3. From outside edge of casing to corner is 3 feet, 6 inches. This space requires same as Section No. 2.

Section No. 4. From corner to chimney is 6 feet no inches. This space requires six stiles 3 inches wide, and five panels 11 inches wide.

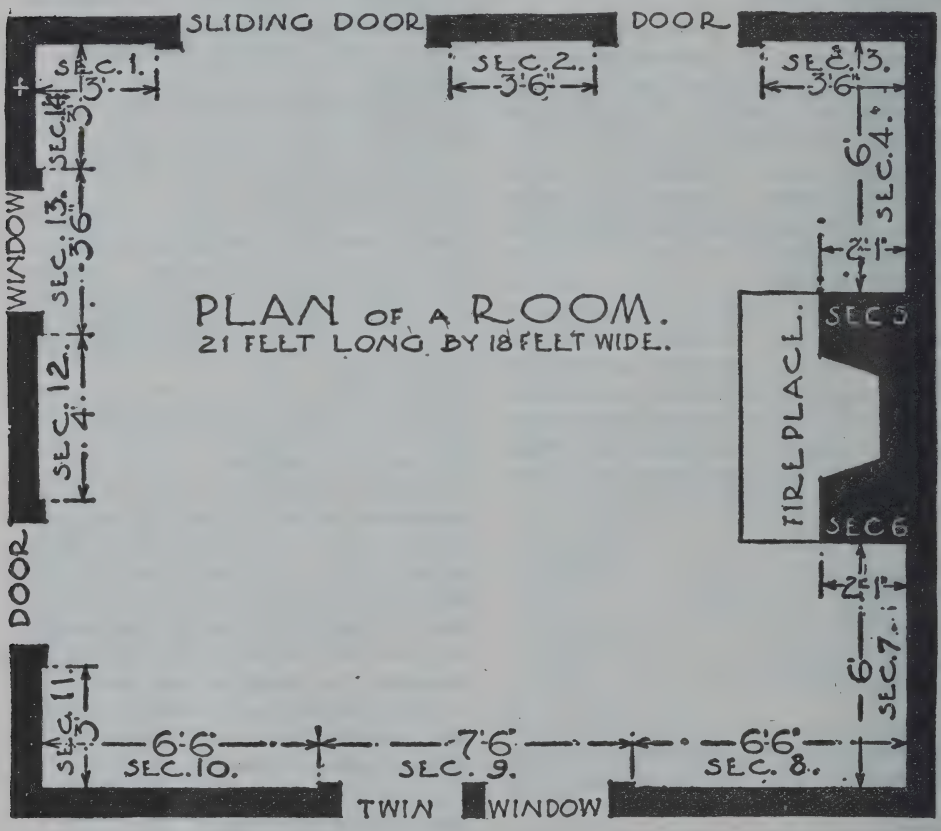
Section No. 5. From wall to edge of chimney is 2 feet, 1 inch. This space requires three stiles 3 inches wide, and two panels 8 inches wide.

Section No. 6. Same as Section No. 5.

Section No. 7. Same as Section No. 4.

Section No. 8. From corner to outside edge of casing is 6 feet, 6 inches. This space requires six stiles 3 inches wide, and five panels 12 inches wide.

Section No. 9. Is under twin window. From outside edge of casing to outside edge of casing is 7 feet, 6 inches. The height from the floor to top of window stool is 22 inches. This space requires three stiles 3 inches wide, and four panels 21 inches by 9 inches.



Section No. 10. Same as Section No. 8.

Section No. 11. Same as Section No. 1.

Section No. 12. From outside edge of casing to outside edge of casing is 4 feet no inches. This space requires four stiles 3 inches wide, and three panels 12 inches wide.

Section No. 13. Is under window. From outside edge of casing to outside edge of casing is 3 feet, 6 inches. The height from the floor to top of window

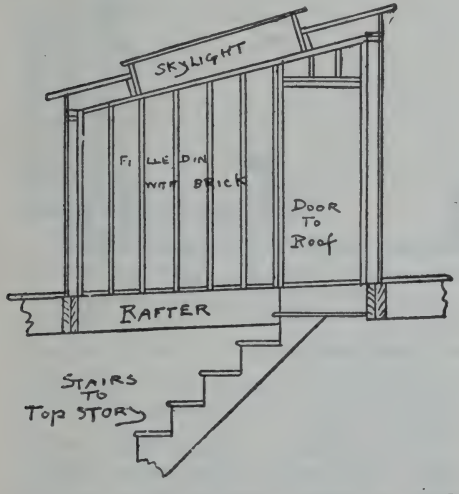
stool is 22 inches. This space requires one stile 3 inches wide, and two panels 20 inches by 9 inches.

Section No. 14. Same as Section No. 1.

How to Build Skylights

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

As it seems to be the prevailing idea to give information of every-day carpentry practice, which may be learned as one goes along, the writer has decided to take up, consider and analyze those jobs or problems which are more or less unusual, yet likely to come within the



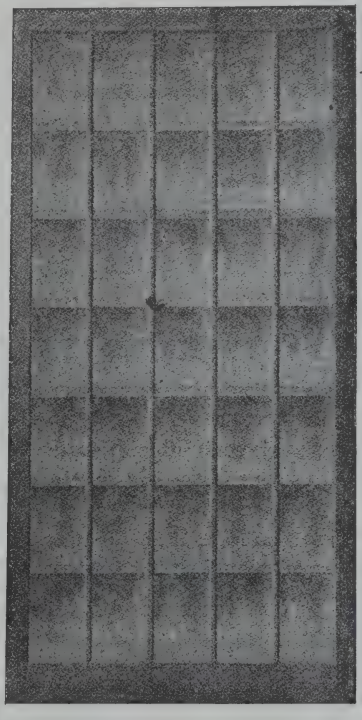
scope of the advanced carpenter and builder.

"Skylights," defined in Webster's dictionary as "windows in roofs or ceilings to admit light from above" are details of building construction very little mentioned in standard books and differ from domes, in being flat and of square or oblong shape, while the latter are polygonal, circular or elliptic and vaulted.

They are placed sloping so as to drain off the rain and snow water on any pitch to properly secure this purpose from 60 to 80 degrees and made of either wood or iron, according to the nature of the building on which they are placed.

They are employed to illuminate inside courts, halls, rooms, passages or dark interiors which otherwise could not be lighted by vertical windows, and for better lighting such as for armories, studios, factories and similar buildings where the very best, namely the light from the north, cannot be obtained in any other way.

Generally they are part of the original plan, and again they may be introduced after the buildings are completed or occupied, according to the requirements of the tenants or owners.



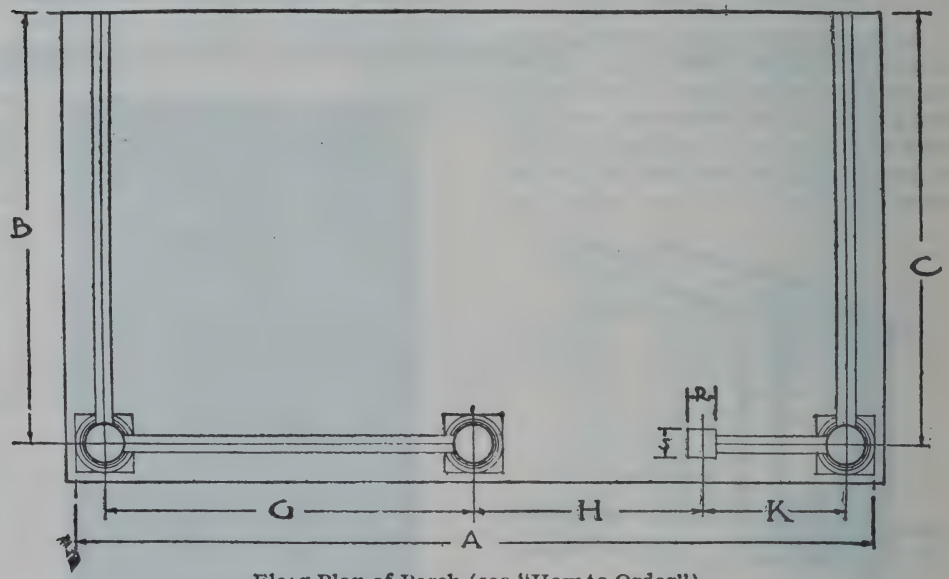
They also not alone penetrate roofs but frequently convey light through one or more floors to another floor or room underneath and it is the proper way to do this which is the theme of this article.

In the sketch, Fig. 1, will be seen a simple example of a skylight, cut through a one-story flat-roofed frame house with its necessary "bell cast" or flared sides, frame, etc. Reference to the lettering will show.

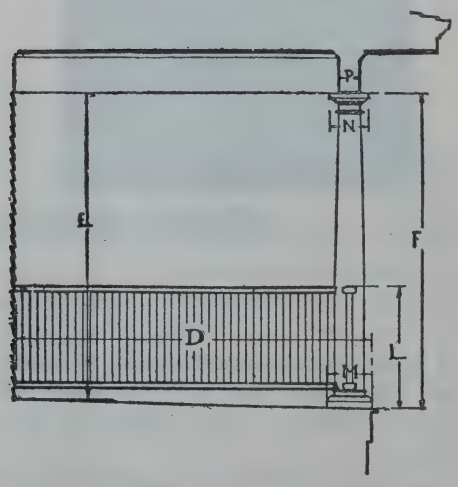
The Carpenter

How to Order

Make a rough sketch similar to floor plan shown on this page indicating house lines and number of columns and posts as well as entrance to porch. Give width of porch from face of house line to center of column. Give length of porch from center to center of end



Floor Plan of Porch (see "How to Order")



column, also indicate the size of the square members of the base and cap of columns. Give height from floor to top of porch rail so that cross rail can be placed at proper height.

The slant or pitch of porches varies in different sections and for this reason it is advisable to give the height from floor to boxing at both house line and outside of porch as indicated by lines "E" and "F" in cross section.

As further check on measurements it is advisable to give distance from center to center of each column or post as indicated by lines "G," "H" and "K" on floor plan.

If the different porch sections are desired rabbeted at joints order must so state, as extra allowance must be made for the rabbets.

How to Lay a Hardwood Floor

In view of the fact that hardwood flooring is thoroughly kiln dried, great care should be exercised in seeing that the building in which it is to be laid is thoroughly dry. The surface on which the flooring is to be laid should be smooth and perfectly clean. The 13-16 inch flooring should be laid with an eight-penny casing nail or flooring brad, and the ⅜-inch flooring with 1¼ inch No. 15 finishing brad. Particular attention should be given the driving up of the flooring, and we would suggest that a small piece of flooring be used to do this, as hammering on the lip or tongue

will batter it and make a perfect joint practically impossible.

Oak flooring should be scraped and thoroughly sand-papered until it is perfectly smooth, and the best results along this line are obtained by starting in one corner of your room and moving diagonally across the floor to the opposite corner at the other end. This scraping and sand papering can be done entirely by hand, or any one of the numerous floor scrapers can be used, which is an immense labor saving proposition and does a perfect job.

Woods and Their Natures

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

White Pine: this is a very soft, light wood with a close, straight grain. It is easily worked and of fairly good strength, and nails without splitting. The heart wood is cream white and the sap wood a little lighter in color. It has been one of the most important and commonly known woods used.

On account of its common usage and waste, however, it has become very scarce, and consequently very expensive. Unless absolutely necessary, the higher grades should not be ordered for construction or repair work. It is specified in eleven grades, viz: Uppers, selects, fine, commons, No. 1 cuts, dressing, shelving, No. 1 hard. No. 2 barn, No. 3 barn, box, and No. 1 molding strips.

"Uppers" is the highest and best grade of white pine and should be ordered for only pattern and bench work, fine cabinet work, and so forth.

Selects, fine, common and No. 1 cuts are of a grade supposed to work clear and should be called for as for "uppers," viz: only for special work. Dressing and shelving are recommended for book cases, shelves, cabinets, etc.

No 1, barn is a very good, servicable and strong grade and can be used for almost any purpose where a natural wood finish is not needed. The red knots do not weaken the boards and the grade is recommended for any first-class work which is to be painted such as inside or outside trim, partition work, closets, etc.

No. 2, Barn is very slightly inferior to No. 1 Barn. Of course, it has large red knots, but they will all work smooth and sound. They do not weaken the work for most purposes to which white pine is put. This grade is recommended for any ordinary work, such as trim, etc., outside office buildings, reviewing stands, closets, fencing, shelving, large doors, tool boxes, tool houses, general repairs, etc.

No. 3, Barn is good quality for rough work, such as tool houses, outbuildings, etc. If well painted, this material will serve the purpose for this class of work as well as uppers.

Box is a good grade for making light serviceable boxes and can also be used for any rough work, such as sheathing roof boards and so forth.

Spruce: a wood soft like white pine, but stiffer. It is stronger and a little coarser. The heartwood is light yellow and the sapwood very similar in color. Spruce makes good useful timber for rough construction, as follows: Framing for buildings, such as beams, studs, plates, joists, rafters, sheathing and roofing, furring strips, rough flooring, scaffolding, etc. Bridges, back stops, barricades, bridge planks, bracing, boardwalks, carriage rims, culverts, coal bins, grain boxes, dumps, shanties, fence rails, fence boards, gangway flooring, ferry approaches, foundation planks, kicking stalls, concrete forms, road rollers, shoring, framing for reviewing stands, etc. The merchantable or middle grade is suitable for all or in fact every other purpose.

Hemlock is somewhat similar to Spruce in appearance, but is much inferior in strength, likely to be shaky, splits and warps easily and is not much use except for temporary or cheap work and should never be used for scaffolding of dependent work.

Fir is also like Spruce in appearance. The heartwood is a very light brown, approaching white and the sapwood is scarcely visible. Fir can be used for interior finish and the same uses as

Spruce. Some of it, such as Douglas fir, is now substituted for white pine, but it is likely to check when exposed and is not good for outside finish, as it warps too much.

Long leaf yellow pine is a very good strong wood, with a heavy course grain of compact structure and more or less resinous. The sapwood is yellowish white, heartwood an orange brown. It seasons rapidly without injury, works well and is never too hard to nail, is durable and when well seasoned is not subject to the attacks of boring insects. The heavier the wood the darker, stronger and harder it is and it is recommended for all work where durability and strength are essential such as girders, posts, joists, trusses, purlins, stringers, struts, columns, rafters, piles, sheet-piles, dock timbers, planks, bridge work trestles, etc.

The standard grade is fit for rough construction where finish and looks don't matter.

The merchantable grade is fit for nearly all ordinary work and is more generally used.

The prime grade can be used for best work where both appearance and strength count. Long leaf yellow pine flooring is fine under constant wear, as in halls, runways, passageways, corridors, etc.

(To be Continued.)

Indiana State Council

The Indiana State Council of the U. B., held a successful convention at Gary, Ind., October 1 and 2, which was attended by the following delegates who represented various locals throughout the state:

L. U. 985, Walter Good, L. U. 985, I. O. Guyton, L. U. 985, C. F. Forbeck, L. U. 90, James L. Tate, L. U. 90, Fred Ulsas, L. U. 90, W. C. Shrode, L. U. 734, Chas. Coombs, L. U. 734, W. E. Armstrong, L. U. 1110, John M. Strupp, L. U. 1110, Jas. I. Day, L. U. 75, O. G. Smock, L. U. 75, Geo. Hughes, L. U. 75, W. H. Miller, L. U. 75, W. F. Wilson, L. U. 75, S. P. Meadows, L. U. 232, C. E. Krider, L. U. 670, James L. Tate, L. U. 592, W. H. Danford, L. U. 1317, H. C. West, L. U. 1317, Emil Anderson, L. U. 599, Everett Little, L. U. 599, L. P. Huston, L. U. 599, Jas. Bratibas, L. U. 1114, Ed. R. George, L. U. 1636, Edson Moore, L. U. 1636, Harvey Day, L. U. 1380, John Jones.

In addition, the Marion County D. C. was represented by George B. Kinney and George Ivy; Lake County D. C. by W. C. Hunter and H. C. West, and Mrs. Josephine M. Stoddard was present as fraternal delegate from the Ladies' Auxiliary.

The opening of the convention was marked by addresses delivered by Mayor Johnson of Gary, W. C. Hunter, president of the Lake County D. C., and W. F. Wilson, of the State Council. Edgar Perkins, a well-known trade unionist and chairman of the Industrial Board of Indiana explained the compensation and liability laws of the state and others affecting organized labor which were passed by the recent legislature. J. J. Walsh, state building inspector, explained the state building laws and recommended that the convention adopt a standard of scaffolding for carpenters and provide adherance to that standard. He also referred to the compensation law.

State Council Secretary James L. Tate, submitted a report for the year ending September 30, which showed that while at the second annual convention only seven locals and two District Councils were affiliated, the number had now risen to twenty-seven locals and two District Councils. His report also showed that while the State Council was handicapped for lack of funds, nevertheless it had been able to obtain results beneficial to the organization in the state during the past year.

State President Wilson's report dealt largely with the efforts that had been made during the year to bring all the Indiana locals into affiliation with the State Council. The reasons he enumerated for a 100 per cent organization of the

union carpenters of the state were: better organization of the men of the craft, better organization of the men employed in mills, factories and shops; promoting the union label; co-operation with the G. O., in organizing work and conducting trade movements; agitation for an adequate employers' liability and compensation law; the enforcement of an 8-hour day on government, municipal, public and private work; the establishment of a defense fund; industrial education, the enactment of laws of interest to the workers and so forth. President Wilson expressed himself gratified at the progress made and said more than seventy-five per cent of the Indiana membership was now enrolled.

The report also referred to the work of the committee on legislation and its activities at the last session of the legislature; the status of the metal trim controversy, and the report of the Marion County D. C. on industrial training. Supplementing the president's reference to the latter, Dr. Book, industrial education deputy for the state of Indiana, appeared and discussed the work the state is doing in that direction.

Among the resolutions adopted was one endorsing the Colorado State Council resolution favoring an old age pension. Other resolutions favored the organization of Ladies' Auxiliaries and the printing as a public government document of the report and testimony of the Industrial Relations Commission.

The executive officers of the Council for the ensuing year are W. F. Wilson, state president; James L. Tate, secretary-treasurer.

Michigan State Council

The second annual convention of the Michigan State Council of Carpenters was held at Detroit, Mich., October 21, 22, and 23, in the Federation of Labor Hall in that city. The proceedings were called to order by President Weslie Lamphere, L. U. 19, Detroit, who welcomed the delegates and introduced Vice-President David Jones, of the Detroit Federation of Labor, who extended greetings of all Detroit trades unionists.

General Organizer William McFarlane, who was present, spoke briefly upon the work of the State Councils of the U. B., and the beneficent effect they had upon the organization in many states. He also referred to the untimely death of General President Kirby and urged his hearers to give his successor, Brother Hutcheson, all the assistance possible.

Brother Plambeck, president of the State Council, was then called to the chair and opened the regular business, naming the various committees. Upon the report of the credentials committee, the following delegates were seated:

L. U. 1373, Flint, Geo. H. Robinson; L. U. 19, Detroit, Geo. Alexander; L. U. 19, Detroit, Asa Parks, L. U. 651, Jackson, J. E. Whittaker; L. U. 100, Muskegon, Chas. Thompson; L. U. 116, Bay City, Wm. B. Gust; Tri-City District Council, E. G. Gates; L. U. 674, Mt. Clemens, M. M. Snay; L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, B. F. Savery; L. U. 1369, Grand Rapids, Garritt Verberg; L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Arthur W. Johnson; L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, S. G. Beattie, L. U. 535, Cadillac, F. Shuberg; L. U. 1449, Lansing, James J. Gill; L. U. 334, Saginaw, John C. Milne; L. U. 334, Saginaw, E. W. Secord; L. U. 334, Saginaw, F. C. Plambeck; L. U. 19, Detroit, D. E. Reukauf; L. U. 1551, Three Rivers, A. Hahn.

An interesting address was delivered on the afternoon of the first day's session by Secretary Richard L. Drake, of the Michigan Federation of Labor, who said that the carpenters of the state were working along right lines in establishing a State Council which could be of incalculable benefit to the craft. He urged them, however, not to lose sight of the importance of the State Federation of Labor and its activities, particularly with regard to state legislation.

He referred to the attempts made at the last legislature to have the Michigan compensation law amended which failed owing to the opposition of representatives unfriendly to labor. He said that Ohio, New York, Wisconsin and Mass-

achusetts are ahead of Michigan, both in the amount of benefits paid and in the liberal interpretative features of the law. The subject of closer affiliation among crafts engaged in the same general industry was another matter discussed by the speaker who predicted that progress along that line would be more rapid in the future.

The following communication from the late General President Kirby, which was written shortly before his death, was read to the delegates and ordered spread on the minutes:

Michigan State Council of Carpenters:
Your kind invitation to attend the second annual convention of your State Council to be held October 21, 22, and 23, has been received.
I cannot say at this time whether or not I can be in attendance at your sessions, but I can assure you nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be with you during your deliberations. However, should I be unable to attend, you can depend upon it that the General Office will be represented barring unforseen incidents.
With best wishes for success, I remain,
Fraternally yours,
JAMES KIRBY,
General President.

A motion was also adopted to prepare suitable resolutions on the death of Brother Kirby, a copy to be sent to the family and another spread on the minutes.

Secretary-Treasurer Whittaker submitted a report showing the financial condition of the council and outlining his official activities during the past year. There were now twenty-five locals affiliated, he said, but the various locals had decreased in membership to quite an extent during the last seven months, due to the members leaving the state, owing to scarcity of work. On account of conditions in the trade he had been lenient in suspending locals owing six months per capita, believing that that course would ultimately be for the best. He also said that he had found the existing agreement between the U. B. and the bricklayers a cause of some misunderstanding and that it did not seem to be such an aid to the craft as he had hopes it would prove.

An interesting feature of the convention was the reports of the delegates regarding conditions in their districts which, on the whole, showed admirable progress considering the state of trade in general during the year. Bay City was reported 85 per cent organized and conditions improving. Conditions in Flint were termed poor, but it was also said that there was lots of work and not enough union carpenters. Ann Arbor doubled its membership in the last year and had work for all, while Mount Clements reported being about 75 per cent organized. An improvement in conditions was noted at Grand Rapids with all the members working, carpenters running a union shop and mill conditions improving with a good chance available during the winter to build up the organization.

Cadillac was said to be over 60 per cent organized with the members "holding their own," while Lansing had all men working and conditions more promising than at the last convention. Three Rivers held the membership together during a dull season, was about 75 per cent organized and controlled, practically all of the good work being done. Saginaw was reported 85 or 90 per cent organized with all contractors fair; and in Jackson about 60 or 65 per cent of carpenters were union men with conditions about the same as last year. A decided improvement and more favorable conditions generally was the report from Detroit.

At the second day's session the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Garritt Verberg, Grand Rapids; Vice-President, George Alexander, Detroit; Secretary-Treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, Jackson, Mich. Brothers W. B. Gust of Bay City and James J. Gill of Lansing were chosen members of the state executive board, and Flint was selected as the place for the next convention. Before adjournment the delegates discussed ways and means to systematize the work of the state body so that the State Council could become better acquainted with the activities of the various locals and that the work of future conventions could be carried on with greater intelligence and dispatch.

News Notes from Local Unions

Menomonie, Wis., L. U. 68.—Owing to dull conditions prevailing in the trade in this vicinity, traveling carpenters are asked to stay away from Menomonie. Prospects for work this winter are not encouraging. Clarence Burgett, R. S.

Ardmore, Okla., L. U. 1028.—This local has issued another notice warning all outside carpenters to stay away, owing to dull conditions. The circular says the town is overrun with men from other parts of the country seeking work and bears the signature of Business Agent I. L. Adair.

Salem, Mass.—The North Shore D. C. of Salem and vicinity notifies the membership that the work of rebuilding Salem since the great fire has fallen off to a large extent in recent months and that owing to the great influx of carpenters, there are now a great many unemployed and numbers working but a small portion of the time. There is little prospect of much work starting in the immediate future and present indications are that many carpenters will be out of employment in Salem during the winter.

Springfield, O., L. U. 660.—The members of this L. U. are desirous of bringing to the attention of the membership the fact that Messrs. Ansted & Burke, manufacturers of the "Golden Fleece" and "William Tell" brands of flour, have shown themselves unfriendly toward organized labor and have persisted in this course notwithstanding all efforts made by Springfield trade unionists to have them alter their policy. Owen Beatty, R. S., L. U. 660.

Washington, D. C. Anniversary Banquet

The tenth anniversary of the combination of all five Washington, D. C. local unions of the U. B., was signalized last month with a banquet under the auspices of L. U. 132, in the Washington Typographical Temple, which was one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever held by the trades unionists in the District of Columbia. Brother George Myers, chairman of the arrangements committee, acted as toastmaster and the principal speakers during the evening were Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post and President John H. Ferguson of the State Federation of Labor. Mr. Post spoke of the relations existing between the Department of Labor and the trade unions and advocated closer cooperation. During the evening, Brother Gabriel Edmonston, the First General President of the U. B., delivered an interesting address, telling of the changes that have taken place in the craft since the organization of the U. B. in 1881. Present at the banquet from Baltimore, Md., were Joseph E. Tomkins, Frank G. Simmons and Clinton S. Hancock. It was remarked during the evening that Business Agent Simmons was one of the oldest trade unionists present in point of membership, as he first joined the carpenters' organization in Chicago in 1872.

L. U. 97, of New Britain, Conn., Holds Fair

The Grand Fair held on the nights of October 18, 19, and 20, by L. U. 97, of New Britain, Conn., proved a great success from both a social and financial standpoint the members, their families and friends, enjoying themselves to the full from the time Mayor George Quigley opened the proceedings, with an appropriate address, until Chairman Curtis declared the fair closed far into the night on October 20. The neighboring locals and their membership contributed much to the success of the fair, especial thanks being due the members of L. U. 43 of Hartford. The highest prize amounting to $100.00 was won by L. U.

757 of South Manchester; John Larkin of Meridian won a prize of $25.00, and L. U. 115 of Bridgeport, $10.00. Among the special prizes awarded were: Carving set, John Mack; rocking chair, Wm. Vigneau; electric flat iron, Louis Porter; set of saws and levels, John Culvert; $5.00 Gold Piece, Wm. Olevine; set of saws, M. J. Kenney. Mayor Quigley, who opened the fair, is a real estate man who has built a number of houses in New Britain and whose slogan is: "The union shop and the paid-up work card."

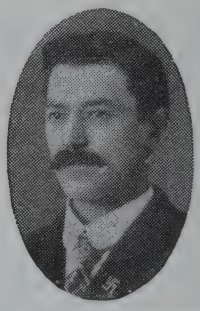
Franklin, Pa., Holds Anniversary Celebration

The fifteenth anniversary of L. U. 682 of Franklin, Pa., occurred on October 15, 1915, and was marked with a most enjoyable banquet given in the Moose Hall. The affair was the largest and most successful ever given by the Franklin carpenters, there being more than one hundred members and visitors present, including some of the officers of the Oil City local. The guests were seated at three long tables and speedily did justice to the appetizing viands prepared for them. Afterwards President James Harrah announced a program in which speeches and musical numbers figured. Brother Harrah, in his address, referred to the strides made by the U. B. as an international organization, and also traced the measure of success gained locally by the carpenters of Franklin since they were organized. L. U. 682 now embraced 93 per cent of the carpenters of Franklin, he said. Among the other speakers were J. D. Helmer, H. S. Wesser and J. F. Leyda of Oil City.

Information Wanted

John Coull of 10 Kimberly Ave., East Haven, Conn., would be glad to learn the present address or get any information of Alex Coull, a union carpenter, who left New Haven a few years ago and afterward worked in Salt Lake City and in New Mexico. When last heard from about eighteen months ago he was in the vicinity of Vancouver.

This is a photo of Charles Ruthenback, a member of the U. B., who has been missing from his home in Whiteville, Tenn., for several months. Any



particulars regarding his present whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife, Mrs. Charles Ruthenback, Whiteville, Tenn.

Mr. Kenyon Killbourn, of Blossburg, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, is desirous of locating a friend named W. E. Fulkerson, who was formerly a member of L. U. 142, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and who left that local on clearance, October 12, 1912. Fulkerson is a man of about 53 years of age, about five feet, nine inches in height, and weighs about 200 pounds, or did, at least, three years ago. His eyes are hazel in color and he wore a heavy brown moustache. He is wanted regarding the settlement of affairs at his old home.

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of Eudore Cadorette, a carpenter, formerly a member of L. U. 1287 of New Bedford, Mass. About the year 1910, he was known to be working in New York State. Any information concerning him will be gratefully received by his brother, A. Cadorette, 901 Brock Ave., New Bedford, Mass., or same may be sent through W. Nelson, financial secretary of L. U. 1287.

Through the medium of the trade union, wage earner and employer meet on an equal footing.

The workers want a larger share of the fruits of their industry.

Criticising the Carpenter

It started with trucculent, Luke McLuke, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who had to have his little joke on the carpenter, with the following:

"My, but the carpenter is slow,
With him my patience fails;
He even stops his work to go
And manicure his nails."

A literary New Englander on the staff of the Boston Transcript, taking Luke for his model, later seized upon the idea, and added:

"For getting things done in a rush
He does not care a straw;
He'll lay his work aside to brush
The teeth upon the saw."

From Boston to Alabama it later winged its way, and there the humorous poet of the Birmingham Age-Herald found in the hard working carpenter, copy for two more verses, to-wit:

"For laziness there cannot be
The equal of this lad's;
His work's neglected now while he
Sits there and reads his adz.

Such laziness in one man stored
Is trying, I'll admit;
If there's a hole already bored
He will not work a bit."

But it remained for the Memphis Commercial Appeal to champion the cause of the down-trodden, and, when the foregoing strains floated across the cotton fields, its versifier was impelled to remonstrate in the following fashion:

"In spite of all you say, my friends,
Of good he has his share;
For he brings things to a level, and
His rule is always square."

That settled it so far as the newspapers were concerned, but the editor of The Carpenter still appeared to think something had been left unsaid, and therefore added:

You'll pardon, if "yours truly" adz
The finish, trim and brace—
He's got to have the union "scads"
To keep him in the race.

The success of an organization depends in large measure on the co-operation and help of the individual member.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, F. H. Knollman, 1325 W. Alameda ave., Denver, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, Bert White, 1636 Grant ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, Robt. M. Marshall, Lakeland, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st. Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 400 B ave., West Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, W. B. James, 609 North Fifth st., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer John C. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Fred C. Zink, 1825 N. Payson st., Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts—President, W. H. Walsh, 178 Washington st. Brookline, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, 1101 N. 8th st., Saginaw; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st. E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City,

New York—President T. Gilmore, 21 Beaver Block, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 405 E. 88th st., New York City.

Ohio—President, John H. Potts, 646 Mellish ave., Cincinnati, O.; secretary-treasurer, John W. Beam 1007 Summit st., Toledo, O.

Oklahoma—President, W. T. Maxwell, secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, M. Bell, 29 Alymer st., Windsor, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Tenison Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can., secretary-treasurer, O. Proulx, 301 St. Dominique st. Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY RECEIVED

In the November issue of The Carpenter we published a large number of messages of condolence and resolutions from trade union officials and central, state and local bodies expressing sympathy with regard to the lamented death of General President James Kirby. Since then many more have reached the General Office and as it would be manifestly impossible to publish all of them in full, we take the opportunity of thanking all who sent such messages on behalf of the General Officers and the members of the Kirby family.

Messages and resolutions, not published in the last issue, were received from the Colorado State Council, the Texas State Council, the Fresno, Cal. Building Trades Council and the Ladies' Auxiliary (U. B.) Fort Worth, Tex.

From the District Councils of Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Dayton, Ohio, Denver, Colo., Elizabeth, N. J., Grand Rapids, Mich., Hudson County, N. J., Kansas City, Mo., Lake County, Ind., Lynn, Mass., Memphis, Tenn., Milwaukee, Wis., Montreal, Can., New Orleans, La., New York, N. Y., Newton, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Providence, R. I., San Francisco, Cal., Seattle, Wash., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., Middleboro, Mass., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

From the following local unions: L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., L. U. 21, Chicago, Ill., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal., L. U. 25, Toledo, Ohio, L. U. 29, Baltimore, Md., L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky., L. U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J., L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn., L. U. 93, Ottawa, Can., L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash., L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind., L. U. 134, Montreal, Quebec, L. U. 138, New York, N. Y., L. U. 155, Plainfield, N. J., L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis., L. U. 165, Pittsburg, Pa., L. U. 167, Elizabeth, N. J., L. U. 168, Kansas City, Mo., L. U. 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., L. U. 182, Cleveland, Ohio, L. U. 199, Chicago, Ill., L. U. 208, Ft. Worth, Texas, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., L. U. 283, Augusta, Ga., L. U. 290, Lake Geneva, Wis., L. U. 293, Canton, Ill., L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn., L. U. 415, Cincinnati, Ohio, L. U. 425, El Paso, Texas, L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., L. U. 438, Brookline, Mass., L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., L. U. 494, Windsor, Can., L. U. 507, Corona, N. Y., L. U. 522, Milwaukee, Wis., L. U. 526, Galveston, Texas, L. U. 570, Gardner, Mass., L. U. 622, Waco, Texas, L. U. 690, Little Rock, Ark., L. U. 712, Covington, Ky., L. U. 808, Portland, Oregon, L. U. 883, Aberdeen, Wash., L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa., L. U. 900, Altoona, Pa., L. U. 930, Saint Cloud, Minn., L. U. 948, Sioux City, Iowa, L. U. 974, Portland, Maine, L. U. 1035, Taunton, Mass., L. U. 1037, Marseilles, Ill., L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb., L. U. 1127, Montreal, Canada, L. U. 1154, West Chester, Pa., L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont., L. U. 1184, Seattle, Wash., L. U. 1352, Grand Rapids, Mich., L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich., L. U. 1419, Johnstown, Pa., L. U. 1450, San Juan, Porto Rico, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., L. U. 1496, Fresno, Cal., L. U. 1558, Montreal, Que., L. U. 1561, Portland, Maine, L. U. 1589, Arecibo, Porto Rico, L. U. 1596, St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 1614, Brevard, N. C., L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La., L. U. 1903, New Orleans, La., L. U. 1433, Fairbury, Neb., L. U. 313, Carbondale, Pa.

From Organizers: Arcand, Berry, Dowler, Featherston, Farisa, Gray, Hickey, Huber, Kiern, Macfarlane, Melvin, Michler, Moore, Olsen, Reilly, and the following, Jos. Ainey, Montreal, E. C. Atkins & Co., (Per H. C. Atkins), James M. Black (Black Masonry & Contracting Co., Boston, Mass.), Robt. P. Brindell, New York City, Thos. Bunting, New York City, Erie Railroad, D. J. Farley, Toluca, Ill., W. H. Hayden, Denver, Colo., P. H. McCarthy, San Francisco,

Cal., John Morrison, New York City, James L. Stuart, constructing engineer, Pittsburgh, Pa., Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J., Atlas Paper Co., Mrs. P. J. McGuire, Phillip Keil, Baltimore, Md.

Industrial Training In Indiana

The following address was delivered at the third annual convention of the Indiana State Council, U. B. of C. & J. of A., held at Gary, Ind., October 1, and 2, by W. F. Book, deputy in charge of vocational training in Indiana:

Mr. President and Delegates to the Second Annual Convention of the Indiana State Council of U. B. of C. & J. of America:

I am indeed very glad of the honor you have conferred upon me to come before you and explain this work in which I am interested and in which I am sure you are interested. I think you will be interested to know what we have in mind in organizing this work in this state and of the progress that has been made up to the present time.

With regard to what we have in mind to do in the state: it is an enormous undertaking. We have been working at these problems for a long time and I am glad to say things have been improving all the time. There was a time when industrial training was only for the few as in the case of the doctor, minister and lawyer. It is our aim, however, to extend educational opportunities so that they will finally reach all classes of people and it is in line with the ideal we have been striving for in the past one hundred years which is: to make the public school an institution to educate all classes of people.

In developing our public schools we want to see the children of the working classes made to be helpful and fit for their line of work in the same degree as the doctor, lawyer or minister, should be fitted for their profession. Trying to make our public schools helpful for all kinds of people has led to vocational education and thanks to the law of 1913, this state has taken up this line of education for training in the industries.

We have only been working at that problem of trying to provide that kind of work for a year and during that time have provided instruction of that nature to 7,500 people, young men and women in the schools, desirous of taking up this work and young men and women out of the schools who are desirous of spending their evenings in taking up some line of work. Therefore provisions have been made for these different kinds of schools. According to the law it is provided that the state will co-operate with the local school in the various parts of the state.

After proper foundations have been laid in the schools it will not destroy any line of work. We have provided for the doctor and lawyer, but up to the past two or three years ago we had not extended public schooling to provide help for the ninety per cent of people desirous of taking up vocational training.

There are two lines of work to give help; to find the right line of work that some may desire and to train them in the line of occupation they are interested in; that is the idea of manual training and industrial arts.

We cannot solve this problem at once and we cannot solve it without you and we have to come to you to find out the kind of a course that is necessary to fit people for your line of work for only those in that trade can tell what is necessary in that line.

You have representation on the state board for the purpose of seeing that the thing is done properly. The school authorities and sometimes the superintendents are slow to urge it and it remains for the people who have to make their living by work to see that it is done.

In the field of carpentry we have provisions made for three or four lines of work. In the first place a line which will enable boys who want to learn the trade to get the instruction under a skilled carpenter; that we call the all-day school. We have three of these schools, one at Indianapolis. They go

to school all day and work in the shop. When they get to the apprentice stage they will work on jobs to learn the trade under a master.

Many journeymen and apprentices want to go to a part time school to improve themselves and to solve the problem of getting a course of study that will meet their requirements better. We have to work that out with a committee of carpenters.

In that connection I would like to say that you people of the Council of Indianapolis have taken advanced steps in working out a particular line of study in that work. There is only one other trade which has done this and that is the printers.

These things are necessary for cooperation. You must help us to get the right kind of study and see that we develop men and women who are skilled in that line of work so that they can increase their wage earning power and their usefulness to society.

The problem of action to get the right line of shop work for those boys in the re-apprentice stage and in the apprentice stage, so that they will not get their experience only by doing some little "dinky" work in the school room but to go out on the job and get the practical side of the trade and a better knowledge of mathematics and English.

The problem of how many people to train in any line of work must be worked out so as to be fair to the workers and so that no field of labor will be crowded. It is a very important problem and the school authorities cannot solve it alone. We must have practical shop work. We must arrange with contractors so these boys can work on jobs to get the helpful instruction by the school in applied education.

The problem of how to give the boys in an all-day school or evening school the right kind of credit on their apprenticeship standing is to be considered also. We are making progress with the printers on this.

I think we will all agree that the schools should give vocational training to make boys and girls big producers, to enable them to do something worth while. We are trying to teach them what kinds of work are important, if it is work that society needs and to make the school training fit them for something.

We are all agreed, I think, on the importance and necessity of getting them educated by vocational training. The problem before us is to work it out. The school authorities cannot do it alone; you can not work it our alone nor can the employers.

For democracy we must do this and for the sake of society and on a plane of work for the good of everybody concerned. Vocational education is a matter that the laboring people, school people and employers must co-operate in.

I would like to commend the step given in the report by your chairman. It is a step in the right direction. I think it would be a good time to work this over. It would be a helpful thing to us and work for your interest. If you appoint a committee to work with the state board on any of these problems which come up, it will be a good thing for all.

You Cannot Be Too Careful!

Albert Fenn, F. S. of L. U. 638, Morristown, N. J., informs us that a man giving the name of Emil Miller, who said he was a hoisting engineer hailing from the copper mines of Michigan, obtained a loan in order to enable him to reach a job in a town in Pennsylvania, but that letters since written to the address given by Miller and to West Bay City, Mich., have been returned marked "name unknown." He carried a clearance card made out by United Mine Workers of America, Local 1379, West Bay City, District No. 2, Henry Smith president, John Martin, R. S. Miller is described as "a husky looking individual," with an imperfect upper lip, who spoke with a slightly foreign accent and said he was of "Dutch" nationality. He writes with the left hand, and with difficulty.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der vierten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1915, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Während dem, zwischen dieser und der Juli-Sitzung liegenden Zeitraume wurden dem General-Exekutiv-Board nachstehend verzeichnete Angelegenheiten brieflich unterbreitet und erledigt wie folgt:

26. Juli.

New York City.—Der General-Präsident unterbreitet Information bezüglich des Dockbuilders-Ausstandes an welchem über drei Hundert Mitglieder des Local Union 1456 New York beteiligt sind. Das Board beschließt finanziellen Beistand zu gewähren gemäß der, der General-Offize zugehenden Berichte.

27. Juli.

Boston, Mass.—Gesuch der L. U. 394 (Kistenmacher) um offizielle Genehmigung einer Forderung für Verkürzung der Arbeitsstunden von 48 auf 44 Stunden per Woche und minder wichtige Aenderungen in ihrem Gewerks-Vertrage; inkraft zu treten am 1. Oktober 1915. Genehmigung wird gewährt.

11. August.

New York City.—Gesuch des Distrikt-Councils um Rückerstattung aus der General-Kasse der von diesem Körper den ausstehenden Dockbuilders bewilligten Geldsumme. Das Board bewilligt die Summe von $2,084.00 zu diesem Zweck.

12. August.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—Gesuch der L. U. 767 um Sanktionirung einer Bewegung für Aufrechterhaltung gegenwärtig bestehender Arbeitsbedingungen. Wird gewährt.

17. August.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—Auf Empfehlung des G. P. bewilligt das Board die Summe von $325.00 für Organisirungszwecke in obiger Stadt.

24. August.

Galveston, Tex.—Der G. P. unterbreitet Information bezüglich der Lage der Mitglieder die durch die letzte Ueberschwemmung und Sturm in Galveston Not gelitten und empfiehlt eine Geldbewilligung, hinreichend um diesen Mitgliedern genügende Unterstützung zukommen zu lassen. Das Board schließt sich der Empfehlung des G. P. an.

2. September.

Torrington, Conn.—Ein bereits in der Juli-Sitzung in Erwägung gezogenes Gesuch der L. U. 216 um Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erringung eines Minimallohnes von $3.50 per Tag und eines dreijährigen Gewerks-Vertrages, wird nochmals erörtert. der G. P., welchem der Fall behufs Untersuchung überwiesen wurde, befürwortet die Genehmigung des Gesuches aufgrund seines Befundes und wird dieselbe gewährt. Finanzielle Unterstützung soll erfolgen je nachdem Berichte in der General-Offize einlaufen.

3. September.

Port Arthur, Tex.—L. U. 610 unterbreitet Einzelheiten betreffs ihrer infolge der Ueberschwemmung und Sturm notleidenden Mitglieder und das Board ermächtigt die zuständigen General-Beamten obigen Mitgliedern eine hinreichende Unterstützungssumme zugehen zu lassen.

Indianapolis, Ind., den 11. Oktober.

Nachdem General-Präsident James Kirby, Freitag den 8. Oktober, im Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis, plötzlich, nach einer am vorherigen Tage vorgenommenen Operation zur Beseitigung einer Mastdarm-Entzündung von Tode ereilt wurde, eröffnet der erste General-Vice-Präsident Hutcheson die vierteljährliche Sitzung des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Alle übrigen Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Das Board ernennt ein Spezial-Komite, bestehend aus Potts, Post, Martel und Ogletree, um geeignete Blumenstücke zu bestellen und diese nach der Wohnung des Verstorbenen zu beordern.

Cosgrove, Blackmore, Cole und Guerin werden als Komite zu Arrangirung der Bestattung und Leichenfeier ernannt.

Post, Duffy und Guerin werden mit der Abfassung geeigneter Beileids- und Trauer-Resolutionen betraut.

Aus Achtung und zu Ehren des verstorbenen General-Präsidenten wird die Schließung der Offize und der Druckerei bis nach der Bestattung angeordnet.

Das Board beschließt, daß dessen Mitglieder und John Metz, der Präsident des Distrikt-Councils von Chicago in welcher Stadt der Verstorbene Mitglied war, die Bestattungs-Feierlichkeiten leiten sollen.

Die Herren Harry und Charles Kirby, Söhne des Verstorbenen, erschienen vor dem Board bezüglich der Arrangierung der Bestattung und Leichenfeier; letztere soll Mittwoch, den 13. Oktober, nachmittags, 2 Uhr stattfinden.

Die Geschäfts-Agenten des Indianapolis Distrikts, Meadows und Newman, erscheinen und teilen mit, daß an dem Tage der Be-

stattung Bruder Kirby's alle Carpenterarbeit in Indianapolis ruhen wird.

Die vom Resolutions-Komite abgefaßte Trauer-Resolution wird gutgeheißen und lautet wie folgt:

Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika, General-Exekutiv-Board-Sitzung am 11. Oktober 1915.

In Erwägung, Daß der Grimmige Schnitter, Tod, unseren Bruder, James Kirby, den General-Präsident der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika und prominente Person in der Arbeiterbewegung, aus unserer Mitte gerissen hat, und,

In Erwägung, Daß wir seine weisen Ratschläge, Lehren und Anweisungen schmerzlich vermissen werden wenn wir in Zukunft Probleme zu lösen und Streitigkeiten innerhalb unserer Organisation zu schlichten haben, und,

In Erwägung, Daß er sich durch sein liebenswürdiges, aufrichtiges und männliches Wesen und gütige Veranlagung unser aller Herzen gewonnen und uns wert und teuer geworden war, und,

In Erwägung, Daß ihn seine liebende Gattin und Söhne im Familienkreise noch mehr vermissen werden, als wir in unserem täglichen Lebensgange, deßhalb sei es

Beschlossen, Daß diese Resolution seinem Andenken gewidmet sei und wird hiermit seiner Gattin und Familie unser tiefstes Bedauern und Beileid aussprechen in dem unersetzlichen Verlust den sie durch seinen Tod erlitten haben, und sei ferner

Beschlossen, Daß eine besondere Seite des Protokolls dieser Sitzung des General-Exekutiv-Board der Aufnahme dieser Resolutionen gewidmet sei, und sei ferner

Beschlossen, Daß eine Abschrift dieser Resolution der Familie unseres verstorbenen Bruders zugestellt und daß deren Wortlaut in unserem offiziellen monatlichen Journal „The Carpenter" veröffentlicht werde.

Wm. L. Hutcheson, Versitzender.
Frank Duffy, Sekretär.
John T. Cosgrove.
Thos. Neale.
T. M. Guerin.
D. A. Post.
John H. Potts.
James P. Ogletree.
Harry Blackmore.
W. A. Cole.
Arthur Martel.

Das Board billigt alle von den General-Beamten für die Leichenfeier getroffenen Vorbereitungen und vertagt sich bis Donnerstag, den 14. Oktober.

14. Oktober.

General-Präsident Kirby wurde am 13. Oktober mit der ihm zukommenden Achtung und Ehrenweisung im Holy Croß Friedhofe zu Indianapolis zur letzten Ruhe bestattet. Die Boardmitglieder und Präsident Meß vom Chicago Distrikt-Council leiteten die Leichenfeier. Deputationen waren erschienen von Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Washington, Alton, Ill., Dayton, O., Saginaw, Mich., Lake County, Ind., Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland und Toledo, O., Indianapolis, Ind., und aus anderem Orten.

Die Staat-Councils von Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, New York, Michigan und Indiana, sowie der Provinzial-Council von Quebec waren ebenfalls vertreten. Folgende internationale Organisationen hatten Vertreter gestandt:

Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers.

Bricklayers', Masons und Plasterers' International Union.

International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.

International Union of United Brewery Workmen.

United Mine Workers of America.

International Molders' Union of North America.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Saw Smiths' National Union.

The American Federation of Labor.

Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Central Labor Union of Indianapolis.

Building Trades Council of Chicago.

Local Union 199, South Chicago, welcher Bruder Kirby angehörte, war durch ein Spezial-Komite vertreten.

Die vielen Blumenstücke, die aus allen Teilen des Landes in seiner Wohnung eintrafen, legten beredetes Zeugnis ab von dem hohen Grade in welchem unserer verstorbener General-Präsident von seinen Freunden und Mitarbeitern geschätzt und geachtet wurde. Beide Seiten des Zimmers in welchem die Leiche aufgebahrt lag war bis zur Decke mit den prächtigsten Blumenstücken angefüllt und darunter fand sich die Gabe des einfachen gedenkenden Freundes, sowie die prächtigen Schmuckstücke gewidmet von den internationalen Organisationen, Staats-Councils, den Angestellten der General-Office, der American Federation of Labor u. s. w. Die reichliche Entfaltung der Blumengaben gestaltete sich zu einer großartigen

Ehrenbezeugung für einen Mann der ein Freund aller wurde die seinen Lebenspfand gekreuzt hatten.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

In Uebereinstimmung mit Sektion 11 der Constitution der V. B. nimmt nun der Erste General-Vice-Präsident Hutcheson die Stelle des General-Präsident ein, und in Uebereinstimmung mit Sektion 12 der Constitution übernimmt der Zweite General-Vice-Präsident John T. Cosgrove die Stelle des Ersten General-Vice-Präsidenten.

New York, N. Y.—Der G. P. unterbreitet eine Mitteilung bezüglich des Ausstandes an dem die Mitglieder der Dockbuilders' Local 1456 beteiligt sind und bewilligt das Board die Summe von $1,500.00 zu deren Unterstützung.

Sam Gompers, Präsident der A. F. of L. und Spencer, Sekretär des Baudepartements der A. F. of L., erscheinen vor dem Board und wurden Angelegenheiten, unsere Organisation betreffend, hauptsächlich aber der Wiederanschluß derselben an des Baudepartement mit ihnen besprochen. Nach Erörterung der Streitigkeiten die sich während unserer Zugehörigkeit zu dem Departement ereigneten, sprachen beide die Hoffnung aus, daß die V. B. mit ihrer sämmtlichen Mitgliedschaft baldigst zum Departement zu rückkehren werden und forderten in freundlichster Weise das Board auf dahin zu wirken.

Flint, Mich.—Bruder Fred Plambeck, Präsident des Michigan Staats-Councils, erscheint mit Mandat von L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich., versehen und ersucht um Geldbewilligung zu Organisirungszwecken. Das Gesuch wird berücksichtigt werden sobald dasselbe offiziell vom Tri County D. C. eingereicht wird.

Die Organisatoren Flynn und Featherston erscheinen und ersuchen um ernstliche Erwägung der Streik-Situation in Eddystone, Pa.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Von L. U. 1513 liegen Berichte vor bezüglich ihrer, an dem Ausstande in der General Electric Company beteildigten Mitglieder. Der Fall wird an den G. P. zur sofortigen Untersuchung verwiesen.

Ein Gesuch der Internationalen Ladies' Garment Workers Union es möge ihnen gestattet sein die Local Unions aufzufordern zu den Kosten der Verteidigung ihrer gerichtlich verfolgten Beamten beizutragen, wird abgewiesen.

Augusta, Ga.—Der D. C. dieser Stadt ersucht um Geldbewilligung zu Organisirungszwecken; doch sieht das Board unter gegebenen Umständen keine Möglichkeit das Gesuch zu gewährend und weist dasselbe ab.

15. Oktober.

Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Gesuch des D. C. um Bewilligung von $300.00 zu Organisirungszwecken. Wird an den G. P. behufs Untersuchung der Gewerkslage in Augusta durch das Boardmitglied des 7ten Distrikts verwiesen.

Toledo, O.—Bruder H. R. Kline, mit Mandat von L. U. 25 versehen, erhält das Wort und ersucht das Board seinen Einfluß auf die Bricklayers dahingeltend zu machen, daß diese unseren Mitgliedern in Toledo in der Aufrechterhaltung befriedigender Arbeitsbedingungen Beistand leisten. Die Angelegenheit wird an den G. P. behufs weiterer Untersuchung und geeigneter Maßnahmen verwiesen.

Flint, Mich.—Das offizielle Gesuch des Tri County D. C. um Geldbewilligung zu Organisierungszwecken ist eingelaufen und wird diesem die gewünschte Summe von $300.00 bewilligt, deren Verausgabung der G. P. überwachen soll.

St. Louis, Mo.—Ein Schreiben des D. C. ist eingelaufen bezüglich der geplanten Bewegung zur Organisierung der Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken die um sechs Monate vertagt wurde, welche Maßnahme der D. C. billigt. Das Gesuch um Genehmigung der Bewegung ist dem Board nochmals zu unterbreiten ehe entscheidende Schritte unternommen werden.

Dem Wyoming Valley, Pa., D. C. wird die Summe von $400.00 und L. U. 1684, Sherbrooke, Que., Can., die Summe von $100.00 zu Organisierungszwecken bewilligt. Beide Beträge zur Verausgabung unter der Kontrolle des G. P.

Ottumwa, Ja.—Gesuch der L. U. 762 um Geldbewilligung zur Bestreitung des Gehaltes eines Geschäfts-Agenten. Derartige Bewilligungen sind unstatthaft und wird das Gesuch abschläglich beschieden.

Newark, N. J.—Der D. C. dieser Stadt ersucht um Bewilligung von $1,500.00 zu Organisierungszwecken. Wird abgewiesen.

Die Gesuche folgender Local Unionen um Genehmigung ihrer beabsichtigten Gewerksbewegungen werden gewährt: L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Lohnerhöhung von 2 1-2 Cents per Stunde; inkraft to treten am 1. Januar 1916.

L. U. 1454, Charlottesville, den Achtstundentag und geschlossene Werkstätte; inkraft zu treten am 1. November 1915. L. U. 1655, Sculpa, Okla., Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. November 1915.

Montgomery County, Pa.—Gesuch des G. P. um Geldbewilligung zu Organisierungszwecken wird reiflich erwogen, jedoch nicht gewährt.

St. Louis, Mo.—Der D. C. ersucht in einem Schreiben um Entscheidung über und Klarstellung der kürzlich eingeführten Regel, wonach Mieglieder, welche ihrer Local Union **irgend einen Betrag schulden** so daß ihre Gesammtschuld den Betrag von **drei Monats-**

breitragen ausmacht, außer Benefit, und wenn ihre Gesammtschuld **sechs Monatsbeiträgen gleichkommt** zu streichen sind. Die verschiedenen Finanz-Sekretäre obiger Stadt gingen von der Ansicht aus, daß ein Mitglied nur dann außer Benefit sei wenn es wirklich drei Monatsbeiträge, und zu streichen sei wenn es wirklich sechs Monatsbeiträge schulde, und daß andere schuldige Beträge, wie Arbeitskarten-Gebühr, nicht hier für mitzurechnen seien. Unter einer strikten Befolgung obiger Regel hätten eine Anzahl ihrer Mitglieder bereits gestrichen werden müssen oder wären außer Benefit geraten. Das Board beschließt seine Entscheidung vom 10. April 1915 im Frank Beck Falle (L. U. 1596) und in allen ähnlichen Fällen aufrecht zu erhalten, und daß die Regel, wonach ein Mitglied welches seiner Local Union irgend einen Betrag schuldet, welcher **drei Monatsbeiträge** ausmacht **außer Benefit** und wenn es irgend einen Betrag schuldet, der **sechs Monatsbeiträgen** gleichkommt zu streichen ist, zu Recht besteht und auszuführen ist.

Indessen wird das Gesuch des St. Louis D. C. gewährt, dahingehend, daß obige Regel erst als am 10. April 1915 inkraft befindlich betrachtet werde. Doch soll sich dieses Zugeständnis nicht auf Sterbe- oder Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Ansprüche beziehen die bereits erledigt sind.

General-Präsident Hutcheson zeigt dem Board an, daß er die, durch das Aufrücken Bruder Cosgrove's in das Amt des Ersten General-Vice-Präsident freigewordene Stelle des Zweiten General-Präsidenten, an George H. Lakey von Chicago, Ill., übertragen habe womit sich das Board einverstanden erklärt.

Beaver Valley, Pa.—Die Brüder O. F. Gault und D. S. Leighty, mit Mandat des D. C. dieser Stadt versehen, sowie die Brüder N. E. Christ und H. G. Miller, Abgeordnete der L. U. 1752, Ambridge, Pa., erscheinen bezüglich einer Streitigkeit über die Zugehöhrigkeit letzter L. U. zu einem D. C. Der Beaver Valley D. C. behauptet daß L. U. 1752 in ihm Vertretung haben solle während die L. U. dem Pittsburg D. C. angeschlossen ist und das Recht hierzu beansprucht obschon Ambridge im Beaver Valley Distrikt gelegen ist. Dieser Fall wird dem G. P. behufs eingehender Untersuchung der Begleitumstände überwiesen und soll derselbe in nächsten Sitzung des G. E. B. Bericht erstatten.

Die Brüder Gault und Leighty unterbreiten außerden einige auf Arbeitsverhältnisse in Beaver Valley bezügliche Fragen, welche ebenfalls an den G. P. zur Untersuchung verwiesen werden.

Pottsville, Pa.—L. U. 228 protestirt in einer Zuschrift gegen die Versicherung ihrer Finanzbeamten durch Vermittelung der G. O., indem diese Beamten bereits Bürgschaft geleistet, die erst am 1. Februar 1916 ablaufe. Das Board hat nicht die Macht in dieser Beziehung eine Ausnahme zu gestatten, sondern muß darauf sehen, daß das betreffende Gesetz ausgeführt wird.

St. Louis, Mo.—L. U. 1596 protestirt gegen die Außerkraft-Erklärung des 18ten Paragraphen der Sekt. 43 der Gegeral-Constitution seitens des Boards. Die Antwort des G. S. auf diesen Protest wird verlesen und das Board schließt sich dessen Begründung obiger Erklärung an.

Cincinnati, O.—Protest der L. U. 209 gegen den Beschluß des Boards, welcher es Mitgliedern untersagt zugleich den Industrial Workers of the World anzugehören. Die antwort des G. S. auf diesen Protest wird gutgeheißen.

Portland, Ore.—Ein ähnlicher Protest läuft von L. U. 1020 ein und wird in derselben Weise erledigt.

Denver, Colo.—Die Justice League, eine Organisation die sich im Intresse der Local Miners im Ludlow-Distrikt gebildet hat, ersucht um finanzielle Unterstützung sowie um Zusendung der Adressen der Sekretäre um die Local Unions um Helfe anrufen zu können. Gesuch wird abgewiesen und das Schreiben behufs späteren Nachschlages zu den Akten gelegt.

Von dem Toronto, Ont., Can., D. C. und dem New York D. C. laufen vollständige Ausweise über empfangene Unterstützungsgelder ein. Im letzteren Falle handelt es sich um die ausstehenden Dockbuilders.

16. Oktober.

In dieser Sitzung und bis zum 23. Oktober sind alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Allentown, Pa.—Von L. U. 135 liegt vollständiger Ausweis vor über im Früjahr 1915 erhaltene Streik-Unterstützungen.

Cincinnati, O.—Der Hamilton County D. C. sendet ebensolchen Ausweis über, während des Ausstandes in 1914 empfangene, Unterstützung. Beide Ausweise sind vom Revisor für richtig befunden und werden den Akten einverleibt.

Chicago, Ill.—Der Bericht Lakey's, des Revisors der G. O., und Schardt's, des Vertreters des D. C. über, während des Ausstandes in Chicago im Frühjahr und Sommer des laufenden Jahres, erhaltene Streik-Unterstützungen, wird unterbeitet, als endgültiger Ausweis anerkannt und zu den Akten gelegt.

San Antonio, Tex.—Gesuch der L. U. 14, das Board möge einen Teil der Gelder der V. B. in einer Bank obiger Stadt deponieren, wird behufs späterer Berücksichtigung den Akten einverleibt.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Departement Francais

Le Mouvement Ouvrier Depend Sur Votre Attitude

Les choses qui valent quelque chose sont difficiles à obtenir. L'acquisition des valeurs morales et matérielles demande de l'effort et de la pérséverance. On n'obtient jamais des bienfaits qui durent dans cette vie par de l'indifférence et de la chance. Il faut travailler. Peu à peu, vous devez avancer, mais il faut toujour payer le prix. Si vous désirez être un savant, il faut que vous travailliez constamment. Si vous désirez etre un avocat, un médecin ou toute autre profession supérieure, le prix est de l'ouvrage et de l'effort.

Mais ce n'est pas seulement dans ces professions qu'il faut travailler afin d'avancer. Si vous voulez être un forgeron, un macon en brique, un ingénieur de chemin de fer, en bref, aucune autre chose utile et nécessaire, il faut faire des efforts et travailler afin de devenir experts. Le desir n'est pas suffisant. Il faut travailler pour gagner l'objet désiré. L'enfant qui va à l'école doit étudier afin qu'il soit adapté à une vie utile. La manière d'avancer est lente et laborieuse, mais les retours valent le prix chaque fois.

Ce même raisonnement s'applique à chaque enterprise individuelle ou collective. Chaque réforme, chaque idée nouveau, chaque cause authentique ont gagné une place dans le monde par une application persistante et assurée. Lentement et assurément, le peuple absorbe les grandes vérités par rapport à euxmemes et pourquoi ils ont ete crées.

Par l'aide des fraternités et des efforts unis, les barrières des richesses concentrées et de l'avidité sont réduites en poussière, lentement, mais assurément.

Des sources différentes travaillent, chacune selon son intelligence, pour l'amélioration et la perfectionnement de la race humaine, mais la plus grande et la plus pratique est les ouvriers organisés ou leurs unions. Lentement, mais très assurément, elles ont pendant une cinquante d'années grandi de quelques unites peu importantes à une grande masse ajoutant toujours à leur force Mais, les efforts faits par les travailleurs organisés pour l'humanité et le justice ne sont pas toujours faciles. Ce sont, cependant, des efforts qui comptent à la fin, et les résultats sont là.

Beaucoup dépend de la manière que chaque ouvrier étudie la question. Si votre attitude vers le progrès, le bien-être de votre confrère est indifférente, vous entravez votre emancipation et votre affranchissement et si vous désirez avoir des résultats, il faut persévérer. Vous les obtiendrez, mais pas en payant $5.00 aujourd'hui et attendant recevoir $10.00 demain.

Il faut travailler constamment, croire à votre cause et aider vos confrères. Par ce moyen, vous aurez du succès. Le mouvement ouvrier en général depend sur votre attitude, et sur votre organisation en particular dépend votre bien-être et votre avancement futurs. Quelle est votre attitude?

Les Choses Que L'Argent N'achetent Pas

L'autre jour, nous avons vu cette inscription en tête d'un article. Elle énumerait les choses que l'argent ne pouvait pas acheter, telles qu'une longue vie, de la santé et de la jeunesse. Elle ajoutait aussi, qu'afin d'avoir ces choses, il fallait que chaque individu vive bien, et afin de vivre bien, il fallait acheter leurs produits.

Nous ne sommes pas d'accord avec cette assertion. L'idée qu'il fallait de l'argent d'acheter leurs produits montrait que l'argent après tout, était un des facteurs pour vivre bien. Il est vrai que l'argent ne vous donnera rien si vous n'avez pas d'autres nécessités fondamentales, mais l'argent usé bien est assurément une nécessité vitale pour vivre

bien. Par exemple, un enfant né en pauvreté et misère, sa cour de récréation les rues, vivant dans une chaumière, a peine nourri et respirant de l'air infect, cet enfant n'a pas les mêmes chances que ceux qui sont élevés sous des conditions plus sanitaires et humaines. Ou, prenez un homme, travaillant dans une fabrique ou d'autre place il retourne chez lui le soir, et qu'est-ce qu'il voit—des enfants faibles et chétifs, sa femme fatiguée et usée par les soucis, et lui-même—sa vitalité presque disparue.

Sous de telles conditions, n'est-il pas raisonnable de dire que l'argent aurait éliminé les circonstances et les environnements qui ont fait en sorte que cette famille a détérioré au lieu d'avoir avancé.

Il y a peu de choses que l'argent n'achétera pas. L'argent achétera une maison commode, où un homme peut demeurer, il achétera de la bonne nourriture, il achétere des vêtements pour lui, il achétera une éducation pour ses enfants, des livres et de la musique dans sa maison. En bref, il l'aidera à vivre une vie meilleure et plus heureuse et en aidant d'éliminer des soucis, il va prolonger la vie.

Celles-ci sont quelques-unes des choses que l'argent peut acheter. Et si cela est vrai, pourquoi y-a-t'il qu'on trouve peu parmi la classe ouvrière qui a cette nécessité vitale. Il y a assez d'argent dans le monde. En vérité, il y en a parmi les riches qui ne savent pas comment le dépenser.

Maintenant, pourquoi cet argent n'est pas mis à l'usage propre? Simplement parceque ceux qui ont produit tout cet argent ont fait en sorte qu'ils ont laissé quelques personnes l'amassent et l'accumulent ou l'usent pour leurs besoins égoïstes au lieu de faire une distribution aussi juste que possible.

Est-il juste qu'un homme reçoit des millions de dollars lorsq'en faisant ainsi, il prive des milliers d'ouvriers du soleil, de le nourriture et de la santé, des privilèges que chacun de vous doit avoir.

Il y a des individus qui ont l'air de sainteté et de dévotion, qui prêchent que l'acquisition de l'argent ne vous aidera pas d'acquérir du bonheur dans la vie future. Il me semble que la pauvreté serait une obstacle dans l'acquisition de cet bonheur. La pauvreté et l'indigence sont une malédiction sur la race humaine, mais ils pourraient être éliminées si ceux qui en souffrent étaient plus intéressés.

Chaque mouvement pour l'amélioration des conditions de travail pour les ouvriers est un pas vers la réalisation des rêves de nos penseurs et de nos écrivains les plus nobles. Mais, dans ce mouvement, les ouvriers eux-memes devraient avancer ensemble.—The Advance Advocate.

Le Chat-Marin

Des pêcheurs occupés à fournir du poisson frais des mers Nord, conserve d'une manière unique et dans une condition excellente les poissons vivants afin de les vendre aux grands marchés diverses. Les poissons vivants sont tirés des filets et ils sont mis dans de grandes citernes, qui sont construites pour cet usage. Mais comme les poissons ont une tendance de devenir lourds et apathiques, et par conséquence perdraient beaucoup de leur qualités fermes et solides et en même temps leur valeur, un certain nombre de chats marins sont mis dans chaque citerne. Ceci est fait afin de garder les poissons actifs. Aussitôt qu'un poisson devienne inactif et lourd, le chat de marin le saisit pour le remuer. En un mot, le chat fait en sorte que l'activité règne constamment dans les citernes.

Ceci est une illustration excellente du mouvement ouvrier. On parle beaucoup des hommes qui organisent et instruisent la classe ouvrière. On les nomme des agitateurs, des personnes tracassières et toute autre phrase familière. Mais, en toute réalité, elles sont une nécessité. Ces personnes sont les chats marins dans le mouvement ouvrier. Sans ces personnes, les ouvriers deviendraient lourds et inactifs. Sans elles, les ouvriers déprécieraient leur valeur. Elles sont nécessaires. Elles remplissent une

position importante. Ces personnes font en sorte que toutes choses remuent constamment.

La grande masse des ouvriers ont une tendance de deviner négligents et inactifs. Ces ouvriers ne réalisent pas le point important, que chaque unité—chaque homme doit rester éveillé. Ils ne doivent jamais devenir stagnants. S'ils sont dans cet état, leur valeur va diminuer. Dans les limites étroites de leurs environnements immédiats, il y a danger qu'ils deviennent bornés. Les grandes questions et les idées concernant eux-mêmes et le monde deviendraient obscurs et inanimés. De sorte qu'il y a besoin des chats de marin—des hommes qui les exciteront à devenir actifs, de les stimuler et les encourager afin qu'ils soient dans une condition de rendre des bienfaits à l'humanité en général. Nous avons besoin de plusieurs chats de marin. Un chat de marin dans chaque bande, dans chaque loge, dans chaque assemblée. Des hommes qui encouragement de l'activité, du progrès et du développement dans le mouvement ouvrier. Donnons-nous plus de chats marins et moins d'inértie et d'apathie!

Petites Notes

Quand vous entendez un individu décrier votre union, examinez son histoire.

* * *

Quand quelqu'un prétend d'épouser votre cause et vous demande de le croire quand il vous dit que toutes vos méthodes sont fausses, repassez en revue ce qu'il a fait, et demandez-vous quel est son motif.

* * *

On dit que le léopard ne pourrait changer sa peau tachetée. Ceci peut tout aussi bien s'appliquer aux renégats du mouvement laborieux comme aux autres animaux des jungles.

* * *

Le mouvement de l'Union des métiers doit faire face à toutes les éventualités. On épargnerait souvent un temps précieux si les ouvriers d'une industrie étaient déjà syndiqués quand l'opportunité se présente.

Quand on vous dit que l'arbitrage volontaire est une forme d'esclavage, pensez aux travailleurs sur gages qui n'ont aucune voix dans le réglement des gages et des conditions laborieuses, et qui sont continuellement en face de plus bas revenus et de plus pauvres conditions laborieuses quand le coût de la vie augmente.

* * *

Nos membres individuellement et collectivement, ont un devoir important à remplira ils doivent donner un loyal appui aux labels des autres métiers affiliés, et ils doivent un appui moral et financier à chaque organization affiliée à la Fédération Américaine du travail. Si nous nous attendons à être appuyés, il nous faut aider les autres.

* * *

Les salariés ont le droit d'améliorer leur état, tant au point de vue physique qu'au point de vue mental. S'il est vrai que nous vivons dans un monde de progrès, sûrement ceux qui font le travail du monde ont le droit de réclamer leur part dans le progrès du monde et dans les fruits de leur labeur.

* * *

La suprême tragédie des âges continue son chemin sanglant en Europe. Personne peut en préciser la fin. Les vies sont sacrifiées presqu'au million. Une génération après la guerre l'Europe sera remplie de débris humains; ces débris remueront, mais seront mutilés, estropiés, boiteux, imparfaits et aveugles. Ceux de nous qui ont la fortune d'échapper à cette horrible lutte doivent avoir de la reconnaissance. Nous pouvons souffrir des périodes de temps difficiles qui éprouvent notre âme, mais notre condition est meilleure que celle des travailleurs à gages des pays frappés par la guerre européenne qui sont détruits par le Moloch de la guerre, laissant dans le dénuement ceux qui dépendent d'eux. A l'heure actuelle il y a danger que les Etâts-Unis soient envelopés dans cette [illegible], ce qui serait une chose terrible [illegible] travailleurs à gages de notre

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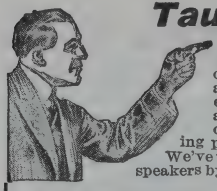

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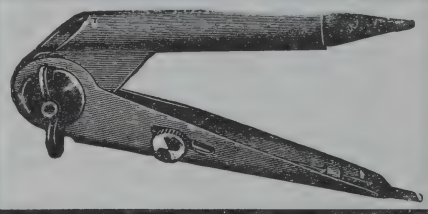

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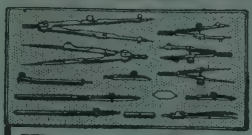

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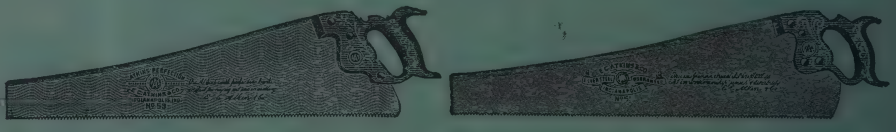

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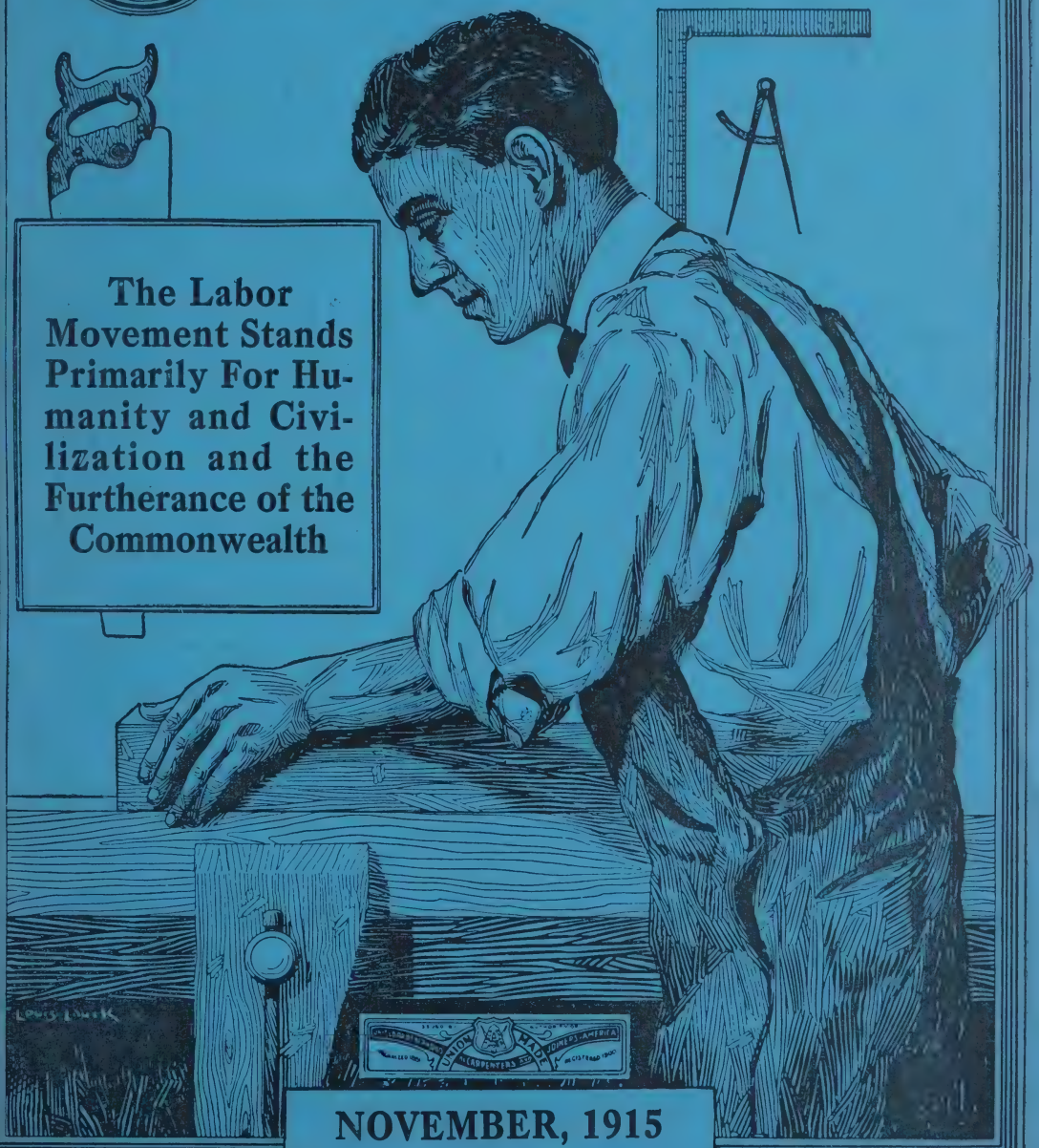

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries.

Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

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Volume XXXV—No. 11 Established in 1881 | INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1915 | One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

Hail and Farewell!

We drape the charter on the wall,
And bow our heads in grief
While every member in the ranks
Mourns our departed chief;
In manhood's prime, sore stricken down,
Death came with sudden call,
Leaving no time to say goodby
To comrades, one and all.

With us his memory shall live,
Our movement shall not fail,
Inspired by thoughts of such as he,
Who helped the cause prevail.
He was a man of noble mind,
In counsel wise, of courage true.
Sleep, comrade, friend and counselor,
Our grief goes out to you!

The Passing of
Brother James Kirby
General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
1913 - 1915

ON the afternoon of Wednesday, October 13, under a leaden, rain-swept sky, all that was mortal of our late beloved brother, General President James Kirby, was laid to rest in Holy Cross cemetery, Indianapolis, in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing friends and relatives.

Rarely has the passing of a labor leader been marked with a greater manifestation of grief than that which went out spontaneously to him—a grief truly touching in its intensity—which was not confined to the members of his own organization but which also found expression throughout the length and breadth of the American labor movement.

A more representative gathering of labor leaders has seldom been witnessed outside of an A. F. of L. convention than appeared to pay the last sad tribute of respect to Brother Kirby's memory, while members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., came from far and near to testify to the esteem in which they held him and to voice the pain which filled their hearts at the sudden demise of one whom they were proud to call a beloved leader, friend and brother.

The death of "Jim" Kirby, in the noontide of his mature judgment and great executive ability, is, as has been aptly said, "a well-nigh irreparable loss" to the organization of which he had become so vital and virile a part; so much so, in fact, that we find it a difficult task to express the pent-up feelings of his brother General Officers and the rank and file of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters now that he is gone.

Truly, he was a born leader and a "big" man in every sense of the word—a whole-souled, manly fellow, full of zeal and energy for the cause for which he lived and labored, the cause of the struggling members of our craft and of the toiling millions throughout the land. For the furtherance of that cause he worked with a singleness of purpose and an industry which, as one looks

Mr. James Kirby

back upon it now, was an inspiration and a lesson for all who follow in his footsteps.

Action was the guiding principle of his career. Essentially a man of few words and of great modesty of demeanor, he deprecated eulogy or praise with the ruddy, jovial spirit of one who was very much alive. With him, to work was to live; and he was content to do his duty as he saw it, without fear or favor. For one enemy that he made, he gained a host of friends—friends who remained steadfast in their friendship unto the end. His judgment was unusually sound and reliable and he was a keen reader of men. He came to a decision without loss of time and having once decided upon a course of policy brought all the energy of his nature to the task of carrying it through successfully.

The ability which he brought to his duties as General President is patent to all today. To him, in large measure, is due the present successful status of our organization. Many lines of policy worked out by him have justified the wisdom and judgment which conceived them. Others are in process of development and are left to his successor, his brother General Officers and the rank and file to see that they are accomplished.

Perhaps, our greatest heritage, however, is the ideal which he leaves of a greater, broader, bigger United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, embracing all and every branch of the wood-working craft, in harmony and agreement with every other trade in the industrial world, and, with them, working toward the achievement of that full measure of social justice for which the toilers struggle.

His untimely death—the cutting off in the prime of his vigorous manhood with an undoubted career of greater achievement before him—is one of the tragedies of life, a tragedy which, after all, falls heaviest upon the wife and sons left to mourn his loss, and to whom our sympathies go out whole-heartedly in their great bereavement.

The name of **James Kirby** is written in letters of gold on the records of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. There it stands out vividly as an inspiration and as an example—especially to the younger members. Can any higher tribute be paid his memory than to ask that they strive to emulate his noble life of service, his high-principled, conscientious zeal for the interests of his own craft in particular and for the uplift of all struggling wage earners in general? We think not!

"Jim" Kirby was, in truth, a big man—one whose innate modesty prevented our giving due recognition to his bigness in life. In death we realize it to the full.

DEATH AND FUNERAL SERVICES

THE death of General President Kirby, news of which came with tragic suddenness to the members of the U. B. throughout the country, occurred at the Methodist hospital, Indianapolis, on Friday, October 8. Death was due directly to appendicitis, which developed in acute form following an attack of ptomaine poisoning suffered two weeks previously in Washington, D. C., while in that city attending to business of the U. B. Up to Monday evening, October 4, he was able to attend to his duties at the General Office and his condition did not alarm his friends until Thursday, when he was hurried to the hospital and immediately operated on. He never rallied afterward and passed away the following morning at 8:45 o'clock.

The report of his death spread with great rapidity and caused a great sensation in labor circles generally. In Washington, Chicago, Indianapolis, New York and other cities warm tributes were paid to his memory. In Chicago, especially, the news of his death caused a profound impression among the old friends and associates who had worked and struggled by his side in the stirring days of the past when the U. B. and the labor movement generally had nothing like the power and influence possessed today.

Brother Kirby was born fifty years ago near Kankakee, Ill., and came to Chicago when a young man. There he joined L. U. No. 199 of South Chicago, working at his trade as a millwright. His strong force of character and great natural ability soon brought him to the front in the local labor movement where one of his first achievements of note was the bringing of the millwrights of Chicago under the banner of the U. B. He served a number of terms as president of the Chicago District Council and later became president of the old Structural Building Trades Alliance. This organization later formed the nucleus of the present Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., of which Brother Kirby became the first president.

He held the presidency of the Building Trades Department until 1910, in which year the U. B. was suspended from the department as a result of the "metal trim" controversy. During the last fourteen years he was prominent as a delegate at the General Conventions of the U. B., and served as a delegate to the conventions of the A. F. of L.

He was elected General President of the U. B. following the Washington, D. C. convention in 1912, succeeding Twelfth General President Wm. D. Huber. He served his first term with distinction and was re-elected without opposition following the Indianapolis convention last year. The plan of consolidation between the U. B. and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters whereby the members of that organization in the United States and Canada became part of the Brotherhood was effected during

his first term of office. As a result of his death, First General Vice-President William L. Hutcheson automatically becomes General President and will serve Brother Kirby's unexpired term of office.

Brother Kirby is survived by a widow and two sons, Harry, a student at Illinois University, and Charles, of Chauwin, Alberta, Canada. He also leaves a brother, John Kirby, of Chicago, and a sister, Mrs. Frances Harwood, of Crescent City, Ill.

Upon the death of our General President the facade of the U. B. Headquarters Building was suitably draped in mourning colors and the General Office became the rendezvous of numerous members of the organization, delegations and visitors who came to pay tribute to Brother Kirby's memory. All official business was suspended until after the funeral services by order of the G. E. B.

The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon, October 13, at 3 o'clock and was one of the largest ever witnessed in Indianapolis. Leaders in the labor movement and members of the U. B. from various parts of the country were present, including President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., who delivered an eloquent and impressive oration at the graveside. The pallbearers were General Vice-Presidents Hutcheson and Cosgrove, General Secretary Duffy, General Treasurer Neale, G. E. B. members Guerin, Post, Potts, Ogletree, Blackmore, Cole, Martel, and President John A. Metz, of the Chicago District Council.

Brother Gabriel Edmonston, who was the First General President of our organization, was a prominent figure at the funeral. Despite his advanced years he journeyed from his home in Washington, D. C., out of respect to the memory of Brother Kirby, whom he greatly admired. Fifth Vice-President Alpine of the A. F. of L., Secretary William J. Spencer, of the Building Trades Department; President John P. White and Vice-President Frank J. Hayes of the United Mine Workers of America; President Marsden G. Scott and Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays of the International Typographical Union; President F. X. Noschang and Secretary-Treasurer Jacob Fischer of the Journeymen Barbers' Union; President A. P. Sovey and Secretary-Treasurer Walter N. Reddick of the International Bookbinders; President Bowen and Secretary Wm. J. Dobson of the Bricklayers' Union; Richard H. Metcalf and John Gill, officers of the International Moulders Union; Secretary-Treasurer Harry Jones of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; President Thos. A. Ricket of the United Garment Workers and John Morrison of New York, were among the visitors present. Members of our organization came from various parts of the country among whom were the following:

William B. Macfarlane, John Flynn, George Lakey, D. F. Featherston, Jos. B. Fox, Jos. A. Gabriel, J. A. Ryan, Thos. Hickey, A. Johannsen, Wm. D. Huber, John Wolfinger, Wm. Loos, H. R. Kline, Wm. P. Patton, David Ewing, Henry Koch, James Bell, Carsten Christiansen, M. L. Baade, C. L. Dougherty, George W. John-

son, J. A. Goathin, R. Adams, F. Feeney, W. T. Allen, Wm. J. Kelly, F. C. Plambeck, B. J. Whitman, John O'Connor, Chas. Roglorn, John Lee, R. W. Relso, Chas. Kanoradt, J. Olsen, P. Baker, R. J. Torkelson, Jens Jensen, O. Thompson, T. F. Church, F. Korsjaerd, T. L. Thompson, J. C. Johnson, Pricherd, W. S. Schardt, H. A. Pohlman, A. Schultz, E. Kruger, J. Mockler, J. Cornwall, J. Panjey, T. Cruise, B. Harlan, V. Daniels, Jas. Smith, A. Huska, L. E. Nysewander, Harry Hammond, C. W. Chapman, J. D. McKinlay, John Carroll, Wm. Brims, Lawrence Olsen, Ed. Baumann, Michael Froy, J. McLeod, J. A. Dusek, John R. Stevenson, John F. Lee, O. E. Woodbury, W. Shogren, D. J. Ryan, John McKendry, Gus. Stange, Edmond Wiseman, Jos. Julien, Jacob Olson, Paul Hudon, Thos. F. Church, C. A. Aman, Charles Roglan, A. Hann, A. Droeh, H. M. Kenth, Geo. T. Walker, Peter Hanlon, Theo. J. Lehvelt, Chas. Rimen, J. J. Day, Daniel O'Connell, R. H. Metcalf, John Gill, Ed. Melvin, Ed. Lindquist, Gus Lindquist, and Messrs. White, Robinson, Bromley, Brims, Osterhouse, Keyes, Larsen, Schultz, Woodbury, Flynn, Wiseman, McKinley, Brown, Giffey, Christiansen, Beard, Baumann, Pritchard, Dusek, Stevens, Carroll, Dueul, McKendry, Adams, Olsen,Grassl,Flynn, Brown, Wolf, Proskaski, Griffey, R. P. Brindell and Daniel Galvin.

There were floral tributes in great profusion from members of the U. B., the officers of International Unions and labor bodies, and from personal friends which furnished added striking testimony of the high regard and esteem in which our late General President was held.

GOMPERS SPEAKS AT CEMETERY

When the casket containing the remains of our late General President had been lowered into the grave, and prior to the recital of the U. B. burial ritual by First and Second General Vice-Presidents Hutcheson and Cosgrove, President Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., paid a touching tribute to the deceased. He spoke in a subdued tone of voice, tense with emotion, and said:

"Mrs. Kirby, both of the young sons and children of our departed friend, and friends:

I find it truly difficult to fulfill the mission which has just been given me, to express my feelings and to express the feelings of the men and women here assembled on account of the passing of this great man, for, indeed, I cannot express by feelings adequately. I cannot express that which is in the hearts of those here assembled, and less than all can I express the feelings of the countless thousands of men and women of toil throughout the continent of America who are not here and whose silent voices must remain unexpressed in words.

None knew our departed friend but who loved him. He was a man of remarkable parts, a strong man, and the strongest char-

acteristics of his whole make-up were plainness of conduct, a truth of procedure, a firm determination to do the right, and withal, a kindliness of spirit and heart mingled with his every day's work.

I knew Jim Kirby and knew him well. In the local labor movement of Chicago he soon made his mark, for he made his impression. He was a natural born leader of men. No men ever came in contact with him but who were impressed with the ripeness of his judgment, the singleness of his purpose, the nobleness of his spirit and the kindliness of his heart.

I knew him fairly well in his domestic life, and he carried the spirit of his life into his home. His attitude toward his wife and his children, and when I speak of his children I mean not only his natural, legitimate children, but also those who became acquired to his family by marriage ties—was one embodiment of love and affection and devotion. His wife, he always graciously and lovingly referred to as "Mother." He loved his children and his grandchild. It is only a few weeks ago since he came to Washington in connection with important work of the Brotherhood, and meeting there, he recounted incidents of recent occurrence—of his home, of his visit to his son and daughter-in-law and his grandchild, a little tot four years old. And the gleam, and the happiness, and the satisfaction and the idealism of the man and his expression were indeed infectious, and no one heard him but felt deep down in their hearts that Jim Kirby—Jim, whom we always called with that familiarity and affection, and whom no one dared call by any other name who counted him friend—lived the right life.

He was not given to oratory, he was not given to many words when few would suffice, but he never said "Yes" but what he carried out the affirmative of his expression; he never said "No" but it was said with the emphasis and character of his whole life. He weighed his words and he took time for his judgment. Quick of action and thought in reaching a conclusion, it was always with an effort to reach the best result in the least possible offensive way and loss of time.

What can we say? In the flesh he is no more; we have seen his remains lowered in this casket, and all that remains physically of Jim Kirby is gone. But is he really dead to us? Is there no thing living from which we can gather hope and inspiration? Alas for his good wife and his family—to them his going is an irreparable loss! The husband lives no more, the father, the grandfather exists no longer. Their loss is irreparable. The loss to our movement, the loss to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is well-nigh irreparable. It is exceedingly difficult for the Brotherhood to fully supplant Jim Kirby, with all the attributes of his masterful character.

But the movement of labor is the irresistible movement for justice and humanity, for freedom and righteousness the world over. And as time goes on, men must take his place—the place

made conspicuously vacant by his going. The movement and the spirit must go on. It is everlasting, it is eternal, and all that we can say is that the membership of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, wherever they may be located, owe a debt of gratitude and an obligation to the work and the memory of Jim Kirby, and to the members of his family whom he leaves behind. And the tears and the hopes of the toilers of America, the assuage and the consolation and the sympathy that well out of the heart and the conscience of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America must circle around the family of the great departed.

No one can take his place to you, my dear, good woman in your bereavement! But if there be any hope and comfort and consolation in the good will and hope of these men who are true in their following of this great man who called you wife and mother, accept it—accept it from the innermost recesses of our hearts and souls. It is yours, not for the asking, it is yours by right, as well as out of our desire to pay tribute to his great life and to your great love and devotion.

And to you, men and friends in the cause of labor, in the struggle for freedom, justice and humanity, let his life's work be a lesson! Let us all, in our own way, big or little, large or small, as the opportunities may come, do our share in this great life's work, this struggle of the human family for brotherhood. If we but do our share we shall pay the greatest tribute to what Jim Kirby would have us do. We want to live the life that he lived and to which he aspired, and we may be all beneficial to the men and women of our time and the children of today, the manhood and the womanhood of the future, upon whom depend the successful achievement of our hopes and struggles.

And now, to this sad hour and sad event, overwhelming as it is, yet it brings comfort to us in this way: the life that he led is an inspiration and must prove an inspiration to us all. As we depart, don't let this be the last thought of our obligation; we owe something to the woman who has given her life to this magnificent character; we owe it to ourselves and to each other, and to the great cause in which we are enlisted, the great cause we represent, the great cause for which we hope and believe that the time will come when a brighter day shall dawn upon the world, and the children of men shall come into the full noon-day of their glory and the brotherhood of man be an accomplished fact, and the rule of unity, and justice and right shall be the prevailing practices of our every-day life.

And to you, Jim—you're gone. It was a handshake so hearty that we had only a few short hours ago! You're gone, and you've left a very big void in my heart! You were a man with all that that implies—a real man, a genuine man, a red-blooded man, a friend!

Peace be with you."

LABOR MOVEMENT MOURNS OUR DEAD LEADER

From the moment the news of General President Kirby's death was carried over the wires to various parts of the country messages of sympathy began to pour into the General Office. These were in the form of telegrams, letters of condolence and resolutions, expressive of the grief felt by friends and associates at the loss sustained by his family and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. We give some of those received herewith:

From A. F. of L. Officials

"Washington, D. C., Oct. 8, 1915.

Your telegram announcing the death of General President Kirby came as a terrible shock. We thereupon met as officers of the American Federation of Labor and its departments to give expression to our great sorrow. Jim Kirby was a real man, a magnificent character, a staunch advocate of the toilers, a great President of your Brotherhood. His loss is a severe blow to all. In the name of the American Federation of Labor, its departments, as well as our own, we extend sincere sympathy to his family, his host of friends, your Brotherhood and the labor movement in general.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
FRANK MORRISON,
THOS. J. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM J. SPENCER,
A. J. BERRES,
THOMAS F. TRACY."

"Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 9.

I cannot express the regret the news of James Kirby's death has caused me. He was a great, big splendid trade unionist. What a loss he will be to all who knew him. James Kirby accomplished a great work during his lifetime, and memory of him should long remain with every humane man and woman in our country. Please extend to his family and your Brotherhood my sincere sympathy and regret.

JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer, A. F. of L."

"Quincy, Mass., Oct. 11, 1915.

Information that our friend James Kirby, President of your Brotherhood has very suddenly passed the great divide was a great shock to me. But a few days ago I saw him well, happy, and making plans for additional constructive work for your organization and which also meant much for the general labor movement. He was a practical man in all his transactions, cautious yet progressive, calm, yet alert in the full performance of his duty. The labor movement loses a great advocate, but expecially does your Brotherhood lose one of its most earnest and efficient officers. I mourn with you in your untimely loss and also ask you to convey to his bereaved family my humble but heartfelt condolences in their almost unbearable bereavement. Some one else will take his place in your Brotherhood and will be inspired in the work by James Kirby's quiet effective aggressiveness, but a gap has occurred in his family circle neither time nor incident can heal.

JAMES DUNCAN,
First Vice-President, A. F. of L."

"Washington, D. C., Oct. 8, 1915.

Your telegram announcing the sudden death of President Kirby came to me as a shock, the like of which I have not experienced in years. Your Brotherhood has suffered a great loss, the labor movement a staunch supporter, and all lovers of

liberty a true friend. Jim Kirby was a real man, human in all things. I mourn his death with you.

JAMES O'CONNELL,
Second Vice-President, A. F. of L."

"Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 8, 1915.

Your telegram just received and can hardly realize President Kirby is dead. I am sincerely sorry and would request that you extend to his wife and family the expression of my profound sympathy.

DENNIS A. HAYES,
Third Vice-President, A. F. of L."

"St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 8, 1915.

I am very much shocked and deeply grieved to hear of the death of James Kirby. Please accept expressions of our heartfelt condolence and sympathy.

H. B. PERHAM,
Sixth Vice-President, A. F. of L."

From Building Trades Department

"Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1915.

The officers of the Building Trades Department desire to extend to the officers and members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America their heartfelt sympathy and condolences on the death of President James Kirby. There was an additional bond of fraternal feeling between him and the Department from the fact that he was the first President of the Department. The death of President Kirby is an irreparable loss to the entire labor movement.

THOS. J. WILLIAMS,
President,
WM. J. SPENCER,
Secretary."

From Amalgamated Society Officials

"New York, Oct. 14, 1915.

We were both shocked and surprised to learn of General President Kirby's death. Knowing the broad views which he held for years relative to formulating some amicable and equitable arrangement between the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and his unwavering efforts to accomplish the possibility of his aspirations, which he put into effect immediately following his election to the office of General President, and which has been the means of creating a solidified organization of carpenters on the North American continent, and card recognition throughout the English speaking world of carpenters, we grieve with you and your colleagues in the loss of a great and valued advisor and official associate. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the labor movement in general have undoubtedly lost a strong and active advocate. Please convey to Mrs. Kirby and family our earnest sympathy in their sad bereavement, which we trust may be tempered by the memory of his kind and genial disposition.

Yours very truly,
United States Executive Board,
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.
THOS. ATKINSON,
Secretary."

"Toronto, Ont., Oct. 8, 1915.

Please convey to Mrs. Kirby the sincere condolence of the Canadian Executive Board of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in her bereavement.

WILLIAM W. YOUNG,
Secretary Canadian Executive Board, A. S. of C. & J."

From Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance

"Oct. 9, 1915.

We are shocked to learn of the death of President Kirby and hasten to extend our sympathy in this your hour of bereavement. In the passing of

Brother Kirby, we appreciate the great loss that your organization and the entire labor movement must sustain.

JOHN J. HYNES,
General President,
JOHN E. BRAY,
General Secretary-Treasurer."

From Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

"Oct. 13, 1915.

Sincere regret of Congress Executive Council on loss to Brotherhood through death of President Kirby and sympathy for immediate relatives on bereavement.

P. M. DRAPER,
Secretary-Treasurer."

From International Brotherhood of Teamsters

"San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 8, 1915.

The convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in meeting today instructed the undersigned to convey to your organization our deepest sympathy in the loss it has sustained in the death of its honored President, James Kirby. On learning of his death our delegation received a severe shock. Our membership as a whole held him in the highest respect and the officers of our international feel the loss of this esteemed friend and true trade unionist Kindly convey to his family our deepest sympathy in this the hour of their affliction.

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.
THOMAS L. HUGHES,
General Secretary-Treasurer."

From the United Association of Plumbers

"I have wired contents of your telegram to President Alpine at New York City. We were indeed shocked at the sad news of the death of President Kirby. Accept yourself and convey to your officers and members as well as to the relatives of President Kirby our sincerest condolence and sympathy in the great loss sustained not only by your organization and his family, but by the general labor movement of our continent.

THOS. E. BURKE,
General Secretary-Treasurer."

From Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union

"October 13, 1915.

I was greatly shocked to learn just now of the untimely death of Brother Kirby, whose funeral I am informed takes place today in your city. I did not know that he had been sick or in ill health and only knowing him as a big, strong, robust man in the prime of life, the news of his death comes with startling force.

I cannot say in words the regret I feel and I know the rank and file of our organization will be grieved to learn of Brother Kirby's death for without sacrificing anything of the interests of the members of your organization he has undoubtedly been a friend of ours and on behalf of myself and our organization I wish to express to your organization and Brother Kirby's family our sincere regret and sympathy.

RALPH V. BRANDT,
General Secretary-Treasurer."

From the Washington, D. C., Building Trades Council

"Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, 1915.

It is with deep regret that the Washington Building Trades Council has learned of the death of President Kirby. We extend our sympathy to you and the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in general for the loss of the services and friendship of Brother Kirby.

S. D. ZEA,
Secretary."

From the Birmingham Trades Council

"Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 12, 1915.

Brother Duffy:

The Birmingham Trades Council has been notified of the death of your honored President, and wishes to extend to you and your organization its deepest sympathy in your loss.

The Grim Reaper has been busy among the ranks of labor during the past year, and we sometimes feel that the losses sustained are too great to bear; in the removal of Brother Kirby your organization and the movement at large has sustained a great loss and one that will be keenly felt.

Please extend to your Executive Board, and to the family our deepest sympathy.

The Birmingham Trades Council.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary."

From Denver Building Trades Council

"General Executive Board of U. B. of C. & J:

We, the Denver Building Trades Council, learn with regret of the demise of Brother James Kirby, President of the U. B. of C. & J.

Organized labor loses one of its staunchest friends and we request you extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

Denver Building Trades Council.

F. H. KNOLLMAN,
JOHN GOEBE,
JOHN H. WILSON,
Committee."

From Brewery Workers' International

"Oct. 9, 1915.

Through press reports we learn of the sad news which has befallen your United Brotherhood in the loss by death of its President, James Kirby. We wish to convey to your United Brotherhood our deepest sympathy in the great loss of its worthy President, also to the family of the deceased. Wire when funeral will take place.

ALBERT KUGLER,
JOSEPH OBERGFELL,
JOHN RADER,
ADAM HUEBNER,
JOSEPH PROEBSTLE.

From the United Garment Workers of America

"New York, Oct. 9, 1915.

The United Garment Workers of America tender you and your organization its sincere sympathy in the great loss sustained in the death of Brother Kirby, President of your international union.

United Garment Workers of America.

B. A. LARGER,
General Secretary."

From Central Federated Union of Greater New York

"Oct. 9, 1915.

Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity deeply condoles with you at the demise of President James Kirby.

ERNEST BOHM,
Secretary."

From International Association of Structural Iron Workers

"Oct. 10, 1915.

I desire to express my profound sorrow and heartfelt sympathy at the death of President James Kirby of your Brotherhood. I only learned the sad news today.

J. E. McCLORY,
President."

From the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators

"Oct. 11, 1915.

The members of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America greatly regret the sudden death of General President Kirby and extend their sincerest sympathy to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and to the family of

the deceased brother. Please wire when the funeral will take place as the Brotherhood desires to be represented.

J. C. Skemp,
Secretary-Treasurer."

From Greater Boston District Council

"Boston, Mass., Oct. 8, 1915.

Telegram relative to President Kirby's death received. Carpenters District Council extends deepest sympathy for family and welfare of general organization. Will telegraph flowers.

HOWLETT,
TWOMEY,
WALSH,
POTTS,
Committee."

From New York State Council

"New York, Oct. 11, 1915.

In behalf of the New York State Council of Carpenters kindly convey to the bereaved family of our late President, James Kirby, our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their bereavement.

THOS. GILMORE,
President,
CHAS. FIESELER,
Secretary-Treasurer."

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions adopted by the General Executive Board of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. at the Fourth Quarterly Session, October, 1915.

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst, Brother James Kirby, General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and a prominent figure in the labor movement, and,

Whereas, We will miss his counsel, advice, instructions and directions when dealing with future problems and controversies of our organization, and,

Whereas, He endeared himself to our hearts by his loving spirit, kindly disposition and upright manliness, and,

Whereas, His loving wife and family will miss him in the home circle even more than we in every day life, therefore be it

Resolved, That we commemorate his memory through these resolutions and that we tender to his wife and family our heartfelt sorrow and regret at the great and irreparable loss they have sustained through his death. Be it further

Resolved, That a special page of the official minutes of the General Executive Board of this meeting be set aside for insertion of these resolutions, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed brother and a copy of same published in our official monthly Journal, The Carpenter."

Milwaukee District Council

"Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 14, 1915.

The Carpenters' District Council of Milwaukee, in session October 12, 1915, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Allwise Supreme Being of the universe has received life's last credentials from our beloved brother and late General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Brother James Kirby, member of Local Union No. 199 of Chicago, Ill., and,

Whereas, Brother James Kirby through his wise and exacting executive ability, in administering the duties of the United Brotherhod, endeared himself in the hearts of all members of our Brotherhood.

His death came suddenly while engaged in the noble mission of furthering the amelioration of the working class; thereby endeavoring to make brighter the pathway of the toilers.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Carpenters' District Council of the City of Milwaukee, orders its charter draped for a period of thirty days, the usual

emblem of mourning, and that the Council deeply deplores the loss of Brother James Kirby, as our Chief Executive Officer and extend and convey to his widow, to his children and near relatives, our profound heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement, hoping thereby to make life's cup of sorrow less bitter.

And that a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, a copy of same to be sent to his widow, Mrs. James Kirby, one to "The Carpenter," the official Journal of the Brotherhood, also one to be sent Local Union No. 199 of Chicago, and a copy of same be given to the press.

Carpenters' District Council of Milwaukee.

HERMAN WILDE,
President,

CHAS. BARTHOLOMAS,
Secretary."

Twin City District Council

"St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 13, 1915.

Whereas, The Twin City Carpenters' District Council of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, has learned with a great shock and deep grief of the unexpected and untimely death of James Kirby, General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who has been cut off in the prime of his manhood and at the very summit of his usefulness,

Whereas, By his death the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been deprived of one of its most loyal and efficient General Officers and members, and his wife and family of a devoted and loving husband and father.

This Council saw in President Kirby qualities of unusual force and value to the Brotherhood and a highly commendable and determined disposition on his part to use them in full measure not only for the good of the Brotherhood and everybody connected with it, but for the benefit of all organized labor. None who had the advantage and enjoyed the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with President Kirby can escape a deep sense of individual loss in cheerful companionship, kindly encouragement and helpful advice on his demise; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Twin City Carpenters District Council, do hereby extend to the bereaved and grief-stricken family of our deceased President and brother our heartfelt sympathy and commend them to the only source of real comfort in times of heavy bereavement, undoubting reliance on the wisdom and goodness of Divine Providence which is displayed in all matters, even the most serious of our afflictions, and, be it further

Resolved, That this expression of our judgment and feelings be spread upon the minutes of this Council and published in the official Journal, "The Carpenter," and a copy be forwarded to the family of our late General President and that the charter of this Council be draped for a period of thirty days as a last earthly tribute in loving memory of the departed soul.

ANDREW LEAF,
President,

W. F. MARTIN,
Secretary-Treasurer."

The Executive Board of the District Council of Greater New York

"Whereas, In the uncertainties of life there is always the certainty of death, and,

Whereas, Death has taken from us our General President, James Kirby, and,

Whereas, In life he was a faithful and efficient officer and discharged his duties according to his light,

Therefore be it resolved, That this District Council through its Executive Board and officers express their sorrow and extend their sympathy to the grief stricken family and in this

manner express our sincere regret at the organization's great loss and be it further

Resolved, That a committee be selected to attend the funeral and our Headquarters at 142 East 59th St. be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

JOHN McCHRISTIE,
President District Council.
JAMES MORRISEY,
Chairman Executive Board,

JAMES B. KELLY,
Chairman of Trustees,

E. H. NEAL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

EDWARD HALLER,
BERNARD HIDDINK,
DONALD FRY,
CORNELIUS COLLINS,
THOS. BYRNES,

The Executive Board directs that each local union have their charter draped with black for a period of thirty days as a sign of respect to the late General President Kirby.

E. H. NEAL,
Secretary-Treasurer."

District Council of Montgomery County, Ohio

"October 9, 1915.

Whereas, The Supreme Being, who rules the universe has seen fit to call from among us our late President and Brother, James Kirby, of the U. B. of C. & J. of A., and,

Whereas, His death, coming suddenly as it did, while engaged in the building up of a larger and better organization of carpenters, thereby seeking to assist in making brighter the pathways of the toilers, striving to pluck the thorns from the brow of labor, all of which contribute in making peculiarly sad our late President and brother's demise; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Carpenter District Council and Locals No. 346 and 104 of Dayton, Ohio, deeply deplore the loss of President and Brother Kirby in the councils of labor, and extend and convey to his widow and family our profound heartfelt and abiding sympathy, and wishing to assure her that her loss is our loss, loyal in life and faithful unto death, and that, "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die" and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend our fraternal sympathy to the General Officers of the U. B. and join them in mourning the loss of a brother and President whose life's work for unionism is not ended but whose example lives on, and resolves itself into a eulogy sublime.

A. T. WHITE,
President L. U. No. 104,
D. S. ZINN,
Financial Secretary,
JOSEPH WORTH,
L. U. No. 346,
L. E. NYSEWANDER,
Secretary, District Council."

Saw Smiths' Union of North America

"To the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Whereas, Saw Smiths' Union No. 1, feel it our duty to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of one of its most worthy friends, James Kirby deceased.

We are again brought face to face with the eternal truth that life, so dear to us all, is but a fleeting shadow, here today, gone tomorrow.

Stricken down while in the flower of vigorous and glorious manhood, his many noble qualities, his great unselfish character, his kindly, generous and buoyant spirit, his fearless heart always ready to fight for the cause of right, will always be fresh in the memory of those who knew him best.

And, whereas, we recognize that his untimely death has taken away from Saw Smiths' L. U. No. 1, an esteemed and worthy friend, the community a good and loyal citizen, and the home a faithful husband and father.

Therefore, be it resolved, That we bow our heads in prayer that his soul may rest in eternal peace.

And be it further resolved, That the members of Saw Smiths' L. U. No. 1 extend their deepest sympathy to the family, relatives and friends, in this their hour of grief.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family and the two carpenter locals.

CHARLES C. SCHAEFER,
President,
HARRY MILAN,
Secretary."

Ohio State Federation of Labor

The Ohio State Federation of Labor in annual convention assembled at Mansfield, O., on Oct. 12 adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, death has removed from his earthly sphere of activities, our esteemed trade unionist and co-worker, Mr. James Kirby, the International President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and,

Whereas, this premature demise of a labor leader representing hundreds of thousands of craftsmen is a severe loss to the entire labor movement and particularly to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Therefore be it resolved, That this Thirty-Second annual convention of the Ohio State Federation of Labor extend to the bereaved family and relatives and to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners which he so well and ably represented our sincere and profound sympathy in this sad hour of their bereavement.

JOSEPH PROEBSTLE,
WILLIAM LYNN,
P. J. HART,
JOHN A. MARTIN,
E. G. HISE,
Committee of Condolence."

From Local Union No. 208, Fort Worth, Tex.

"Oct. 20, 1915.

Whereas, Since our last meeting together it has pleased the Allwise Ruler of the universe in His infinite wisdom to remove from the sphere of worldly action the beloved General President of our organization, Brother James Kirby, and,

Whereas, In the lamented death of Brother Kirby his family has lost a loved protector, his friends a true comrade, the U. B. of C. & J. of A., a wise and earnest counselor and guide, and organized labor at large one of its most useful and influential members, now therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 208, U. B. of C. & J. of A., in regular meeting assembled, express to the bereaved family of our departed brother our most true and heartfelt sympathy in this their great and irreparable loss; that the U. B. of C. & J. of A. has lost one whose every thought and deed was for its advancement, organized labor in general one of its most stalwart sons and the country a citizen whose personality was as pleasing as his devotion to duty was loyal and untiring, and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of No. 208 be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days as a memorial to our departed brother, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family with whom we mourn, a copy given to The Carpenter and the public press and one page of our minute book be devoted to recording the same as a perpetual expression of our love and in memory of our departed friend and brother.

Local No. 208, Fort Worth, Tex.
TOM F. BAYS,
W. E. HEMSELL,
Committee."

A large number of additional messages and resolutions of sympathy received both by Mrs. Kirby and the General Officers have been held over for want of space.

The Carpenter

ROCKEFELLER'S UNION

(By Richard Hazelton.)

WITH a great flourish of trumpets and with the plaudits of a sycophant press ringing in his ears, the younger Rockefeller has at last expounded his plan for a "new democracy" which the public is informed is to emancipate the workers of Colorado from the toils of unionism. Coming as it did at the climax of a most spectacular tour of the Colorado coal region during which John D. Jr., actually took a trip through the mines wearing a miner's pit cap, danced with a miner's daughter and performed several other gracious antics, we expected to see the Colorado labor forces by this time in full retreat before this conquering hero and democrat of democrats. Recent advices to hand, however, assure us that the unions and their officials are still there.

Plans for the Rockefeller union were divulged by Rockefeller and his princely-paid investigator, Mackenzie King at a meeting at which were present the officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and "fifty representatives of the workers." Naturally the meeting endorsed the plan and it went on its ordered way, via the mine superintendents, to further indorsement by "referendum." In outline the plan provides that every 150 miners shall be entitled to a representative, elected by the miners. An elaborate system of presenting grievances is included and provision is also made for committees to increase effiiciency and for social welfare work.

At elections for representative each miner "shall be permitted" to freely discuss his grievance; employes are given the right to hold meetings and "shall have the right to employ their own check weighmen." Another clause reads: "There shall be no discrimination by the company or by any of its employes on account of membership or non-membership in any society, fraternity or union." There is to be no increase in wages or betterment in working conditions, however, prior to January 1, 1918, unless increases are made in competitive districts before that time, in which case a joint meeting of company officials and representatives of the men shall be called to make effective "proportional increases."

It is plain, of course, that the latter proviso means nothing less than that the wages of the Colorado Fuel and Iron employes shall remain the same until the date specified unless the miners' union enforces higher wages elsewhere. In other words, the Rockefeller union is to be guided in its wage determinations by the bona fide union of the miners, which is a tacit admission of the latter's power and standing and at once reveals the false premises upon which the Rockefeller "union" is based.

A labor union formed by a wealthy employer of labor who employs all its members is something new in the industrial history of the country. But does anyone suppose that such employes gathered into such a make-believe union can retain the same economic independence or stand up for their rights in the same manner as the members of a bona fide union? Such an institution can never become more than a glorified efficiency or employes welfare society and can in no sense be regarded as a union.

We are willing to give Rockefeller credit for good intentions and for the fact that he yields more than any other employer hostile to the trade union movement in his acknowledgment of the power of collective bargaining but, nevertheless, it seems to us he is actuated in the present instance with a desire of conserving the depotic power of the employer which he sees slipping away owing to the growing power of the labor movement and the spread of democracy. For that reason he is willing to sacrifice much to establish his pseudo-union and to retain through that means, if possible, some vestige of the old authority over the workers which has been the prerogative of men of wealth like the Rockefellers. He does not want to give the

bona fide trade unions "something to say." And yet that "something to say" is just what the workers want.

As Walter Lippman has very ably said, the workers "know that better conditions are very elusive unless they have the power to enforce them; to see that what is given with one hand is not taken away with the other. The great battles of labor are for recognition of the union or to retain its integrity. It happens that the great battles of American history have also been fought for independence and union."

The Rockefeller plan as we see it, is nothing more than a flank attack on the labor movement in an endeavor to undermine its strength; it is the well-known "benevolence of the employer" in new form. If anything, the plan is a dangerous experiment for a man of wealth, for the spirit of unionism is usually infectious. Giving the workers the form without the substance may—who knows—yet be the means of leading the C. F. & I. employes into the ranks of bona fide trade unionism. If the plan is to meet the expectations of its founders it will require constant watching from the lynx-eyed officials of the company, a surveillance which we have no doubt it will get. But no matter how closely it may be watched, no matter how carefully the external features of it may be developed, we feel that its career will be as short lived as the various attempts to set up independent "unions," under the auspices of employers, which have gone before. Such do not benefit employes and are of doubtful service to the employers.

UNIONISM AND CITIZENSHIP

Address Delivered by Hon. James E. Ferguson, Governor of Texas, at Dallas, Texas, on Labor Day

"Work is the God soul high and fine,
Work is His answer to prayer,
Work is reward for faithful work.
Work His expression of care.
Work is iron to human blood.
Work is the spur to the mind.
Work is the gold that kills the dross.
Work, the crown of all mankind."

"My friends: Thus in simple rhyme our own Katie Daffen, the daughter of a laboring man, known and beloved by the railroad men of Texas, has beautifully and really portrayed the noble principles to which we would this day give honor.

Labor left unrestricted and unrestrained will produce and fix its own reward.

Labor should have its reward. When labor fails to receive its just reward, confiscation has happened.

When man is deprived of his property without due process of law, the law says that is confiscation and shall not be allowed.

The man who takes more than a reasonable profit on the day's labor of the workman commits a crime against good morals, and in such degree strikes a blow at the foundation of peaceful society.

Suppose the laboring classes should demand and undertake by force to compel the payment of a sum for their service which all men would agree to be twice its value, what would happen?

Immediately the cry would go up that anarchy was in the land and the strong arm of the government, civil and military, would be called out to prevent the confiscation of the money of the employer, and properly so—but why? Because labor had demanded too much. But who is the anarchist when the laborer gets too little? It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

Oh! but you say that is a matter of contract—that if the laborer wants to sell his work for a dollar a day when it is worth two dollars he ought to be allowed to do so if he wants to. There perhaps was a time in the history of our country when that doctrine applied. But I regret that conditions have changed. In the first place the laborer does not sell his labor for half its value because he

wants to—but invariably because he has to. The argument of contract can never be invoked only where both parties are on an equal footing and where both parties stand in equal position to act independently; any other condition would be duress and is denounced by every elementary principle of law.

The laboring man with a hungry family expecting his relief is no more in position to dictate the price of his services to the unscrupulous employer than the "broke" man is to dictate the terms of loan from a pawnbroker.

I mention these things, my friends, not because they are interesting, but because they are real facts, which every day cause real conditions with which we have to deal. They should be mentioned, however, because they emphasize the true relation between employer and employe—labor and capital—and moreover they emphasize the imperative necessity of both parties recognizing the true moral obligation resting upon each to recognize the equitable rights of the other. I am speaking, you will understand, of rights rather than of remedies. If capital will recognize the rights of labor and labor will recognize the rights of capital—I mean the golden rule rights—the matter of remedies need not concern, and will not embarass us.

I do not want to be misunderstood. We can no more countenance unjust and unfair demands from labor than we can from capital. But what I want to emphasize is, that a failure by either labor or capital to recognize the moral and just rights of the other will produce sooner or later a conflict that will endanger the foundation of this republic.

My friends, it occurs to me that perhaps the real needs of labor have not received that attention to which it is entitled. Perhaps I would be expected on occasions like this to emphasize the inequality of social standing in this country. I might condemn every man that had made a dollar and saved a dollar. I might by appealing to your passion and prejudice arouse in your mind a feeling which ought not to exist. But, my friends, I am not going to say that which would ultimately condemn my judgment and do you no good.

In the first place I do not care to waste any time with a long tirade of high flown talk about the dignity of labor. The man who wants to argue or discuss the question to prove that a man who labors at hard work is as good as anybody else can get no argument out of me. He simply says something that everybody knows and something that nobody but a fool ever denied. You had just as well spend your time talking about the indignity of laziness as about the great dignity of labor. You had just as well ask me whether the sun shines or the fish swims as to ask me whether manual labor is honorable. Let us away with such useless platitudes of "dignity of labor," "sublimity of toil," and turn our attention to the more important ways of getting for labor its just reward. Let us study the more noble and glorious question of how to bring more comfort, convenience and pleasure to our homes and loved ones.

I had rather have it said of me after I am gone that I had provided a way to put a new pair of shoes upon the feet of the children; that I had provided a way to give new dresses to the ever faithful wives of the country; that I had provided a way to put new hats upon the heads of romping girls and boys; that I had provided a way to have more healthy and happy, safe and sanitary places where our great toiling masses could perform their daily labor—Yes, I had rather have those things said of me than to have my praises sung through future annals of time as the greatest orator or the greatest logician that ever lived.

I had rather have written the 54-hour law, preventing long hours for working women, than to have written a poem.

The question then is: How can the laboring masses of this nation best better their condition? In other words, what can labor do to help itself? What help and assistance can it command to bring about the realization of its needs?

In the discussion of this question, let us consider the laboring masses in their

collective capacity and then consider the individual laborer in his individual capacity.

The old story that our mothers used to tell us about the old man who had seven strong sons and seven sticks applies with peculiar force to the needs of the great labor army of the nation.

You remember that the old man reaching mature old age called before him his seven sons and told them that he would soon pass away and their father, who had always kept them together, had at last grown weak with age and would soon die, and he wanted to teach them an important lesson. He placed before them a bundle consisting of seven sticks securely bound together with a strong cord. He asked them to break the bundle of sticks thus bound together. Each in turn vainly exerted his great strength to break the bundle and at last they gave up and said the sticks could not be broken. What was their great surprise when their old father, weak in body, quietly untied the cord from around the sticks and placed each stick between his fingers and easily broke them all.

"This," he said, "shows that if you, my sons, will always stand together and keep your lives bound together by the cord of brotherly love and sympathy you can stand against the storms and troubles of life. Whereas, if you sever that cord your strength becomes weakened and the power of each of you is the more easily attacked and overcome.

Oh, ye sons of toil, stand together like brothers. Permit that cord of human sympathy for each other to encircle your lives and bind you to each other so that the peace and happiness of your homes and firesides may be guaranteed to you and your loved ones. Let the ranks of labor stand before the world a solid phalanx of peaceful soldiers, firm and united to resist the onslaught of those who would divide you or destroy you.

Let the laboring men of the nation realize that no man can live unto himself alone.

Help your brother in toil, and your brother in toil will help you.

Friendly co-operation should be one of your controlling virtues. And this leads me to the question of the organization of labor.

The organization of labor is but the application of an old principle to a new condition. Organization is the first step in all great achievements and is the controlling factor in every avenue of human action and thought. No great principle, though announced by a great man, was ever put into action except through organization.

All great enterprises having great undertakings to perform or large volumes of commodities to produce and sell have recognized the virtue and value of organization. The banking interests, the professional interests, the social, political and even the spiritual interests have their respective organizations.

And, so to advance its interest, to protect its interest, if you please, the great army of labor that produces the wealth of the nation has, thanks be to God, caught a new vision and we now hear on every side of the farmers' union, of the laborer's union, just the same as any other union or organization.

The ranks of labor must organize. Let me plead with every man who earns his living by honest toil to join some union. I grant you can be just as honest outside of a union as you can inside of a union, but you can accomplish nothing by yourself. If you have more sense or influence than the average working man, you ought to join the union and give your people the value of your talent and help take care of the union. If you have not as much sense as the average working man then come in and let the union take care of you.

The government has recognized its obligation to provide adequate facilities for the popular education of the masses.

That service is being performed not as a matter of charity, but as a matter of self preservation of the republic. It will be a great day for Texas when every child shall have an opportunity for at least six months school every year—studying a free school book furnished by the state. Upon them and their

children, who labor and are to labor in the shop, in the field, in the mine, in the office, in the factory, upon the building, and in the store, and upon the railroad, must ultimately rest the destiny of this nation. It is, therefore, the duty of the statesman and the government to provide for the proper education of the coming generations of those who shall thus compose the great majority of our citizenship.

Recognizing this great obligation our state and national government is meeting the responsibility, and it will only be a few years until the child of the laboring man, whether he be a farmer in the country or a wage earner in the city, can be educated to that degree necessary to an enlightened and patriotic citizenship.

While co-operation and organization of labor is necessary for the protection of the laboring masses; while the government can do and will do much to improve the condition of the laboring man and will educate his children, yet no man must get the idea in his head that there is nothing for him to do. Do not let him lose sight of the fact that after all no government is better or stronger than the patriotism and the intelligence of the individual citizenship that supports that government. Every workingman must consider himself a link in the great chain of brotherhood of his fellows and he must strive to make himself just as strong as every other link in that chain.

Before the ranks of labor can become absolutely independent in its collective capacity, each soldier in that rank must insofar as he can, establish his own individual independence by practicing the virtues of correct living and correct thinking. I am not here to give anybody a Sunday school lecture, but as one who has performed almost every kind of labor from digging in the ditch to the hard work of a skilled mechanic I believe my experience justifies me to speak of some of the mistakes of the laboring people which involve their own happiness.

In the first place let the laboring man inform himself, yea, let him educate himself. It is not necessary to have a college diploma to become educated. Read good books and standard magazines, which now cost a song, and become posted and informed on the issues of the day, especially those matters which concern the laboring man and his needs.

Laboring men, let me plead with you to learn to think for yourselves and qualify yourselves to take a part and become a part of the government under which you live. The time has come in this country when the laboring man must think for himself. You are not slaves and it was never intended that you should be, and it is up to you to meet the responsibility of free men.

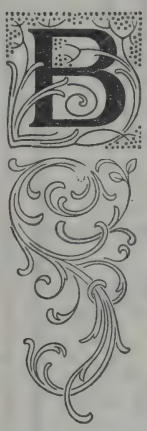
Teach yourselves the great lesson of self-reliance. Teach yourselves the fact that you are going to be equal to any emergency; that you are going to enjoy and have all the blessings and happiness which God almighty intended for you to enjoy. Teach yourselves the value of personal security. Learn yourself to respect the public and private rights of others and then you will be in a strong position to compel and demand that other people respect your private rights and your private property.

Above all things let me urge upon the laboring men of this country the virtue and value of self-denial and economy. Extravagance is the curse of the age.

If I read the signs of the times aright, these simple truths which I have respectfully brought to your attention are being recognized by the laboring masses everywhere. The laboring man of today is learning and should learn that he should have a voice in governmental affairs. The laboring man of today is learning and should learn that he has a right to have a voice in the educational affairs of the state. The laboring man of today is learning and should learn that there is an obligation resting upon him to uphold and maintain this great republic, destined to be the land of free, and its happy homes and firesides."

WHAT THE WORKERS WANT

(By Frank Duffy)



ETTER times.
Work—under fair conditions at fair pay.
Justice at all times.
A fair show and a square deal.
A shorter work day.
At least one day's rest in seven.
A Saturday half-holiday.
The right to organize without hindrance.
The right to say what our labor is worth,
The right of free assemblage, free press and free speech.
The right to be heard on all public questions.
The right to be heard in the courts of justice and to have the same standing before the law as the man of millions.
The right to enjoy the good things of this world and to live as American citizens should.
All the rights of citizenship and civilization.
We want happier homes, better dressed children; a chance for education, advancement and refinement.
We want protection in our daily toil, in sickness and old age.
We want sanitary shops to work in and homes to live in.
We want to be able to keep the wolf from the door at all times. In short:

"We want the drones to be driven away from the golden hoard.
We want to share in the harvest; we want to sit at the board.
We want what sword or suffrage has never yet won for man.
The fruits of his toil, God promised when the curse of toil began."

"Some" Job!

Some fellers think the F. S. has nothing else to do,
But just receipt when money comes to hand;
Of course, it ain't no trouble when a hard day's work is through
To have to figure out just where you stand?
Some forget their due books when they come around to pay,
Some don't think they owe a cent at all;
Some try their best to put you off until another day
And you've got to sit and listen to their "stall."

They don't seem to consider the F. S. is just a man,
Who is not in love with working without pay;
Bookkeeping's not his line, though he does the best he can,
Dolling up the local's records day by day.
Time he gets the ledger posted, correspondence out of sight,
He finds a bunch of clearances to fill;
He'd easily find enough to do to keep him there all night,
It takes a man of nerve to stand the grill.

There are letters of inquiry from the "Office" every day,
Asking, "When was Brown admitted, what's his age?"
And "You're not reporting arrearages in the proper way,"
It's enough to get a preacher in a rage!
So, if any of you fellers think the F. S. job is light,
And everything that's easy falls to him;
Just get the nomination next election night,
"Yours truly" won't be sorry if you win.

—J. G. NANTZ.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
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of
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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1915

Change of Officers

In accordance with the terms of Section 11 of the Constitution of the United Brotherhood, First General Vice-President William L. Hutcheson automatically succeeded to the office of General President immediately following the death of Brother Kirby. When notified of his predecessor's death, Brother Hutcheson was in Denver, Colo., where he had stopped off on business of the organization on his way home from the west. He arrived at the General Office in time to preside at the opening session of the fourth quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. on Monday, October 11, and to assist at the obsequies of the late General President.

Brother Hutcheson has since appointed George H. Lakey, of L. U. 58, of Chicago, Ill., as Second General Vice-President, succeeding Brother Cosgrove, who in accordance with Section 12, became First General Vice-President. The G. E. B. confirmed the appointment of Brother Lakey and he has taken up his duties at the General Office.

* * *

A Message of Moment

We revert editorially to the passing of our late esteemed General President to call attention to the article entitled, "Looking Forward," written by him which appeared in the August issue of The Carpenter, and which in the light of his death is full of a pathetic interest for us. Writing in that issue—our 34th anniversary number—referring to the men who have participated in our industrial battles of the last half century and who have left their characters stamped indelibly on the history of the trade union movement, he said:

"They, together with scores of scarred veterans, need no words of eulogy from the writer. But I take this opportunity of urging that if there be any flowers to throw, or words of appreciation to be expressed, that it be done now, so that they may feel that their work was appreciated rather than wait until they have passed to the great beyond and then shout their praises to others."

Little did he think in giving expression to these words that before two short months had passed, the sentiment would be capable of application to himself and his own career. Not, however, that the membership of the U. B. were in any sense unmindful of his ability or the efforts he put forth to extend the power and influence of our organization, but no doubt, incidents will occur to many a member where opportunities to "strew flowers before the living" were thoughtlessly passed by in Jim Kirby's case. But such is the way of human nature!

The feeling which prompted Brother Kirby to express himself in such terms it need hardly be said, had nothing of self-interest in it and sprung solely from that warmth of heart which was one of his foremost characteristics. His great desire was to increase and magnify the sense of relationship and mutual fellowship between the members and

the various divisions of our craft. He appraised mutual obligation and sympathy at their proper value and recognized in them the secret of the motive power of the great movement of the toilers. And no one, after all, can gainsay that the mellowing power of such sentiments have a chastening effect and tend to minimize the asperities, the want of consideration, the failure to put oneself in another's place which is often displayed in labor organizations—and, for that matter, in all democratic institutions where interests may seem to diverge or policies to differ.

That last message of his also bore an admonition to trade unionists in general which was indicative of his own broad and tolerant views, self-reliant spirit and desire for constructive achievement. Answering the question, "What has the future in store for the trade unionist?" he said:

"Our work is to build up; not to tear down. If we look at the disputes confronting us through our individual craft prejudice, sooner or later we will become involved in an inextricable tangle. On the other hand, a clear conception of the rights of others; a disposition to be fair to all; an earnest desire not to take advantage of the smaller nor combine to beat the larger, will win universal respect from those who are of us and those who hesitate to join us. And when that plane is reached where we respect the rights of each other, and our rights are respected by others, then opposition from outside sources will melt away; organized labor will come into its own with shoulders squared, head erect, looking not to the slums and reeking tenements, but rather to the shady hills and happy play grounds."

His solicitude for the welfare of the U. B., to which he referred as "in the front ranks of the progressive organizations of the world," was shown in that article and, speaking of its status in the labor movement, he admirably outlined its principles, saying:

"It is opposed to oppression; it is opposed to coercion; it is committed to arbitration but at all times preferring conciliation; it is willing at any time to make concessions that better relations may be established with sister organizations, even at times conceding that which rightfully belongs to it, that harmony may prevail, but refusing absolutely to accept coercive mandates or to pay tribute that our members may enjoy the rights established by the pioneers of the organization."

It was also characteristic of his breath of vision that he should in closing plead for the institution of a pension system as a means of caring for those members of the organization who have reached the time of life which makes employment hard to secure and he urged the membership to shirk no longer the responsibility of assisting the "old guard" in the declining years of life.

* * *

Regarding Clearances

Many financial secretaries do not seem to grasp the clearance system which has been adopted by the organization, from the fact that they report members in arrears and in some cases as suspended who were granted clearance cards months before and who have become members in good standing in the locals in which they deposited their cards about the time they were reported delinquent by the financial secretary of the local from which they cleared.

In order to avoid complications of this nature it would be well for financial secretaries not to treat too literally that section of the General Laws of the U. B., which says:

"A member is considered a member of the local union from which he has cleared until he has deposited his card."

As many financial secretaries overlook the necessity of notifying the F. S. of the local granting a card when a member of that local has deposited same, it would be a good policy for the secretary granting the card to forget that he ever had such a member unless the latter re-deposit his card, in which case a new account should be opened for him the same as any other member whom he admits from another local and report same to the General Office on his monthly report for the month in which the transaction takes place.

Another matter to be considered in reporting clearances is the status of members who come into a local and go out again before their clearances have matured. In such cases they should be reported as admitted, the local union number from which they were granted clearance given and the date of their admission. It is also necessary to report them as having been granted clearance and the date same was granted as otherwise a member's record at the General

Office will not be complete and, as per capita tax is only due from the local admitting the member on clearance from the time his card matures, there would be no tax due in the case mentioned.

In all cases it is absolutely necessary that the correct local number from which a member transfers be given and after receiving the clearance card and properly filling in same on the reverse side, it should be mailed to the General Office together with the month's report in which the member is reported as admitted and the financial secretary of the local granting the card should be immediately notified by post card or letter of the transaction.

Financial secretaries should make it a point to follow out the foregoing instructions carefully. By observing them they will not only assist the General Office in the task of keeping a correct record of the membership at large but they will also greatly lighten the burden placed upon individual financial secretaries in keeping tab on the members who have cleared from their locals.

* * *

Scientific Tariff Revision Needed

We believe the labor movement of the country will be in full accord with the aims of the Tariff Commission League which was started some months ago for the purpose of awakening the nation to the crying need of taking the important question of the tariff out of the realm of party politics for good and all. To achieve this end the league has prepared a bill which will be introduced in Congress at its next session designed to create a permanent, non-partisan tariff commission for the purpose of overhauling our tariff policies on scientific lines, thus, substituting exact knowledge for mere guess work and political expediency.

There is undoubtedly a strong feeling throughout the country that we have had enough of tariff tinkering. For fully thirty years, we have muddled along haphazardly without a definite tariff policy and alternations of high and low duties for political ends have had an injurious effect upon everybody. While we have been enacting party tariff legislation the wage workers of the country have suffered, for every business disturbance is felt directly by the man who works for wages. While politicians have tinkered with it, the business man, the manufacturer, in fact every large employer of labor, has felt uncertain as to how any change would affect his particular business. Industrial stagnation has followed uncertainty. Mines, mills and factories have reduced their working forces or closed down entirely. Thousands of wage workers have been in this way forced into involuntary idleness.

We have only to look to the example of Germany to note the possibilities which lie in the creation of a tariff commission on lines strictly scientific and non-partisan. The creation of such a commission in that country, co-operating with other agencies, practically changed the face of industrial Germany in three decades, developing and multiplying that nation's industries beyond all precedent. So thoroughly and systematically was the work done, in fact, that throughout the world one may find on every hand merchandise bearing the trade mark, "Made in Germany." That country's efficient tariff system is largely responsible also for the great economic normality which it has displayed during the great world war now raging.

And this very question of the war, and the abnormal industrial conditions which are bound to present themselves at its close—which cannot but affect industrial conditions in this country—make the question of scientific tariff revision all the more pressing for us today. Truth to tell, most people, and particularly wage earners, look upon the tariff question in the light of campaign issues and the result is that there is a great lack of exact or scientific knowledge of tariff schedules and the principles upon which they are based. Such a commission as that recommended by the Tariff Commission League would undoubtedly change the situation and we could reasonably look to the establishment of a fixed and definite tariff policy, based on

actual conditions and the real needs of the nation.

We note the name of John Mitchell, chairman of the New York Industrial Commission, and Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Engineers, among the advisory board of the Tariff Commission League and we also understand that its aims meet with the hearty approval of Samuel Gompers. Lewis K. Brown, who was secretary of the Industrial Relations Commission, is field secretary for the movement and the commission plan proposed guards against partisan danger of any kind.

It provides that no political party shall have a majority representation. It provides that agriculture and labor shall be represented, as well as manufacturers, trade and commerce. It provides also for a trained expert from the field of higher education and a technical tariff expert, familiar with departmental rulings and classifications. The creation of such a commission and the machinery to enforce its rulings is the only logical means whereby we can correct the short-sighted and lax policies which we have adopted toward the tariff question in the past. The question is one which strongly affects the wage earners. It would be of undoubted advantage to them to have a settled tariff policy based on the needs of the nation as a whole and not upon the exigencies of party politics.

* * *

Persecution or Prosecution, Which?

During the last few months the amazing spectacle has been witnessed of the marshaling at Los Angeles, Cal., of a host of lawyers, private detectives, emissaries of the Erectors' Association and witnesses from all over the country, prepared to resuscitate the supposedly disposed of "dynamite cases" and to re-enact them all over again in the trial of Schmidt and Caplan—whose names were prominently used during the trial of the Iron Workers at Indianapolis.

Why such a determined effort should be made to convict these men at this late day passes our comprehension. It looks as though the enemies of labor, following their relentless course, were bent upon having the last drop of blood, the last pound of flesh, even though that flesh be innocent.

To us, at long distance range, it seems as though the Schmidt-Caplan case had become a matter of persecution rather than of prosecution. Rumor has reached us of hostile courts, biased judges, unfriendly newspapers and prejudiced public opinion. Under such conditions and circumstances, it is hard to understand how these poor fellows can have justice done them.

Trade unionists on the Pacific Coast are demanding a fair trial; they are putting forth their best efforts to secure it for these men, and no one can blame them for so doing. We have always believed, we believe now, and we shall continue to believe that a man is innocent until proven guilty, after a fair and square trial by a jury of his peers. But when a man is practically railroaded to prison, before hand, when all the machinery of the law is used as an instrument to lessen his chance of vindication and when such methods as herein referred to are used, it is not conceivable how a man can get a fair and impartial trial.

* * *

Effect of New York Subway Accidents

The contention of the District Council of Greater New York to the effect that the men employed on subway construction in New York City were incompetent to do the work required of them, received striking confirmation when the shoring gave way in Seventh Avenue on Wednesday, September 27, carrying a surface car into the excavation. Six persons were killed and nearly a hundred injured. Another accident in Broadway the following Saturday added two more names to the death roll and an additional number of injured.

Several times in recent years the D. C. has warned the city officials in open court that, unless competent carpenters were employed in subway construction, accidents involving loss of life and property were bound to occur,

but each time the unionists haled the Public Service Commission and Controller William A. Prendergast into court, the verdict went against them. Each time that they demanded the employment of competent carpenters the court ruled that "handy men," as Controller Prendergast called them, were quite competent to erect the wooden roadways which cover the excavation work.

One of the striking results of the subway accidents was that the firm which has the contract for that part of the subway where the accidents occurred underwent a sudden change of policy and hired 115 members of L. U. 1456 through Business Agent Brindell to repair the broken shorings, thus by their action acknowledging that the incompetent $2.00-a-day "handy men" are not in a class with union carpenters.

The 115 hired men were all strikers, for L. U. 1456 is one of the dock workers unions that two months previously became affiliated with the U. B. As soon as they became members of the organization the dock builders, who were then working nine hours a day for $4.00, struck against the Dock Builders Contracting Association for an 8-hour day and a wage of $4.50.

General Agent Oliver Collins and Secretary-Treasurer E. H. Neal of the New York D. C. are the men who prosecuted the subway charges in court. Technically they had no standing as the law does not require the employment of union men in subway digging. But as citizens they demanded that the men employed be paid the prevailing rate of wages and contrasted the wages of these subway workers, which averaged about $2.00 a day, with the average wages paid union carpenters.

General Agent Collins lays the blame for the accidents squarely upon the employment of incompetent "handy men" and is positive that the timbers which were used to prop up the streets could have been shored up in such a manner that even a slide of earth and rock could not have affected the street level.

"Examination of the subway construction since the disaster," he pointed out, "convinces us that cross-beams, when placed upon the uprights, were not properly overlapped. Nor were the cross braces used of sufficient strength or size to insure any added strength to the structure.

"In other words, these men have been erecting and joining timbers in a manner that no union carpenters would tolerate. The slightest jarring from above the street would tend to shake out the shoring from underneath the street as these fellows have been doing it. Under a proper system no amount of jarring could shake anything loose. All it could do would be to shake the entire structure, which might even sink a few feet, but never collapse in this fashion."

Secretary-Treasurer Neal referred especially to the stand taken by Controller Prendergast and said:

"Controller Prendergast fought us tooth and nail. He insisted that a few 'handy men' could shore up a street properly while the excavation work went on underneath. He ignored entirely our repeated warning that disasters, involving possible loss of life and property, were inherent in the flimsy work of these incompetent workmen.

We didn't go into court and ask that members of our union be employed in the subways. If we had there might have been just ground for refusal. But we knew that the men being hired couldn't be competent if they were getting $1.60 or $2.00 a day."

Since the accident the New York D. C. and the labor organizations of the city have kept up the agitation to force the Public Service Commission to insist that skilled mechanics be employed in all subway shoring and other such work in the interest of public safety. Public opinion has been aroused also by the fact that the unions are not alone in placing the blame upon the employment of incompetent labor, but are backed up by the official reports to Mayor Mitchell.

The ability of the New York D. C. to forecast the subway accidents vividly shows what a force for public welfare

and safety trade unionism is. Had the voice of the D. C. been heard and skilled workmen employed these accidents would have been avoided. A parallel case, where the vigilance of trade unionists was overlooked and with similar deplorable results, occurred in the Eastland disaster at Chicago where over 1,000 lives were lost. In the latter instance Chicago labor officials drew the attention of the authorities to the possibility of disaster from overcrowding just a few weeks before the accident.

* * *

Canadian Trade Union Figures

We gather from the fourth annual report of labor organizations in Canada, issued by the Canadian Department of Labor, that the European war has had a severe effect upon trade union growth in the Dominion, for the estimated strength of organized labor in Canada is given as 166,163 for the year 1914, which is 9,636 below the 1913 figure.

The membership for 1914 comprises 140,482 members of international organizations operating in Canada; 20,935 belonging to non-international bodies, and the small number of 4,746 belonging to so-called independent unions. The decrease in international membership was 9,095, and in independent unions of 1,261, while the non-international bodies showed an increase of 720. At the close of 1914, there were 2,003 local branch unions in Canada, 1,174 owing allegiance to international organizations, 196 affiliated with non-international bodies and thirty-three independent unions.

In twenty-five of the cities more than one-half of the local unions of the country are located, and among them they comprise nearly forty per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion. Montreal stands in first place as to the number of local branches, but Toronto reports much the larger membership. The figures for the four principal cities are: Toronto, 14,781; Montreal, 8,439; Winnipeg, 6,693, and Vancouver, B. C., 5,165. The report, however, discloses a striking disparity between the number of unions in each locality reporting membership and those who have failed to report—only 537 out of 1,064 local unions in twenty-five of the principal cities reporting.

A striking feature of the report is the large amount of benefits paid by international unions as compared with the Canadian and so-called independent bodies. Of the 102 international unions which have jurisdiction in the Dominion, 79 have benefit features on a varying scale. The total disbursements during 1914 by the various international organizations amounted to $12,837,987 as follows: Death benefits, $8,864,631; strike benefits, $1,953,350; sick benefits, $963,353; accident benefits, $635,580; old age pensions, $266,395; unemployed benefits, $97,392; traveling benefits, $47,286. Of the non-international bodies, the Department of Labor shows only disbursements amounting to the sum of $8,266.75.

This is, indeed, striking testimony to the effective work the international unions are doing for their Canadian membership and furnishes a strong answer to the little coterie in the Dominion who have always from a chauvinistic spirit opposed the spread of international unionism in the "land of the maple."

Mother

If I were hanged on the highest hill,
Mother o' Mine,
I know whose love would follow me still,
Mother o' Mine,
If I were drowned in the deepest sea,
Mother o' Mine,
I know whose tears would come down to me,
Mother o' Mine,
If I were damned of body and soul,
Mother o' Mine,
I know whose prayers would make me whole,
Mother o' Mine,

—Kipling.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. James Kirby and family desire to express their heartfelt thanks to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and other friends for the numerous messages of condolence and the great manifestation of sympathy tendered them in their great bereavement.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 278 Keel St., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of Delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress

Oct. 1, 1915.

General President, U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In submitting the following report of the proceedings of the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for your consideration, I want to first of all offer a word of appreciation to yourself and to the membership of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. for making it possible for me to attend the convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, for it has again given me an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the labor movement in Canada.

The convention opened on Monday morning, September 20, with James H. McVety, president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, in the chair. He welcomed the delegates in a very pleasing address and then called Mayor Taylor to the platform, who also extended, on behalf of the citizens of Vancouver, cordial greetings to the officers and delegates to the convention.

The executive officers' reports gave a brief review of the work which they have been doing during the fiscal year. The reports showed that they have been actively co-operating with officers and members of all trade unions while interviewing the minister of labor and other cabinet ministers for the purpose of securing for the workers of Canada the compensation for their labor to which they were entitled.

Too much credit cannot be given to the executive committee, and to those who assisted them in this branch of their work, for it certainly was the means of directly benefiting the people who worked on public works by putting more dollars into their pockets than they would otherwise have had.

The reports also show that they have

been endeavoring to secure legislation that would be of benefit to the working class of the country.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Draper gives an itemized statement of receipts and expenses "and notwithstanding that the past year was one of Dominion wide stress," the report shows an increase in the funds of the Congress.

The following is a summary of the report.

September 1st, 1914, Balance	$951.04
Receipts from per capita tax, charters and supplies	11,833.87
A. F. of L. grant.....	500.00
Interest on bank deposits...	272.14
Total receipts	13,557.05
Total expenditures	11,542.87
August 31st, 1915, Balance..	$2,014.18

There were 96 resolutions submitted for the consideration of the convention, calculated to be of benefit to the workers of Canada, and after a great deal of discussion and of lengthy debate, the greater portion of the resolutions were passed upon favorably by the delegates.

Resolution No. 11 embodies the request that the government so amend the fair wages clause so that the union rates of wages and hours be a part of all contracts let by the Federal government.

Resolution No. 12 embodies the request that the government so amend the fair wage clauses so that all work performed by day labor for any department of the government should be paid for on a par with that paid by the contractors for similar classes of work.

The above resolutions were passed on favorably by the convention and are of direct interest to the members of our craft and of the building trades generally, and the executive of the Congress, when presenting these resolutions to the government, should get the hearty support of the men of the building trades throughout Canada.

Resolution No. 69 sets forth the fact that the Moncton Trades and Labor Council expelled Local Union No. 1249 of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. from said Council on account of a jurisdictional controversy, thereby exceeding its authority, and requesting the convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress to instruct the Moncton Trades and Labor Council to reinstate Local Union No. 1249 without further delay.

The executive stated that the facts in the above resolution were true, but as the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress has no jurisdiction over a jurisdictional controversy between two or more trade unions, it could do nothing in the matter until such time as the A. F. of L. had given its decision in the case.

After much discussion the resolution was referred to the executive to investigate into the whole matter and if the decision of the A. F. of L. be favorable to the carpenters local, then they are to instruct the Moncton Council to reinstate Local 1249 and for failure to comply with the instructions of the executive, the charter of the Moncton Trades and Labor Council shall be revoked.

The convention reaffirmed its previous resolution that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada go on record that it do all in its power to further advance the cause of international trade unionism in Canada.

After a discussion the convention went on record as being in favor of a 6-hour work day and the executive was instructed to bring the matter before the government with a view to having an act passed whereby all public employes shall work six hours per day.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. C. Watters; Vice-President, A. Watchman, Secretary-Treasurer, P. M. Draper.

If I were to attempt to comment on each of the resolutions that were before the convention for consideration it would certainly make this report of too great a length, therefore I will conclude, assuring you that I took a lively interest in the sessions of the convention, and hoping that much good will come from the efforts of the Congress to the work-

ers, not only of Canada, but of the whole North American continent.

With besh wishes and kindest regards, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. F. MARSH,

Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.

Local Unions Chartered In September

Baltimore, Md. (Ship Joiners.)
Colusa, Cal.
Douglas, Wyo.
New Haven, Conn. (Reed and Rattan Workers.)
Oatman, Ariz.
Drummondville, Quebec, Can.
New Orleans, La.
Skowkegan, Maine.
Total, 8 Local Unions.

Rejections

C. W. Teccier, a candidate for admission into L. U. 1264 of Clifton, Ariz., has been rejected at three successive meetings.

Building Trade Improves

Building permits for the month of August totaled over $71,000,000 for 160 cities compared with only $65,000,000 for the same cities last year, which is also a gain over August, 1913, and a very small decline from August, 1912. Building operations for the year 1915 up to September 31, according to the report of the National City Bank of Indianapolis, have totalled only $536,000,000 compared with $584,000,000 a year ago. The fact that building operations so far for the year shows a decline of nearly $50,000,000 as compared with last year and that the month of August taken alone shows a gain over August of last year is indicative of real improvement.

The bank exchanges in 160 principal cities for August were over fourteen billion dollars compared with slightly less than ten billion dollars for the same month last year, the increase being nearly forty-four per cent. More than half of these cities showed increases over last year, some of the remainder running about the same as a year ago while decreases were reported from a number of cities well scattered throughout the country. The increases were shown in cities all the way from New York to Oklahoma.

The total money in circulation on the 1st of September was 3,625 million dollars compared with 3,564 million dollars a month ago, and 3,479 million dollars a year ago, the gain being principally in gold coin and gold certificates. The per capita circulation is $35.89 compared with $35.05 a year ago and $34.48 two years ago.

Ten Trade Union Precepts

Trade unionism is founded on moral and ethical principles, the universal establishment of which in the everyday world of men has been the dream of humanity from the earliest ages. It admonishes and teaches the wage earning masses:

(1) To love our neighbors as ourselves.
(2) To assist all who are in need.
(3) To abolish all forms of social injustice.
(4) To stamp out bigotry, whether of class or creed.
(5) To be as solicitous for the welfare of others as for ourselves.
(6) To bring about an era of "the square deal" for all.
(7) To raise the moral and educational standards of community life.
(8) To assist all wage earners to obtain a decent living wage.
(9) To pull down the twin pillars of social injustice—predatory wealth and special privilege.
(10) To establish an industrial democracy based on the principles of justice and brotherly love.

A Thanksgiving "Owed"

It ain't much to be thankful fer,
At least, I hold it so,
An' it sometimes gets monotinous
As on through life we go;
But it has its compensations,
Joys for those who will not shirk,
And that's just why I'm thankful
For work—just work.

This land's a land of plenty,
But the workers—what a shame—
Do not get their just proportion;
Distribution is to blame.
For more equable conditions
We'll wait patient as a Turk;
In the meantime, let's be merry
And work—just work.

I'm not envious of Morgan,
Not much interested in John D.;
Do not speculate in "futures"
"Bulls" and "Bears" are Greek to me;
My financial operations merely
Serve to float the family ark
On a basis of collateral—
Wages paid for work.

—Gyp The Blood.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING SEPTEMBER, 1915

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
24940	Albert Simonsen	60	21	1	Gunshot wound of head	$300.00
24941	Gust Swanson	80	9	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
24942	Henry Wagner	129	5	2	Peritonitis	75.00
24943	Philip McAleer	483	21	2	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
24944	John C. Martin	571	6	8	Apoplexy	75.00
24945	Frank Johnson	1407	12	6	Hemorrhage	125.00
24946	George Treble (Dis.)	38	4	9	Accidental injuries	300.00
24947	Alphre Leblanc	82	5	..	Cancer	75.00
24948	T. F. Thompson	90	8	9	Bright's disease	75.00
24949	Wm. Rosenzing	138	5	7	Fracture of skull	300.00
24950	Wm. U. Royer	143	1	8	Apoplexy	50.00
24951	Mrs. Rebecca L. Cordes	159	2	9	Pellagra	50.00
24952	T. L. Nance	213	10	4	Peritonitis	300.00
24953	Andrew Nelson	310	7	5	Cardiac asthma	300.00
24954	Mrs. Pearl Goodson	379	4	9	Pellagra	75.00
24955	Mrs. Nettie I. Beaudoin	450	3	1	Apoplexy	75.00
24956	Frank Mosbach	464	16	11	Gangrene of leg	300.00
24957	Nils Olson Skog	632	8	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
24958	Charles Isaacson	639	5	3	Typhoid fever	300.00
24959	Narcisse Rheaume	730	14	3	Senile debility	125.00
24960	John Searor	747	14	5	Inanition	125.00
24961	Mrs. Elizabeth A. Myers	824	5	2	Pneumonia	75.00
24962	Edwin A. Carlson	941	3	2	Drowning	50.00
24963	Jere McGrath	1041	5	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
24964	Harry Titus	1159	4	8	Tuberculosis	200.00
24965	Mrs. Mary A. Bilstad	1456	14	8	Myocarditis	75.00
24966	Mrs. Josephine Vanis	1786	8	9	Cerebral embolism	75.00
24967	J. B. Pendleton	729	14	..	Pneumonia	125.00
24968	Pierre Mador	1545	10	4	Heart disease	300.00
24969	John M. Carlson	6	30	..	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
24970	Alfred Terrio	48	16	..	Endocarditis	300.00
24971	Mrs. Alma M. McAndrews	83	3	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
24972	Wm. S. Horavain	181	14	3	Apoplexy	125.00
24973	Wm. J. Olivet	273	31	4	Dilatation of heart	300.00
24974	Mrs. Veronica Pacovszky	309	6	9	Eclampsia	75.00
24975	W. F. Clark	578	8	2	Collapse of scaffold	300.00
24976	J. W. Maloney	586	33	7	Heart trouble	300.00
24977	Maurice H. Okerson	750	8	4	Cardiac weakness	300.00
24978	Mrs. Minnie Davis	1319	8	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
24979	Alfred J. Libby	1561	1	11	Meningitis	200.00
24980	Mrs. Mabel O. Eigenrauch	1	10	10	Peritonitis	75.00
24981	John H. McCune	10	29	3	Apoplexy	300.00
24982	Mrs. Hilda A. Hagman	42	4	1	Pelvic abscess	75.00
24983	Wm. J. Lewis	75	1	8	Tuberculosis	50.00
24984	Mrs. Bessie Williams	75	1	7	Tuberculosis	50.00
24985	Mrs. Viola R. Neel	90	1	7	Tuberculosis	50.00
24986	Joseph I. Dube	97	13	2	Mitral disease of heart	125.00
24987	Mrs. Marie S. Zwierlein	115	16	11	Hemorrhage	75.00
24988	Mrs. Mary L. Carpenter	125	4	3	Hemorrhage	75.00
24989	Thomas R. Davies	125	14	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
24990	Henry C. Jones	132	5	8	Cancer	300.00
24991	D. W. Rolshouse	211	16	1	Peritonitis	300.00
24992	John W. Conboy	241	12	1	Ruptured appendix	300.00
24993	Nicholas Schoeneberger	309	20	4	Appendicitis	300.00
24994	Frank Slawikowski	419	8	3	Prostatitis	75.00
24995	Louis Johnson	457	16	..	Fracture of skull	300.00
24996	Mrs. Juline L. Nelson	655	14	10	Endocarditis	75.00
24997	O. H. Fordyce	690	10	3	Typhoid fever	300.00
24998	Joseph P. Lintchicum	742	3	3	Railroad accident	50.00
24999	Mrs. Anna Force	1128	2	8	Cancer	50.00
25000	S. L. Agnew	1214	2	9	Cancer	50.00
25001	Wm. Jacobs	1367	16	7	Ptomaine poisoning	300.00
25002	Mrs. Lena Volk	1456	3	2	Carcinoma	75.00
25003	Horace A. Whitney	1485	10	3	Apoplexy	300.00
25004	Albert Polak	1786	7	10	Suicide, auto accident	300.00
25005	Edward Moos	1817	9	..	Fracture of skull	300.00
25006	Trustan LaValley	1835	5	7	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
25007	Jerome Avery	6	9	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
25008	Robert Lorzing	53	18	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
25009	H. Lundstrom	62	22	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
25010	Jacob E. Beachner	72	10	3	Nephritis	300.00
25011	Albert W. Anderson	106	1	2	Typhoid fever	100.00
25012	Mrs. Bella Starabin	138	3	2	Peritonitis	75.00
25013	Frank C. Hewitt	146	5	1	Uuremic convulsions	300.00
25014	Wm. Deery	486	4	11	Tuberculosis	200.00
25015	Charles O'Hara	813	9	1	Brain tumor	300.00
25016	R. B. Moreland	887	14	..	Paralysis	125.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
25017	James G. Mealia	1005	13	6	Mitral rejurgitation	300.00
25018	Isaac Levy	1008	5	2	Chronic endocarditis	300.00
25019	Mrs. Rebecca Shaw	1099	9	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
25020	Draydon R. Collins	43	12	10	Endocarditis	125.00
25021	Mrs. Katie J. Tucker	48	14	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
25022	Mrs. Theresa Rothweiler	55	4	2	Pernicious anemia	75.00
25023	Mrs. Matilda Nelson	58	14	5	Pneumonia	75.00
25024	Frank LaBont	78	15	4	Heart disease	125.00
25025	Mrs. Mary Wallace	79	14	3	Nephritis	75.00
25026	Gus Anderson Noble	87	10	10	Illuminating gas poisoning	300.00
25027	Mrs. Alice V. Dunn	117	12	5	Nephritis	75.00
25028	Chas. J. Elsbach	196	15	11	Tabis dorsalis	300.00
25029	Joseph A. Cole (Dis.)	198	7	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
25030	Aaron Kent	211	15	7	Arterio-scelerosis	300.00
25031	Wm. Hayes	219	35	3	Myocarditis	300.00
25032	Mrs. Lydia A. Miller	232	12	4	Carcinoma	75.00
25033	Karl E. Doohren	247	8	9	Typhoid fever	300.00
25034	Charles B. Brown	334	26	4	Cancer	300.00
25035	Chas. O. Bryant	345	10	4	Abscess of brain	300.00
25036	Mrs. Emma Schnake	367	14	..	Erysipelas	75.00
25037	Mrs. Sarah Cantwell	457	20	4	Nephritis	75.00
25038	Fred S. Coray	515	9	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
25039	Jean Montreuil	730	13	1	Heart disease	125.00
25040	Ernst Johnson (Dis.)	1367	5	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
25041	Mrs. Anna Kubal	1786	9	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
25042	Johan Jerndahl	1824	1	8	Dementia	50.00
25043	Jeremiah Donovan (Bal.)	11	13	10	Bright's disease	175.00
25044	Herman Bung (Dis.)	1	15	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
25045	John A. Anderson (Dis.)	58	15	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
25046	L. E. Gerber (Dis.)	61	4	2	Accidental injuries	300.00
25047	Clem Willenborg (Dis.)	64	2	11	Accidental injuries	200.00
25048	J. A. Jill (Dis.)	208	6	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
25049	Aloysius J. Schlichtig (Bal.)	86	1	7	Fall from building	100.00
25050	Mrs. Ida Sambovits	13	4	5	Nephritis	75.00
25051	Mrs. Phoebe E. Lewis	24	5	6	Pus-kidney and pneumonia	75.00
25052	Walter Hand	31	15	2	Heart disease	125.00
25053	Amos McNeil	52	17	10	Fall from scaffold	300.00
25054	Mrs. Anna M. Eklund	55	4	2	Nephritis	75.00
25055	Mrs. Helen Gardner	72	9	..	Tuberculosis	75.00
25056	Mrs. Alfrieda Johnson	73	13	7	Multiple arthritis defermas	75.00
25057	Henry Grove	87	16	9	Exhaustion	300.00
25058	Mrs. Cena Terpstra	100	4	1	Eclampsia	75.00
25059	George Conrad	165	14	2	Broncho pneumonia	300.00
25060	Thomas McInnis	218	14	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
25061	Denver C. Hill	288	1	..	Bichloride of mercury, ether and gas (Poisoning)	200.00
25062	Emil Oroschin	355	11	6	Mitral disease	125.00
25063	Rufus L. Haywood	481	5	..	Dilatation of heart	300.00
25064	Eugene Dion	570	8	11	Carcinoma	300.00
25065	Frank Fusk	643	16	4	Carcinoma of intestines	300.00
25066	Mrs. Charity Douberly	779	9	3	Heart failure	75.00
25067	Mrs. Agnes McLarty	895	5	..	Carcinoma of rectum	75.00
25068	Mrs. Annie Wesenberg	946	2	6	Fracture of skull (Auto accident)	50.00
25069	Mrs. Mary M. McGrew	1207	12	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
25070	Mrs. Bessie Gibson	1207	12	..	Organic heart disease	75.00
25071	Lorenzo A. Sloan	1261	13	..	Pleurisy	125.00
25072	Mrs. Mary Brown	1747	14	4	Endocarditis	75.00
					Total	$24,900.00

Full beneficial claims	$ 16,775.00
Semi-beneficial claims	2,375.00
Disability claims	2,800.00
Wife's claims	2,950.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1915

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
2774	Mrs. Anna M. Whary	1193	2	6	3 months' arrears	50.00
2775	Mrs. A. Orendorff	829	11	5	3 months' arrears	75.00
2776	Abel Oliver Maciel	586	1	2	Sick at admittance	200.00
2777	Thos. L. Donahue (Dis.)	217	8	2	3 months' arrears	400.00
2778	Henry Geisler (Dis.)	19	14	2	Physical ailment	400.00
2780	John W. Carse (Dis.)	246	11	1	Semi-beneficial, not entitled to disability	400.00
2781	Martin Broderick (Dis.)	161	7	..	Not result of accident	400.00
2782	John Schmeider	500	15	..	3 months' arrears	300.00
2783	Nicholas Almodovar	1090	9	9	3 months' arrears	300.00
2784	Anthony Saganick (Dis.)	1096	6	11	Not result of accident	400.00
2785	Mrs. Bertha C. Elofson	1184	1	10	3 months' arrears	50.00
2786	P. A. Erickson	1367	2	5	Not filed in constitutional time	200.00
2787	Mrs. Anna Holmeide	1367	4	1	Sick when admitted	75.00
2788	David L. Holland	1714	5	8	3 months' arrears	300.00
2789	Mrs. Florence E. Johnson	1765	4	8	3 months' arrears	75.00

Casual Comment

You cannot do justice to yourself unless you are also just and fair to others.

* * *

The Fourth quarterly session of the G. E. B. for 1915, opened under sad auspices.

* * *

The uncertainty of life was strikingly proven in the case of our late General President.

* * *

The ability to make friends and to keep them was one of Jim Kirby's greatest assets.

* * *

Selfishness has been the core of every impulse which has contributed toward man's inhumanity to man.

* * *

The union hater lies at the bottom of a dead sea of his own selfishness but trade unionism is standing on the shore waiting for him to come up.

* * *

No matter how deficient you may be in natural gifts, your trade union furnishes you with an opportunity to further the cause of progress and humanity.

* * *

The labor movement of the country is watching with intense interest the trial of M. A. Schmidt at Los Angeles and looks for his swift acquittal.

* * *

One subway accident more or less doesn't seem to worry the New York subway contractors but the Public Service Commission is beginning to feel uneasy.

* * *

The sudden death of Charles H. Fairall, chief counsel for the defense, during the opening days of the trial of M. A. Schmidt furnishes another set back to the hasty release of this man.

* * *

It was a case of "I told you so" with the New York members of the organization following the recent subway accidents. The employment of cheap, unskilled labor on such work is risky business and costly in the long run.

* * *

It may not have been our intention to raise our capitalists to form a war trust but what else can we call the recent amalgamation of the Morgan-Corey-Converse interests with the Schwab-DuPont group?

* * *

The philosophy of trade unionism is of the real, red-blooded, worth-while kind. It foresees a prosperous and contented world of wage earners and it is working in practical manner to achieve that end. Its ideal is the normal.

* * *

John D. Rockefeller Jr., plans to return to Colorado next year and bring Mrs. Rockefeller and their six children with them. The latter are the only bona-fide charter members of "the Rockefeller union."

* * *

The Teamsters' International organization held a very successful convention at San Francisco last month and the officers' reports showed much progress. The teamsters deserve great credit for the fight they have made through the years.

* * *

Accidents are likely to happen at any moment when work is being done by cheap, unskilled and incompetent labor —especially such a job as the construction of a giant subway beneath a big city.

* * *

The teachers fight for freedom in Chicago is being pushed with great vigor. The people of Chicago, the local labor organizations and the A. F. of L. are standing solidly behind the Teachers' Federation in its spirited struggle.

The death of the British labor leader, the veteran Keir Hardie, which event occurred at Glasgow, Scotland, on September 26, is a loss which the world of labor deplores. Hardie maintained his rugged, democratic spirit to the end.

* * *

Like many another man who rose into prominence in the labor movement in the generation that is passing away, Keir Hardie found his greatest inspiration in Henry George's famous classic, "Progress and Poverty."

* * *

As trade unionists we should remember that a high standard of honor and honesty is demanded of us in dealing with employers, other organizations and the general public. We should at all times live fully up to our obligations.

* * *

Freedom, says Fichte, or someone of his circle, is always either a battle or a march: it is of the nature of both of them that they should appear to the participants during the heat of the movement as planless or chaotic. And so it has been with the struggle of organized labor.

* * *

Those who have kept pace with the fortunes of the labor movement during the changing years know the foregoing to be true and we are reminded that the more freedom we attain the greater becomes our obligation and the greater the need of vigilance to guard against encroachments on our liberty.

* * *

We extend our heartiest wishes to the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of that organization's birth which was observed last month. The union was founded in Philadelphia on October 17, 1865.

* * *

The Bricklayers' International Journal for last month contained an interesting sketch of the growth and progress of that sturdy organization which, while not directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has done much good for the labor movement.

The relations between the Bricklayers' Union and the U. B., have been, we are happy to state, most cordial, especially since the working agreement signed between the two organizations became effective last year, which was one of the accomplishments of General President Kirby's term of office.

* * *

Bunji Suzuki and S. Yoshimatso are names that don't sound exactly American or, for that matter, either Irish, Scotch or German. They are the two Japanese delegates to the A. F. of L. convention who have been endeavoring to organize the Japanese workers along American lines.

* * *

We learn from The Industrial Weekly of Syracuse, N. Y., that Brother John T. O'Brien, who was formerly business agent for the D. C. of that city has been appointed superintendent of construction of the new vocational high school by the vocational high school commission of Syracuse.

* * *

The movement among the teachers of the nation in the direction of trade unionism is a sign of the times that is worthy of attention. Lawyers and doctors have combined in their respective associations to safeguard themselves but teaching has remained up to the present an unprotected profession.

* * *

The entrance of teachers into the trade union ranks in various parts of the country is an indication that the democratic leaven is working. We are sure that their becoming trade unionists will broaden the social spirit and insight of the teachers and that their influence will no doubt have a correspondingly good influence on the wage workers.

* * *

We cannot see where Rockefeller's Colorado plan will serve any good purpose other than, perhaps, to humor the fancy of the young multimillionaire who inaugurated it. If nothing else will kill it, it seems to us, the movement will die of inanition because of the lack of initiative, independence and self-reliance

which are fostered in genuine trade unions but which cannot flourish in artificial ones.

* * *

The Indiana State Council held a very successful convention at Gary, Ind., in the early part of last month which was attended by delegates from various parts of the Hoosier state. From the views expressed by the attending members it is likely that the present year will see every local in Indiana affiliated with that body.

* * *

The proceedings of the Texas State Council Convention which was held at Wichita Falls, Tex., week of August 2, has been held over to the next issue. The convention was one of the most successful in years and was attended by a large number of delegates. General Vice-President Cosgrove attended as a representative of the General Office. G. E. B. members Blackmore and Ogletree were also present.

We take the present opportunity of thanking each and every international organization, state and local labor bodies and individuals who sent messages and resolutions of sympathy to the General Office on the death of Brother Kirby. We also thank those who sent floral tributes.

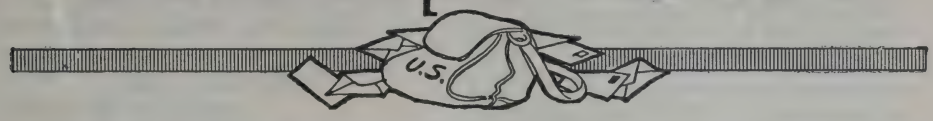
* * *

The official report of Commissioner Wallstein to Mayor Mitchell in connection with the New York subway accidents places the blame upon the construction company. The report states the timbering consisted of a combination of wood and steel loosely constructed, "placed in such positions that the knocking out of any post below the steel or any steel beam was sufficient to collapse the whole structure." In conclusion he finds that the "progressive collapses of the roadway were due to inadequate supporting structure beneath the surface.

WINS FIRST PRIZE IN LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

In the Labor Day celebration at Marseilles, Ill., this year, L. U. 1037 took first prize of $25.00 for having the most attractive float in line. The members of the local are seen standing before the float in the costumes which they wore in the parade.

Correspondence



The Question of Caring for the Aged

Editor The Carpenter:

At the last convention of the U. B. held at Indianapolis, Ind., the old aged, sick and incapacitated members were given encouragement by General President Kirby, who in looking toward the future of the organization urged either the erection of a Home for aged carpenters or the installation of a pension system such as would help support the aged carpenter and his good wife. Next, we read in the August issue of The Carpenter, about the great progress made by the U. B. in articles written by our General President and by four of the twelve former General Presidents, but very little was said in the 34th anniversary number about the old, tried and true members, who, in the prime of life, by their untiring efforts made such glorious achievements possible and who are today sick, infirm and helpless. Ex-President Edmonston tells us of the hard trials and struggles of the carpenters thirty-four years ago, but, of course, he didn't tell of any agitation for an old age pension or Home then. In those days "Organize" was the slogan and there was no money for organizing purposes or to pay benefits with.

The glorious achievements of which our General President and former General Presidents have written were made possible by the efforts during the last thirty-four years of the early, unpaid organizers of the rank and file, thousands of whom are today silent in dismemberment because they could not secure work whereby to earn sufficient with which to pay their dues and are disqualified from membership in their locals because of the stringent laws of the U. B. Numerous locals throughout the country are caring for their quota of possibly one hundred or more former U. B. members in the poorhouse with no one to record the part they played in the hard and well fought battle for the advancement of our organization. Similar trials, disqualifications and final dismemberment is still facing many old and faithful members, who, when once down and out, are forgotten and stricken from the honor roll of 250,000 members.

Here one might ask, couldn't each local union offer a loan of say, $3.00 per member to be drawn upon when needed by the General Secretary as the nucleus of a fund for assisting the old aged members, as the latter has been instructed to investigate plans, suggestions and collect all data on the subject of an old home or pension plan for submission to the next U. B. convention at Fort Worth, Tex. All local unions and District Councils should take up this worthy subject and make the matter of caring for those aged members who have done so much to build up the U. B. of C. and J. of A., a special issue at their coming meetings.

Fraternally yours,

A member of L. U. 1544.

Wichita's Novel Labor Day Display

Editor The Carpenter:

Labor Day has gone by once more and Wichita, Kas. has had one of the best Labor Day parades ever held. A number of unions had floats, including Local Union 201. Our float was for the purpose af advertising and I will try to give a description of it.

On a wagon platform, 8 by 18 feet, at the front, we had an enlarged working card, 4 feet, 7 inches by 8 feet and from this card we had a sign running to back of float 2 by 10 feet with the words "Eventually you will demand this card. Why not now? " Below the working card on a raised seat we had a doll dressed in a carpenter's uniform resembling that which we wore. This doll held a banner with the words,

"1881, membership 300. Ten hours labor per day at the rate of $2.00." At the rear end of the float we had a raised platform of three steps and on it was a big armchair in which was seated the largest man of Local Union 201, who held a banner reading, "1915, membership 250,000, eight hours per day, average $4.00 per day." From the doll to the armchair we had a white path starting about six inches wide, and ending about thirty inches wide. Over the rear seat was a canopy top draped with the American flag and lined with white. Along the white path we had three palm plants on each side. Below the platform covering the wheels of wagon on each side were enlarged labels of the U. B., 4 feet, 6 inches, by 18 feet long in original colors. At the rear of the float we had an enlarged emblem 18 by 24, a copy of our carpenter's pin. Our decorations were red, white and blue, except rear platform, which was of a golden color with a tan carpet. The float was pulled by a team composed of members of Local Union 201. Two hundred feet of one-inch rope was used and the men hitched together in pairs. At the head of our organization we announced the words, "Carpenters' Union 201, we all pull together!"

After the parade an outing was held at Wonderland Park, which had been thrown open for us for the day. The carpenters, as usual, were successful in carrying off the first prize in the tug-of-war for the sixth year in succession.

The carpenters were also winners in the union label contest for the trade unionist who had the largest number of union label articles on his person, the winner to receive $10.00 and second prize, $5.00. There were only three contestants, and all three were carpenters. A. L. Smith had six labels, J. A. Willhite twelve, but Oscar C. Schaar had thirty-eight labels when the committee quit counting.

Since Labor Day the float committee consisting of Brothers N. Nanta, Theo. Thankenfield, and Oscar C. Schaar have placed the union labels of the U. B. used in the parade in our hall and we wonder if there is another local that has so large a size label in their hall as Local Union 201.

Fraternally yours,
OSCAR C. SCHAAR,
Recording Secretary, Local No. 201.

Local Officials and Their Duty

Editor The Carpenter;

In such an organization as the U. B. of C. and J. of A., complete harmony should prevail and all administrative matters should be transacted without friction or discord. When requests are made by the General Officers on the rank and file, it is only right and proper that same should be complied with promptly and without unnecessary delay.

This is mentioned because from time to time there are requests made upon local officers for information of vital interest to the entire membership which are frequently ignored and often owing to the laxity of local officers, valuable helps and suggestions go unheeded and an injury is wrought the organization.

An instance very much to the point, which revealed a lack of the co-operative spirit on the part of many local officers, is shown by the incompleteness of the supplement to the August issue of The Carpenter in which the General Secretary endeavored to tabulate most valuable information for the benefit of the membership. In numerous cases local officials failed to submit the information required. Such officials should realize that the General Office is not equipped with mind reading operators; they should be more sensible of their duties. For my part, it is with difficulty that I can conceive how a man can stand with hand uplifted and solemnly take an obligation and afterward not live up to it.

Now, brother, let us not allow such a state of things to exist. We have a grand and magnificent organization with almost a quarter of a million men in line. Let us do our best, then both individually and collectively and success will be ours and our organization will continue to grow and prosper so that in the end,

when we shall have ceased to be, our organization will still go on to posterity and we at least can say, if we have been conscientious officers and members, that we have not lived in vain.

Yours fraternally,
W. A. WEBSTER, recording secretary.
Local No. 1243, Oneida, N. Y.

A Suggestion of Merit

Editor The Carpenter:

Owing to the fact that wonderful progress has been made in the carpenter trade in the last decade, it cannot be denied that the days of the old-time journeyman is rapidly passing away, likewise his shop phrases, jokes and big kit. We are confronted now by modern buildings and skyscrapers which have brought forth new building laws in the cities and larger towns and the enforcement of these laws largely eliminates wood, and when wood is done away with so is the services of the carpenter.

In the place of the old-time carpenter with a large shoulder box or chest full of tools who went on a job prepared to do all kinds of work from start to finish, we see the new style carpenter, "the specialist" coming on the job, clean shaven, with a small kit of modern 2 in 1 tools packed in a box a la suit case, prepared and educated to do only a certain class of work. When that is completed he is gone; others come to do their part, and so on until the entire work is finished. These specialists are displacing the old-time carpenter just the same as the specialists are displacing the old family doctor.

The General Officers of the carpenters are located in one of these modern office buildings erected and owned by the U. B. Yet there is little work therein showing the skill of the old-time carpenter and the tools used in his day.

I believe it would be a grand idea if a room could be set aside or added to the U. B. building in Indianapolis to be used as a museum or curiosity shop to display old-style, foreign and domestic carpenter tools and the different varieties of wood; also books, pictures, or anything of an historial nature bearing on the trade, relics and pictures of old members or carpenters before the organization of the U. B. It may seem a trifle odd to hoard such stuff, but I dare say there is a vast amount of just such articles owned by old-time carpenters or some of their families that they would be only too glad to dispose of in this manner. To see tools that were in use before the days of machinery and the skill that was displayed then would be a feast for those who appreciate the art that is fast fading away.

WM. P. PATTON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Reaching the Wealthy Expatriates

It appears that the new war income tax in England is proving a sore thorn in the side of the wealthy expatriated Americans who have found their way into British aristocratic circles in recent years. American wage earners, we are sure, will shed no crocodile tears to learn that the heaviest contributor, as a result of the tax, will be William Waldorf Astor, who, it is estimated, will have to pay about $1,250,000 annually.

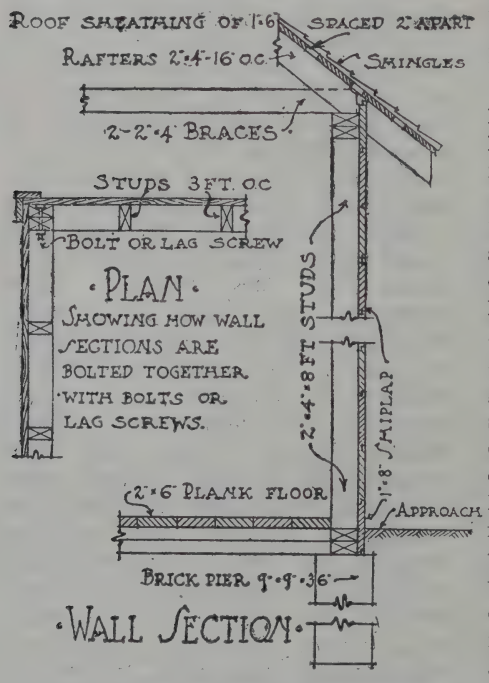
Other estimates of the large sums which will be demanded as taxes on incomes are Mrs. William Leeds, $300,000; The Duchess of Roxburgh, $170,000; Mrs. Cecil Bingham, formerly Mrs. Alice Chauncey, between $40,000 and $50,000; Lady Granard, $100,000. Mrs. Beatty, wife of Admiral Beatty, formerly Miss Edith Field, daughter of the late Marshall Field, $200,000; Paris Singer, $100,000; Lady Waldstein, formerly Mrs. Seligman, $60,000; the Duchess of Manchester, formerly Miss Zimmerman of Cincinnati, $50,000; the Duchess of Marlborough, the former Consuelo Vanderbilt, $25,000; Mrs. John Astor, $30,000, and Lady Cunard, $25,000.

The only regrettable feature, from the American point of view, is that the amounts levied will go into the coffers of the British government and not back to the American people from whose labor such colossal fortunes were piled up.

Craft Problems

Union-Built, Wood Garage is Cheapest and Best

In this day and age of the automobile cheap, ready-made portable garages are much in demand. So popular have they become that you will even find mail order houses offering quotations on them, ready for delivery at prices which are likely to strike one at first glance as miracles of cheapness. Carpenters are not likely to look with favor on the popularity of this style of structure, which are usually of steel frame and sheet metal and mean in the last analysis loss of work to the local carpenter.



Now, we learn from an interesting booklet entitled "John Smith's Garage," written by R. S. Kellogg and bearing the imprint of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association of Chicago, that the cheapness of such garages is merely illusory and that a man can save money by erecting a garage made of wood, employing the best home union labor and having a good job to boot.

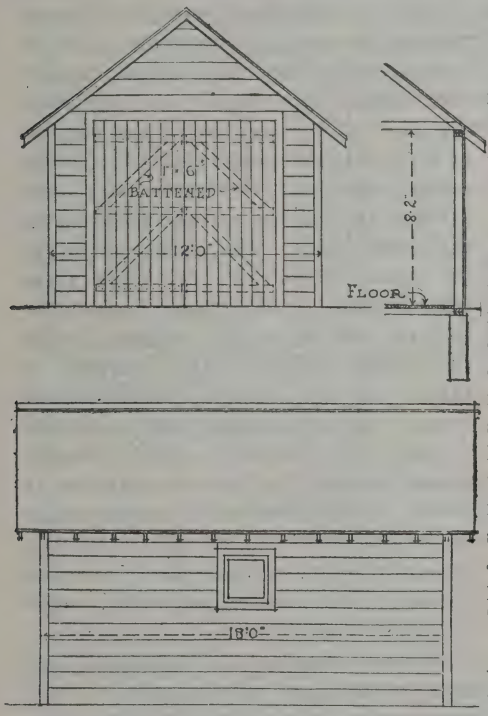
Mr. Kellogg's "John Smith" is your average middle class householder who has scraped and saved to buy an automobile; but "Smith" differs from the usual automobile owner in that he is wise enough to beat the mail order garage manufacturer at his own game and prove that the regular home grown variety can be built cheaper in the long run. This is how he went about it.

Smith, in the first instance, secured quotations from half a dozen of the widely advertised manufacturers of portable garages and upon hearing from them proceeded to do some figuring on his own account.

He had come to the conclusion that he needed a 12x18 foot garage, 8 feet high to the eves, double doors at least 8 feet wide at one end, a small window on each side and a small entrance door in the other end. This was about as far as his ideas on the subject went. Going over the various circulars and catalogues, he discovered that the cheapest quotation was from a prominent mail order house on a 12x16 foot all steel garage at $109, with $4.50 freight to his station, or $113.50, plus an unknown cost for drayage and setting up, which could not be calculated in advance. Moreover, this price included nothing for foundation or floor, which the manufacturers told him the owner usually provided himself from cement, cinders or other material. When he got through figuring out his proposition, therefore, John Smith was still a good deal up in the air. He was also not at all sure that he wanted a steel frame garage with thin metal sides and roofing of unknown durability. Going a little further into the catalogue of this firm, he found that they quoted a 12x16 foot wooden garage with composition roofing for $100.50, with $10 freight and an unknown dray-

age and erection cost plus $22 for a wooden floor in case he ordered it with the garage. This looked better, but it made the expense $132.50, including floor, with no information as to how much extra cost would be for erection.

Then Smith began to question whether these widely advertised metal, portable garages were as cheap as he had imagined, so he returned to the quotations of the ready-made wooden type. Three apparently reliable firms nearby quoted him absolute prices upon the wooden garages, set up on his lot, painted and ready for occupancy. The quotation for these, complete with floors and



in every detail, erected in his own back yard, were $150, $160, and $175, respectively. He was told definitely what they would cost, and they looked reasonable in comparison with the unknown factors in the ready-made steel types. Moreover there was the fact that metal required more painting and attention to keep in shape under the weather than does wood.

Having gone so far into the subject, Smith wondered why he could not figure up a bill of material with a carpenter, order it and set him to work. After a talk with a carpenter he got an idea of about the number of days required to build the structure and about the quantity of lumber required; the local lumber yard supplied him with the probable cost of material. These estimates assured him that he could afford to take the chance of putting up the garage on his own account.

The carpenter told him that by setting two studs instead of one at each of the four corners of the garage, and holding them together with lag screws it would be very easy to take the garage apart in sections and move it to some other site should this later be desired. This settled the matter and he went ahead. No. 1, 2x4's were used for all the framing and rafters. The 2x4's spiked together made the sills; 2x6's were laid for the floor. No. 1 8-inch shiplap was put on the outside, the roof boards were 1x6 No. 2, over which were laid the best grade of shingles. The carpenter made the double front doors from the same material as the rest of the garage. A small rear door and a couple of 24-inch windows were ordered from the lumber dealer; while hinges, lag screws, galvanized nails for the shingles and other similar items were purchased from the local hardware store. The carpenter did the job complete in six days. This was no more than the time required to assemble one of the steel garages which John Smith had figured on, and even paying the carpenter the union wage of 75c per hour, his bill was only $33.

When the carpenter left the job, therefore, the account for John Smith's 12x18 foot garage stood as follows:

Lumber and shingles	$55.30
Door and windows	3.80
Hardware	4.90
Carpenter	33.00
Total	$97.00

A dollar's worth of heavy wire netting and 5c worth of staples sufficed to protect the windows. One dollar and eighty cents was paid for two loads of cinders, which were tramped down in front of the entrance. A gallon of cement

enamel paint was put on the floor to protect the wood against oil and gasoline that might drop from the car. Through a government bulletin Smith had learned of a fire-proof paint which had wonderfully well withstood tests in the protection of wood from fire, and since it was composed of a fire preventive substance, mixed with the usual ingredients of a good linseed oil paint, he had no fear as to its durability when exposed to the weather. A dark green shingle paint of this character was got for the roof, a lead grey siding paint for the exterior, and a factory white interior paint of the same make for the inside at total cost of $10, and the final result was that Smith had a warm, durable, fire-resisting house for his new car at a cost of from 30 per cent to 90 per cent less than the quotations of the manufacturers of portable types.

British and American Trade Methods Compared

An unusually interesting comparison was recently drawn between the methods employed by British and American carpenters by a Vancouver, B. C. building mechanic in a letter written to a London trade paper.

"I have often thought," he says, "what a great benefit to the building trade it would be if the men employed in it were not only acquainted with the methods of their own country, but with those of the whole world. They could then, if they were broad-minded enough, adopt any style of work prevalent in any other country which could be proved to be better than their own. I am an Englishman, a carpenter by trade, and I have worked at it in British Columbia about six years. My own idea concerning the methods of work here is that some are better than British, some not so good, and some about the same.

"Every home I have worked on—no matter how small—has had double floors, the under one being of shiplap generally laid diagonal, and the upper one tongued and grooved. The skirting, or baseboard, as it is called here, is never scribed to the floor, quarter-round being nailed to the floor instead to hide the joint; the skirting can therefore shrink and the shrinkage not be noticed. This method is much quicker, and makes a tighter job.

"Studs are never mortised and tenoned into either sill or head, being rightfully considered unnecessary as nails hold them just as well. Door-hanging is made easier by using loose-pin butts. Staircases are rarely made in the shop, but are built up on the job; this method takes longer, and is not so good a job when finished.

"The sash frames here have no back linings, for they are unnecessary, as on a frame house there is no mortar to contend with. They also have no inside linings, a wide casing being used instead of an architrave, which is nailed to the pulley stile on the inside edge and through the plaster into the studding on the outside edge. The usual way to put the sashcords in here is to cut them into lengths, thread them through the pulleys, and hang the weights before the inside casing is fixed, instead of taking out the pocket. This method causes some enterprising builders to omit cutting the pockets, which neglect causes trouble if a sashcord happens to break. In the smaller towns the sashes are very rarely hung at all, the top one generally being fixed and the bottom one having to be propped up with a stick to keep it open.

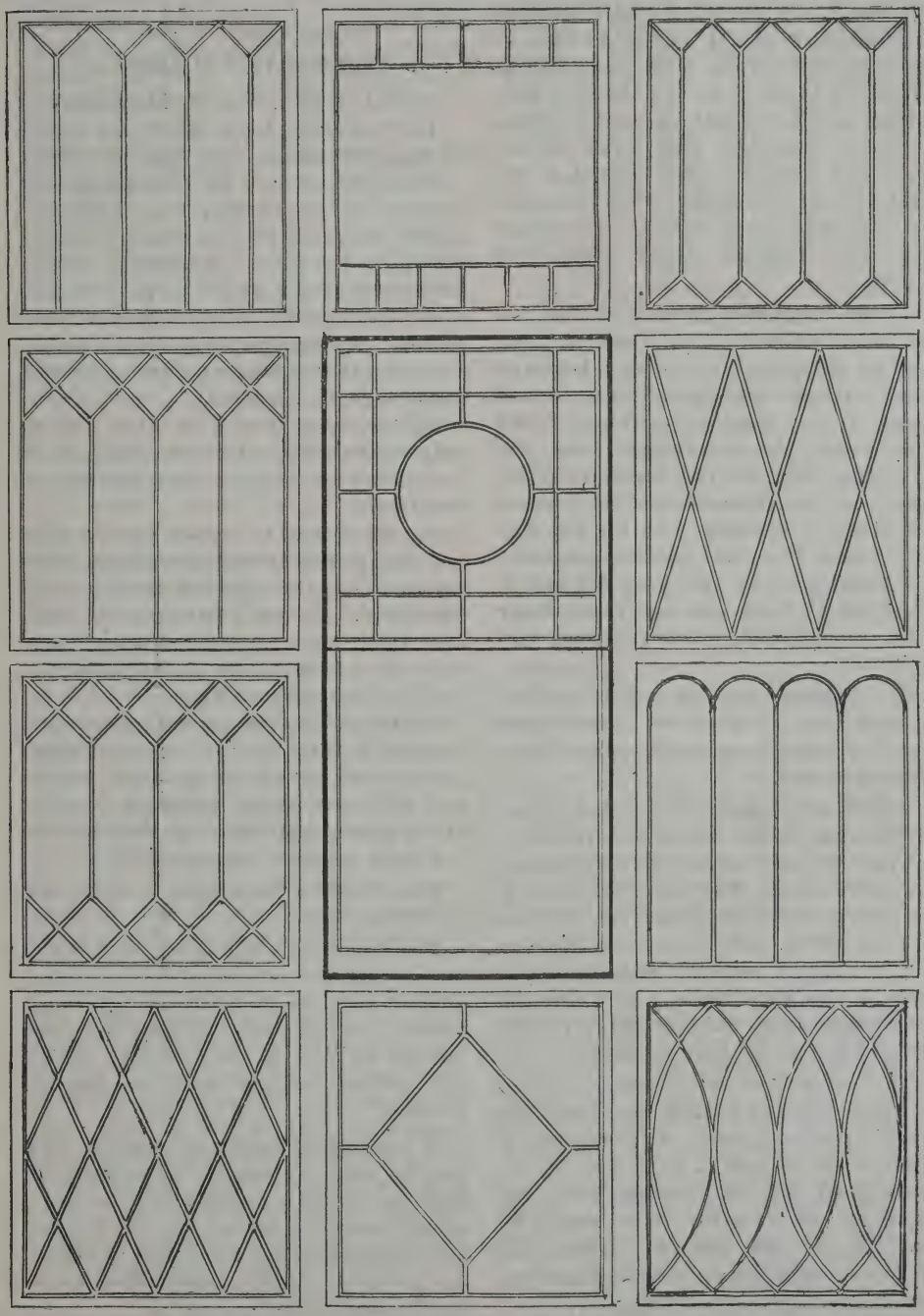
"Every carpenter here carries a steel square, although the majority do not know much about its uses, but use it for squaring off boards.

"The Canadian and American carpenters file their saws with the file pointing toward the point of the saw, instead of toward the handle, and the majority of Old Country carpenters adopt this method soon after they arrive in this country. I fail to see, however, that this is any better than the Old Country method, which I still practice."

Value of the Queen Anne Window of the Present Day

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

I spent my childhood days in a house that was built somewhat over one hundred years ago. It must have been something of a bungalow, for it was sided with rough siding on the outside; in fact, I suppose it was sided before the day of dress siding was at hand.



The Carpenter

I well remember the dingy little windows, the panes of which were about 9x12, which was probably as large as they could make them at that time. You can imagine later on, when we sold the old home and rented a more modern building, how glad I was to be able to look out of windows with glass 14x16. Of course, in those smaller lights it took a large number to make a complete window, not less than four lights to the sash, and you can realize what a delight it was eventually when we built our own home to be able to look out of fine, big windows about three feet square.

I was convinced then that we had learned to make big glass and that there was no danger of ever being bothered again with the smaller and what seemed to me to be "good for nothing" lights The great big clear light had the advantage over the tiny lights in many ways, but nevertheless after we had got our home all fitted up with the big, fine single sash, two light windows on came the bungalow ruff siding as we had it hundreds of years ago and those dingy little, small light windows came into fashion.

In bungalows hot bed sash is generally used. In the good old Queen Anne style of house larger sash with larger lights are used.

A person is usually sitting down most of the time in the house and therefore the perspective is largely viewed through the lower sash. The need therefore is for variety and to keep in style, the idea seems to be to have a nice, big glass to look out of and yet have smaller ones to make a nice appearance. As a rule the upper sash looks most beautifully with some of the Queen Anne designs.

The upper sash may simply have a row both top and bottom, and leave the center large and plain, or it can have a border clear around it or it may be entirely filled with tiny squares or it can be of any of the other styles shown as well as a few others. These all make very nice showy windows and are practically inexpensive as they are stock patterns, and can be easily purchased any time at any sash factory.

Any of those patterns with large glass in the bottom sash far surpass what I call the hot bed sash of the bungalow style.

Economic Uses of Lumber

(Collated by Owen B. Maginnis.)

In the lumber trade woods are divided into two classes, viz: hard and soft.

This division is a little confusing. It is made not necessarily with reference to the hardness of the woods, but according to the species of the tree. Broad leaved trees being known as hard woods, and the coniferous (needle leaved) trees as soft; although poplar, a broad leaved tree, is soft like pine, and yew a conifer ranks high in hardness.

Knots, coarse grains or other defects may or may not reduce the strength of the timber according to their location in the pieces.

Season checks in timber may or may not be a source of slight weakness more injurious on the vertical than on the horizontal face of a stringer or joist, and their effect continues even after they have been closed up as many do, and are no longer visible.

As far as present knowledge extends "rafted," "kiln-dried," or "steamed" lumber are as strong as other woods and whenever these processes tend to aid in a more uniform or perfect seasoning they increase the strength.

Pine bled for turpentine is as strong as unbled wood.

For framing, when light, stiff wood is wanted, the soft woods excel. Also where heavy, steady loads are to be supported, yellow pine, spruce, etc., will answer as well as hard woods, which are costlier for the same amound of stiffness.

If small dimensions are desired with moving loads or shocks to be encountered as in farm machinery, the hard woods should be used. For engine bed foundations and the wearing and buffeting pieces in heavy construction work, oak in most cases is best.

Heavy wood always surpasses in strength light wood of the same species, this should be remembered always.

Different kinds of wood may be used for the same purpose. For example, the following are suitable for outside finish and trim and can be readily used: White pine, whitewood, fir cypress, chestnut, North Carolina pine, and long leaf yellow pine.

For outside work, woods that are not easily affected by the weather should be used, such as white pine, cypress, cedar, fir, spruce and long leaf yellow pine. Spruce and long leaf yellow pine are not good woods for outside trim, etc., as spruce will show bad checks after having been exposed for a short time, and yellow pine will not take a fine paint finish. However, both of these woods are excellent for outside structural work, framing, etc., and both are strong and durable.

Cypress is undoubtedly a very good wood to use for trim siding, etc., as it is more durable than most woods and the price, grade for grade, is much lower than that of other woods, suitable for outside finish.

The selection of the kind and grade of wood is always very important. Consideration should be given to the prominence, character, location and strength of the wood needed for any work.

It is possible at times to obtain just as satisfactory results with a very cheap low grade of wood as with an expensive high grade. Very often also a higher grade of a cheap wood can be used to better advantage than a lower grade of an expensive wood.

There is no objection to using a grade of lumber containing sound standard knots in work where stress is negligible, such as siding, trim, casings, partitions, outbuildings, cabinets, closets, book stalls, shelving and so forth. All sound knots should plane smooth, and in sound knotted woods if all the knots are first coated with shellac and then the whole piece well painted with three or four coats of good paint, any appearance of knots will be obliterated, and the work in which they occur will look as well, last as long, and cost much less than if clear lumber be used.

Random widths should always be called for when ordering any kind of lumber, except in white pine, yellow pine, North Carolina pine, cypress and spruce. Dealers stack the lumber in their yards in this way; consequently, if lumber of one width and one length is specified, it is necessary for the dealer to sort over many thousand feet to get the required widths and lengths, and very often, too, he has to send the boards to the mill and have them ripped to get the lengths wanted. Not only is the cost of handling and millwork added to the price, but the depreciation in the value of the remainder of the stock, together with the cost of any waste pieces made by ripping, which the buyer does not get, is also added. Therefore, unless a great many pieces of one size are to be used without cutting, specified sizes other than those included in the respective grades should not be called for.

Wide boards cost more than narrow boards in the same grade. For example: No. 1 grade of North Carolina pine 1x4 inches to 6 inches costs $30.00; 1x10 inches, costs $35.00; 1x12 inches costs, $40.00, 1x13 inches and up costs $45.00 per thousand feet board measure. The price of thick boards is also more than that of thin, varying from $2.00 to $15.00 per M., according to thickness. The market price of each, at the time wanted, should govern to a great extent the kind and grade called for.

What Do You Care?

Out to the mines in the chill of the morn,
Stunted, ill nourished comes the forlorn
Stream of humanity—undersized men,
Slaving and toiling for life blood but then,
Dressed warm and cozy, with slate, book and rule,
George and your Nellie have started to school;
They are your children, their cheeks warm and fair,
While Tony's a hunky, so—What do you care?

Over the bridges, the hills, and the fen,
Streams the procession of undersized men
Climbing the stairs to the waiting machines;
Lowered in cages to death-marked ravines.
Look at their faces; sad, pinched and worn!
Look at their garments; threadbare and torn!
Look at their swagger, their precocious air,
Some mother's babies, but—What do you care?

William Edward Ross in Pearson's.

News Notes from Local Unions

Jacksonville, Fla., Duval County, D. C.—This D. C. sends in a very unfavorable account of conditions in Jacksonville. Secretary Charles V. Barry says conditions during the past summer have been very bad with only a few jobs being done, while at present there is no work of any size in sight. He adds: "More than half of our men have had to leave Jacksonville to secure work, and sixty per cent of what is left are on the streets." He warns all traveling brothers to stay away.

* * *

St Petersburg, Fla., L. U. 531.—All carpenters contemplating coming south this fall should stay away from the west coast of Florida, especially St. Petersburg. No attention should be paid the "booming" notices of real estate agents which are nearly all badly exaggerated. Sixty per cent of the members of this local are unemployed and have been so for the greater part of the summer. W. W. Plunkett, R. S.

* * *

Keokuk, Ia., L. U. 523.—At a recent meeting of this local it was decided to insert in The Carpenter a statement regarding working conditions. Keokuk has been so widely advertised on account of water power development that we have double the amount of carpenters needed at present, the local members not averaging half time during the last year. G. E. Olsen, recording secretary.

* * *

Newport News, Va., L. U. 396.—The Newport News carpenters have decided to take the city off the "stay away" list in The Carpenter, as there is a demand for union men in that locality at present and future prospects seem favorable. J. H. Williams, recording secretary.

* * *

El Paso, Tex., L. U. 425.—The Labor Day celebration here this year was a red letter event for the carpenters of El Paso. The members of our organization had the honor of furnishing the Queen for the big parade and also carried off the two first prizes; one for having the most attractive float and the other for making the best showing among the unions in the line of march. Even a carpenter won the waltz prize at the labor ball. The El Paso carpenters are wide awake. S. M. Hyten, Secretary.

Successful Trade Movements

Roxbury, Mass., L. U. 394.—The trade movement instituted recently by the Roxbury boxmakers has terminated, an agreement having been signed with the employers which calls for an increase of $1.00 per week, agreement to remain in force for five years. The old scale was $3.00 per day. Working hours will remain 8¾ per day as heretofore until October 1, 1917, when a 44-hour week shall take effect.

* * *

Franklin, Pa., L. U. 682.—The dispute with the contractors over the terms of our spring trade movement which has been pending since April 1, has been satisfactorily adjusted. We have succeeded in obtaining a minimum wage of $3.75 per day for an 8-hour working day, with the understanding that we are to get a further increase on April 1, 1916. President J. C. Harrah, of our local, has been nominated for sheriff of the county and we are hoping for his success in the November elections. I. W. Ferguson, R. S.

* * *

San Angelo, Tex., L. U. 411.—The new wage scale of this local became effective September 1, and the prevailing rate of pay for carpenters in San Angelo is 45 cents per hour. Working hours are 8 per day.

* * *

McGuire Memorial Services

The annual Labor Day ceremony at the grave of P. J. McGuire in Arlington

cemetery, N. J., was carried out this year with customary impressiveness. A committee consisting of five members of L. L.'s No. 8 and No. 122, and three members of the Philadelphia D. C. were in charge of the services which were attended by a large number of carpenters and Central Labor Union representatives from Philadelphia and Camden, N. J. Mrs. P. J. McGuire, her three daughters, son-in-law and infant grandson represented the family at the cemetery. A change for the better in the health and circumstances of Mrs. McGuire and family was noted by those present and she expressed her hearty appreciation for the assistance rendered her by the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

* * *

Another Victory for Lawson

We are glad to note that John R. Lawson has been freed from the Las Animas county jail at Trinidad, Colo., where he was confined for three months serving the life sentence imposed on him by Judge Hillyer after an opera-bouffe trial. As soon as the state Supreme Court handed down a decision granting Lawson's release on bond, pending a hearing of the appeal for a new trial, his bond in $35,000 was signed by former United States Senator Thos. M. Patterson and Verner Z. Reed, the noted metal mining promoter and capitalist.

The fact that two of the wealthiest and most influential citizens in Colorado were willing to go bail for Lawson in such a figure furnished an indication of the manner in which the people of Colorado look upon the trumped-up charge against the miners' leader. The citizens are sick and tired of the action of the state officials in prolonging the era of hate in the coal regions and have long wished for a general amnesty declaration from the Governor which would free numerous accused miners and end the whole miserable business.

The "Mephisto" float, shown above, took first prize at the state labor parade, held at New Haven, Conn., on last Labor Day. The float was decorated by members of Machinists Local 73, of Wallingford, Conn., and was designed to give publicity to the "Mephisto" union-made bits which are manufactured by the W. A. Ives Company, of Wallingford, Conn. This firm on July 1, last, placed the union label on every product it manufactures.

State Council Activities

New York State Council Convention

The ninth annual convention of the New York State Council which was held at Concordia Hall, Gloversville, N. Y., August 9 to 11, proved a most successful event from every point of view. On Monday morning, at the opening session, Chairman Ostrander, of the local committee on arrangements, welcomed the delegates and presented the Rev. Joel Grubb of the Lutheran church and Mayor George W. Schemerhorn who bespoke for the delegates a very cordial reception from the people of Gloversville. State Council President T. M. Gilmore suitably replied "on behalf of thirty-five thousand builders of homes in the Empire state, organized under the banner of the U. B. of C. and J. of A," and called the convention to order.

The credentials committee, composed of Brothers Brundige, Woodhull, Dugid, Graft and Williams, recommended that delegates from 37 local unions be seated:

District Council delegates—H. C. Woodhull, South Shore District Council; Ralph H. Harter, Mohawk Valley District Council.

At Tuesday morning's session communications were received from General President Kirby, First Vice-President Hutcheson, General Treasurer Neale, General Secretary Duffy, G. E. B. Members Potts, Martel, Ogletree and Blackmore, and President W. H. Walsh of the Massachusetts State Council, regretting inability to be present. Later in the day Second General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove, who represented the General Office at the convention, spoke and felicitated the State Council on its progress and hoped for greater advancement in the future. G. E. B. Member Post, fraternal delegate from the Pennsylvania State Council; Brothers Calhoun of New Jersey, Pratt, of Massachusetts and McNeely of Connecticut were also among the speakers at the opening sessions.

State President Gilmore's report to the convention contained a fund of valuable information and was of special value because it outlined the tireless efforts of Brother Gilmore and his confreres during the last year to secure needed legislation at Albany and to safeguard existing laws of benefit to labor. It was unfortunate, however, that all such efforts proved unavailing for, as Brother Gilmore pointed out, labor not only got no beneficial legislation, but many measures which were of a distinct value to labor were trimmed to suit the wishes of the special interests.

President Gilmore dwelt especially on the fight which was made on the compensation law and of the herculean efforts put forward by the representatives of the labor unions of the state in striving to kill the Sage-McDonald amendments. Trade union opposition to the repeal of the alien labor law was also outlined, and the repeal measure, signed by Governor Whitman, was characterized as "a damnable act" which gave everything to the contractors, "but neither substance nor shadow to American citizens or workmen." President Gilmore's report also referred to the activities of labor in connection with the state constitutional convention and set forth the amendments presented to that body under the title of labor's demands for justice.

Secretary-Treasurer Fieseler's report dealt in detail with the financial condition of the council and of business transacted which came within the jurisdiction of the Secretary-Treasurer's office during the year. He recommended that all printing work required by the state Council be turned out by the U. B. printing press at headquarters, and also urged that all locals lax in affiliating with the state council be suspended.

Fraternal Delegate E. Schoonmaker presented a report of the New Jersey State Council convention held at Burlington, N. J., and Albert E. Gasteiger and Thomas Dalton, respectively presented reports of the Massachusetts State Council convention held at North Adams, Mass., and of the Connecticut convention held at Stamford, Conn. G. E. B. Member T. M. Guerin also presented a comprehensive report of the New York State Federation of Labor convention held at Schnectady, week of August 25, 1914.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention was one urging an amendment to the penal law in relation to fraudulent representation of membership in labor organizations; the repeal of the alien labor law was deplored and the constitutional convention (then in session) was called upon to submit an amendment to the constitution, whereby none but American citizens should be employed in state, county and municipal work. A resolution submitted by Local Union No. 72 urging agitation for a forty-hour week was approved as was also one from Local Union No. 301, urging the promotion of union labeled goods. A resolution was passed condemning the action of certain delegates to the state constitutional convention for their action in trying to take from the laboring man all of the benefits and protection from exploitation which he had gained by law after twenty years of unceasing effort.

At Wednesday's session the following officers were chosen: President, Thomas Gilmore, Albany; First Vice-President, J. T. O'Brien, Syracuse; Second Vice-President, F. M. Connors, Rochester; Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. Fieseler, New York. Executive Board: First District, Wm. Housman, Staten Island; Second District, Ed. Cotter, New Rochelle; Third District, Wm. Schindler, Middletown; Fourth District, Thos. Ryan, Utica; Fifth District, S. Marwick, Watertown; Sixth District, H. B. Stevenson, Auburn; Seventh District, F. Schanbacker, Buffalo. For delegate to State Federation of Labor: Thomas Gilmore, of Albany: Massachusetts Fraternal Delegate, H. Gerhardt, of Kingston; Connecticut Fraternal Delegate, W. Hall, of Brooklyn; New Jersey Fraternal Delegate, John Graf, of Brooklyn; Pennsylvania Fraternal Delegate, John Barber, of Rochester.

All officers were elected unanimously with the exception of Second Vice-President Connors who was opposed by Brother A. A. Gasteiger, whom he defeated. It was decided to hold the next convention at Oneida.

Brothers Calhoun, Fieseler, Pratt and others addressed the delegates toward the close of the convention. Brother McNeely, of Connecticut, spoke on the mill question regarding the nine-hour day and the shop men causing friction in all cities and towns which cannot be organized on account of the expense. Delegate Post spoke of the city of New York and the non-union conditions existing there and its cost to the national office in regard to injunctions. Vice-President Cosgrove was also called upon to speak and urged an organizing propaganda in every locality. In closing he conveyed greetings from General President Kirby and his brother officers.

One of the last acts of the convention was the presentation to President Gilmore of a handsome gavel, the gift of the delegates, for his untiring services to the cause of labor at Albany. The presentation was made by Brother Fieseler.

The Hog's Little Tale.

The hog is the champion non-unionist —an individualist par excellence.

Organization is foreign to his swinish nature. Like his human prototype, he is satisfied with conditions as he finds them.

It never occurs to his porcine mind to protest against the status quo, until "in the fell clutch of circumstance" he is brought face to face with the unescapable efficiency expert, whose knife, dexterously wielded, cuts short his career.

Alas for hogs, especially the human ones!

Death Roll

KIRBY, JAMES, of L. U. 199, Chicago, Ill.

O'HARA, PATRICK T., of L. U. 432, Jersey City, N. J.

Information Wanted

This is a photograph of Loval Armour, a member of L. U. 1377 of Buffalo, N. Y., who left the city some time ago for parts

unknown. He left his wife and family in very poor circumstances and is believed to have deserted them. Information concerning Armour should be sent to John Schaefer, secretary of L. U. 1377, 45 Riverside Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

U. B. Member's Son Missing

Alla Ringler, seventeen-year-old son of H. A. Ringler, a member of L. U. No. 321, of Connellsville, Pa., left home at

Scottdale, Pa., on September 15, in company with another boy about his own age, and has not been heard of since. They are thought to have gone in the direction of Ohio. Young Ringler has light brown hair and is light complexioned; he weighs about 120 pounds. Information which will lead to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Brother H. A. Ringler, 12 Hickory St., Scottdale, Pa.

Lumber Statistics

The production of Northern Pine in July was 111 million feet compared with 108 million feet in June and 131 million feet in July of last year. Shipments were seventy-two million feet compared with seventy-five million feet in June and ninety-two million feet in July of last year. Mill shipments of Western Pine for July were eighty-seven million feet compared with eighty-nine million feet in June and ninety-two million feet in July of last year. Yellow pine cut in July was 382 million feet compared with 375 million feet in June and 419 million feet in July of last year. Shipments were 420 million feet compared with 378 million feet in June and 431 million feet in July of last year. The general lumber situation is not improving but the increased activity in building operations must soon be felt by the lumber interests. Unfilled orders in yellow pine at 150 mills now stand at over seventy thousand cars or 312 million feet.

For the necessary capital for peace recuperation, just as much as for war supplies we must look to America. That does not mean the American common man will be any better off than at present. The rise in prices probably will make him practically worse off, but the American plutocrat will become the financial master of the world.—H. G. Wells.

A FRIENDLY OFFICIAL

Rarely has a municipal official won the respect of the labor movement in so thorough a fashion than has Mayor Thompson of Chicago. During a short term of office he has already displayed great fairness and impartiality, and was instrumental in effecting the settlement of the strike of the members of our organization in that city a few months ago. It will be remembered that through his good

Mayor Thompson of Chicago

offices both sides were brought together, and kept in session until a satisfactory agreement was arrived at. His active and kindly interest as umpire in the recent street car strike which he successfully terminated was another achievement for him.

He is a native of Chicago, and when a young man went west and engaged in cattle raising. Returning to Chicago he became a real estate dealer and took an active part in civic affairs. In course of time he was elected alderman, then county commissioner and, finally, mayor of the city. Mayor Thompson is a great believer in the principle of arbitration in the settlement of labor disputes. He is a man of high ideals and his accomplishments in recent months show that he has the interest of the toilers and all citizens at heart.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Jurisdiktions-Ansprüche der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika.

Die Jurisdiktion über die, von der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika beanspruchten Arbeiten, sowie deren Einteilung, sind vom General-Exekutiv-Board wie nachstehend spezifizirt worden und soll diese Spezifikation allen Organisatoren, Geschäfts-Agenten und Beamten der Local-Unions zur Richtschnur dienen. Es wird von jedem der Beamten erwartet daß er oder sie darauf achten, daß diese Arbeiten wie spezifizirt von Mitgliedern der Vereinigten Brüderschaft in den Gebäuden angebracht oder aufgestellt werden.

Jurisdiktion.

Die Jurisdiktion der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika soll sich auf alle Zweige des Carpenter- und Schreiner-Gewerkes erstrecken. Diese Organisation soll die Machtbefugnis besitzen, untergeordnete Locals, Hilfs-Unions (Auxiliaries), Distrikt-, Staat- und Provinzial-Councils, in allen Zweigen des Gewerkes in denen gelernte Arbeiter beschäftigt sind, zu organisiren und ihnen Freibriefe (Charters) zu erteilen. Diese haben die Anweisungen obiger Organisation zu jeder Zeit zu beobachten und sich ihnen zu unterwerfen.

Der Vereinigten Brüderschaft steht das Recht zu, alle Angelegenheiten die sich auf die Gemeinschaftlichkeit der Arbeiter der verschiedenen sowie der verwandten Gewerkszweige beziehen, zu regeln und Bestimmungen darüber zu treffen.

Den untergeordneten Locals, einschließlich der Hilfs-Unions, Distrikt-, Staat- und Provinzial-Councils, ist das Recht zugestanden alle für sie notwendigen Gesetze zu machen, welche indessen nicht mit den Gesetzen des internationalen Körpers in Konflikt kommen dürfen.

An Orten wo Centralkörper bestehen, sollen Local- und Hilfs-Unions, Distrikt-, Staat- und Provinzial-Councils, die Macht haben die Gesetze solcher Körper zu inforcieren; vorausgesetzt, daß solche Gesetze mit den Gesetzen der Vereinigten Brüderschaft übereinstimmen.

Der Vereinigten Brüderschaft ist das Recht vorbehalten, die Jurisdiktion solcher Local- oder Hilfs-Unions, Distrikt-, Staat- oder Provinzial-Councils festzusetzen die ihre Geschäfte in einer Weise führen durch welche das Wohlergehen des internationalen Körpers bedroht wird.

Die Vereinigte Brüderschaft soll die zur Leitung der Local- und Hilfs-Unions, Distrikt-, Staat- und Provinzial-Councils und deren Mitglieder erforderlichen Gesetze erlassen und inforcieren.

Gewerks-Autonomie.

Die Gewerks-Autonomie der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika bezieht sich auf die Zubereitung (milling), Gestaltung, Fügen und Zusammensetzen, Aufstellen, Anschlagen und Niederreißen allen, ganz oder teilweise, aus Holz, Hohlmetall oder Fasern bestehenden Materials. Sie bezieht sich ferner auf die Montierung und das Auseinandermachen aller Maschinerie wozu die Geschicklichkeit, Kenntnis und Gewandheit eines Carpenters, sei es in der Handhabung der Maschinerie oder in Gerauch von Handwerkszeug, erforderlich ist.

Unsere Jurisdiktions-Ansprüche umfassen somit folgende Gewerkszweige und verwandte Berufe:

Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute;
Schiff-Carpenter, Schreiner und Kalfaterer;
Schiff- und Boot-Bauer;
Eisenbahn-Carpenter;
Brücken-, Dock- und Werften-Carpenter;
Treppen-Bauer;
Fußboden-Leger;
Möbel-Schreiner, Bank- und andere Arbeiter des Möbelfachs;
Mühlen-Bauer;
Car-Bauer;
Kistenmacher;
Rohr- und Rotang-Arbeiter;
Und alle in der Handhabung von Holzbearbeitungs-Maschinerie beschäftigten Arbeiter.

Wenn die Bezeichnung **„Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute"** gebraucht wird, so sollen alle oben benannte Zweige und verwandte Berufe darunter verstanden sein.

Defination von Worten und Redensarten.

In obiger Erklärung unserer Jurisdiktions-Ansprüche und Gewerks-Autonomie sind folgende darin vorkommende Worte und Redensarten wie nachstehend aufzufassen, es sei denn aus deren Zusammenhang ginge klar hervor, daß es sich um einen anderen als dem gewöhnlich damit angedeuteten Begriff handelt.

Die Bezeichnung **„Bauschreiner"** und die Bezeichnung **„Zimmerleute"** sind tatsächlich gleichbedeutend. Unter beiden sind Arbeiter

gemeint, welche nachstehend bezeichnete Arbeiten verrichten: Zusammensetzen und Herstellen von Dächer und anderer Teile eines Gebäudes wie Fußbodenlegen; Herstellen und Anbringen aller Gesimse und Verzierungen aus Holz; Anbringen aller Art Kehlleisten aus Holz oder Hohlmetall, sowie aller Laufleisten für Plumber; Schneiden der Oeffnungen für Röhren durch Fußböden, Pfosten oder ganz oder teilweise aus Holz bestehende Zwischenwände; Anbringen aller Holzarbeit in Badezimmern und aller Klampen an eisernen oder anderem Metall bestehenden Gegenstände; Anbringen allen Holzwerks, in rohen oder bearbeitetem Zustande, zwischen eisernen Trägern oder Pfosten für feuersichere oder in Konkret ausgeführte Einrichtungen; Herstellen und Anbringen aller für Konkretarbeit erforderlichen Formen, Leisten und Schirmnetze (Screens) für feuersichere Fußböden; Einpassen und Anschlagen aller Fenster, Türen, innerer und äußerer Fensterladen, Fensterrahmen und anderer Rahmen; Anbringen aller Gyps-, Compo-, Holzmark (pulp), Burkett- oder Mastix-Tafeln, wenn Säge und anderes Carpenter-Werkzeug hierzu erforderlich ist. (Bemerkung: Auf das Anbringen von Tafeln aus Pariser Gyps oder einer Composition von Spähnen, Hanf, Fasern oder Stroh bestehend, wie solche anstelle von Latten zur Verwendung kommen, wenn hierzu keine Säge oder anderes Carpenter Werkzeug erforderlich ist, erheben wir keinen Anspruch.) Anbringen und Herstellen allen Füllholzes, hölzernen Konsolen für Zimmerdecken mit Seitenwände aus Metall; Anbringen des Füllholzes für Gesimse und allen Grundholzes für Gyps- oder Cement-Ueberzug; Errichten aller Bühnengerüste, wenn hierzu Carpenter-Werkzeug nötig ist; Herstellen und Errichten aller Hebemaschinen aus Holz; Herstellen von Mörtelbrettern, Mörtelkasten und Gestelle; Einsetzen der Nadelpfosten und Stützen und Abreißen und Verrücken von Häusern u. s. w.; Schneiden und Annageln aller Arretierhölzer an Türen und Fenster; Herstellen allen provisorischen Holzwerks, Hebegestelle, Travelers und anderer Vorrichtungen aus Holz oder Fasern bestehenden Materials, wie solche von Carpenter-Kontraktoren benutzt werden; Anbringen aller Metallbeschläge; Aufstellen aller inneren Einrichtungen wie Türen, Fensterrahmen, Zwischenlagen (bucks) (aus Holz oder Metall-Ueberzug, wenn hölzerne Stützen oder Keile zur Verwendung kommen), und aller Gehäuse (casings); Anbringen der Kehlleisten, Wand- oder Kamin-Bekleidung aus Holz, aller Sockel oder Schutzbretter (mop boards), Wand und anderer Schränke u. s. w.; Legen aller gewöhnlichen und Zier-Fußböden sowie Kork und Insolier-Fußböden; Herstellen und Aufstellen von Treppen, Store-, Offize- und Bank- und anderer innerer Einrichtungen wie Simse und Regale u. s. w., seien diese aus Holz oder Hohlmetall, mit Kalamein überzogen oder aus anderem Material; Herstellen und Einpassen der Fliegen- und anderer Netze und Anbringen von Wetterleisten; Zusammensetzen und Aufstellen aller Stühle und Bänke in Theater, Hallen, Kirchen, Bank- und anderen Gebäuden, wenn diese an hölzernen Fußböden oder an Stöpfel zu befestigen sind; Herstellen aller Formen für Konkretpflöcke, Figuren, Pfosten, Geländer und Geländer-Säulen; Einpassen von Stoff- oder Compo-Arbeit wo Schrauben oder Nägel nötig sind; Annageln aller Eck-Verzierungen aus Holz oder Metall; Errichtung von Mörtel- oder Backstein-Hebegerüsten und Konkretverteilern wie solche in Konkretbauten und bei Herstellung von feuersicheren Fußböden, sowie Herstellen und Reparatur der Kohlen-Oeffnungen und anderem im Gebrauche sind; Einsetzen der Holzrahmen für Trottoirfenster; Anbringen aller Leisten und Einlaß-Vorrichtungen (templets) für verborgene Leitungsdrähte.

Unter der Bezeichnung **„Schiff-Carpenter, Schreiner und Kahlfaterer,"** sind alle Schiff-Carpenter, Schreiner und Kahlfaterer zu verstehen; Arbeiter die irgend welche Schiffe oder Boote bauen, reparieren oder kalfatern.

Unter der Bezeichnung **„Eisenbahn-Carpenter"** sind Arbeiter gemeint, welche Carpenter- und Schreinerarbeit, direkt im Auftrage und als Angestellte einer Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft, in deren Gebäuden oder Reparatur-Werkstätten oder deren Bahnlinie verrichten. Doch wo es sich um Arbeit in Offizen und Gebäuden einer Bahn-Gesellschaft handelt, die von der Bahnlinie abseits liegen, ist diese Bezeichnung nicht anwendbar.

Unter der Bezeichnung **„Brücken-, Dock- und Werften-Arbeiter"** sind alle Arbeiter eingeschlossen, welche hölzerne Brücken bauen und reparieren; die alle Carpenterarbeit in einer zum Gestade führenden Linie, von der Prallplanke (backing log) bis zur Zwischenwand (bulk head) verrichten, einschließlich des Herstellens der Deckungen und Formen; die alle Pfahl- und Kofferdamm-Arbeiten besorgen, sowie alle Caisson-Arbeit wo Pfähle einzutreiben oder Caissons zu versenken sind. Sie haben alle, für den Kellerboden erfordliche Konkretformen, von letzterem und dem Säulensockel an und hinunter, und alle erhöhte Gerüste, Stützen und Sicherheits-Geländer herzustellen und anzubringen.

Unter der Bezeichnung **„Treppen-Bauer"** sind Arbeiter gemeint, welche aus unbearbeitetem Holz, Wagenbrücken und Wagen-Platformen zuschneiden, zusammensetzen und errichten; Arbeiter die, sei es durch Handarbeit oder Maschinenarbeit, alle Treppen und Teile derselben herstellen, wie Wangen, Kröpfe, Wandbekleidung, Kehlleisten u. s. w. Ihnen obliegt das vollständige Errichten der Treppen, einschließlich des Anbringens

der Stützen auf beiden Seiten und unterhalb der Treppen, sowie das Herstellen aller Treppen-Geländer und Säulen.

Die Bezeichnung **„Fußboden-Leger"** bezieht sich auf das Legen, Abziehen und Schleifen, sei es bei Hand oder mit Hilfe einer Maschine, aller Hartholz- oder Kork-Fußböden.

Die Bezeichnung **Möbel-Arbeiter"** bezieht sich auf Arbeiter, die in Werkstätten, Fabriken oder Sägemühlen, Möbel für den Haushalt, für Stores, Offizen, Theater, Hallen, Kirchen, Schulen und Banken herstellen. Welche alle für diese Plätze bestimmten Einrichtungen, sowie Kaminsimse (mantle pieces), Buffets, Kleider-, Geschirr- und Speise-Schränke u. s. w. herstellen. Ferner auf Arbeiter die Billard-, Schreib- oder andere Tische oder irgendwelche Rahmenarbeit mit Füllungen, wie Zwischenwände und andere Zierstücke, aus Holz herstellen, sowie innere Aufzugsgestelle, Eisschränke, Metzgerladen-Einrichtungen und aller Art Schaukästen.

„Bank- und andere Arbeiter des Möbelfachs" sind solche, die nur an der Hobelbank, in Werkstätten, Fabriken oder Sägemühlen beschäftigt sind und die Schreiner oder Möbelarbeit verrichten und das hierzu erforderliche von der Maschine bearbeitete Material zusammensetzen, sei es auf der Bank oder auf dem Fußboden der Werkstätte.

Unter der Bezeichnung **„Mühlen-Bauer"** sind Arbeiter gemeint, welche alle Teile der Kraft-Maschinen wie solche in Gebäuden, Fabriken u. s. w. zur Kraftübertragung benutzt werden, sei die Kraft Dampf, Elektrizität, Gas, Gasolin, Wasser oder Luft, abladen, hissen oder abreißen; welche diese Maschinen montieren, bekleiden und richten; die ebenso alle andere Arten von Maschinen, wie Motoren, Dynamos, Generatoren und Luftpressen montieren. Ferner alle Winden, Rollen (Sheaves) und Flugräder anbringen und alle Einlaß-Vorrichtungen (templets) für Maschinerie, die Grundstütze und Bolzen benötigt, herstellen; die alle Beförderungs-, Stampf-, Schlepp- und Hebe-Maschinerie montieren, wie solche bei Abladen und Hissen von Kohlen im gebrauch sind; gleichviel, sei das Rahmwerk aus Holz oder Stahl. Es sind Arbeiter, welche die hierzu nötigen Gerüste herstellen, die Löcher bohren und alle Kasten und Läufer (guides) aus Holz anfertigen; die alle Patent-Stockers und automatische Heiz-Vorrichtungen montieren, sowie alle bei Abladen oder Herausziehen von Asche in Gebrauch kommende Maschinerie. Sie errichten alle Steinzerstampfungs- und Kies-Wasch-Anlagen, sowie drehbare oder excentrische Netze hierfür. Alle Rollen und Förderer (pan conveyors), Schiffhisser, Treibriemen u. s. w., seien die Kasten aus Stahl, Eisen oder Holz. Sie errichten alle Brückenbäume aus Holz oder Stahl, wenn diese nicht an Gebäuden angebaut sind. Ferner alle Grundlagen, Balken und Gerüste zur Aufnahne von Maschinerie und bohren alle nötigen Löcher für dieselbe, sei die Grundlage Holz, Stein, Konkret oder anderes Material und das Bohren geschehe mit Ratchet- oder Kraft-Bohrer. Sie stellen alle Frucht verladungs-Vorrichtungen, Reiniger, Klipper, Carzieher und Fruchtschaufeln her. Sie errichten alle Beine aus Holz, Stahl oder Gußeisen, alle Köpfe oder Sockel (boots), Rinnen (Spouts), Förderkasten und Seebeine. Sie stellen alle Schiff-Schaufeln her, sowie Wangen-Gerüste, Trichter und Fruchtbehälter (garners). Sie errichten alle automatische oder andere Wagen, und Wasserbehälter für Sockel, alle Füll-Trichter und stellen alle Aufzugs-Vorrichtungen her, wenn solche nicht elektrische sind; ebenso alle Staubsammler nebst den hierzu notwendigen Trichtern. Sie regulieren alle Winden und Bleich-Vorrichtungen aller Art, alle Behälter (bins), Ventile, Drehköpfe und Anzeiger (indicators). Sie stellen alle nötigen Schachte her, sowie alle Träger und Stützen, Treib-Vorrichtungen, bestehe der Treibriemen aus Hanf, Leder, in einer Kette oder Rohhaut, und sie besorgen das Splissen und Verleimen des Riemens wenn erforderlich. Sie regulieren alle Winden, Sprockets und Leitungen und schneiden alle Schlüssel-Oeffnungen an alter oder neuer im Felde zu verrichtenden Arbeit. Sie errichten alle beweglichen Treppen und Schaustellungs-Geräte. Sie bauen und errichten alle Hiß-Apparate (derricks), Pfahltreiber und alle Brücken-Maschenerie; alle Dampf- oder Centrifugal-Fächer und Pumpen, alle Trocken-Vorrichtungen und Zubehör, alle Vorrichtungen für das Hissen oder Verladen von Fässern oder Gepäckstücke und alle hydraulische oder andere Pressen. Sie füllen die Leitungen (gears), die im Felde hergestellt werden, und stellen alle Konkret-Mischer und andere provisorische Vorrichtungen her wie solche bei der Errichtung von Gebäuden nötig sind.

Sie installieren Maschinen mit direkter oder indirekter Triebkraft und errichten alle Vorrichtungen zum Hissen von Schweinen oder Fleisch; auch installieren sie Maschinerie aller Art in Anlagen wie Getreide-, Gewürz-, Baumwolle-, Wolle-, Bindfaden-, Papier-, Pulver- und Oelfarben-Mühlen und Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken oder Werkstätten. Ferner in Juwelen- und Kraft-Häusern, in Zuckerraffinerien, Stärke- und Dünger-Fabriken, in Bäckereien, Brauereien, Malzhäusern, Schuh-, Leim- und Ice Cream Fabriken und Kunsteis-Anlagen wo Schafte und Maschinerie zur Fabrikation dieser Artikel oder zu Kraftübertragen gebraucht werden.

Schließlich verrichten die Mühlenbauer alle Arbeiten, welche bei der Montierung von Fabrikations-Maschinerie oder zur Errichtung von Schaustellungs-Geräten, wie solche in Laufe der veränderlichen Zeit verlangt

und ihren Jurisdiktions-Ansprüchen beigefügt werden mögen.

Die Bezeichnung **„Car-Bauer"** bezieht sich auf Arbeiter, welche alle hölzerne Eisenbahn- und Straßenbahn-Wagen und deren innere Einrichtungen herstellen und reparieren, und bezieht sich diese Arbeit auf alle Cars die zur Personen-Beförderung benutzt werden, gleichviel ob deren innere Einrichtungen in Holz oder Hohlmetall ausgeführt sind.

Unter der Bezeichnung **„Kistenmacher"** sind alle Arbeiter gemeint, welche hölzerne Kisten herstellen oder reparieren oder die mit Zuschneiden des hierzu erfordlichen Materials beschäftigt sind.

Die Bezeichnung **„Rohr- und Rotang-Arbeiter"** betrifft alle Arbeiter, welche in der Werkstätte, Fabrik oder Sägenmühle, wo Rohr oder Rotang zur Herstellung irgend eines Artikels gebraucht wird, sei es an der Maschine oder an der Bank, in der Herstellung dieser Artikel beschäftigt sind.

Die in der **„Handhabung von Holzbearbeitungs-Maschinen beschäftigten Arbeiter"** sind diejenigen Arbeiter, welche Maschinen handhaben zur Bearbeitung von Holz und letzteres in verlangter Größe, sowie Material zubereiten für innere Einrichtungen, Neuheiten oder andere Artikel aus Holz, oder die Material für Geräte oder Teile derselben für den Ackerbaugebrauch zubereiten.

Behufs weiterer Information, oder im Falle einer Streitigkeit mit einer anderen Organisation über unsere Jnrisdiktion wie oben definirt, stelle man die Arbeit nicht ein, sondern man benachrichtige sofort, brieflich oder telegraphisch, den General-Präsidenten W. L. Hutcheson, Carpenters' Building, Jndianapolis, Jnd.

Labor's Invitation

(By John B. Powell.)

Come sit you, friends, in quiet way,
While happy thought in gentle range
With idle fancy runs in play
To mellow years and passing change.

If asked to name a noble theme,
To stir the soul of all mankind,
And light the world with wondrous gleam
Take labor's field and labor's mind.

Speak of those things that seek to free
The bonded soul from servile strife,
And human tongues will speak of thee,
As adorning all the paths of life.

For noble men will ever sing
In strains that swell for labor's cause,
And you will hear their voices ring
For human rights and human laws.

In restful hours and their calm,
Call up the friends, the old and new—
That all may join in splendid psalm,
In praise of labor fair and true.

So sit you, friends, that you may share,
Around the table, free from greed,
For humble men, when humble fare
Is spread for those of honest mead.

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Departement Francais

Que Comprendre Par Gages Necessaires A La Vie?

L'un des buts du movement de l'union des métiers est d'assurer des "gages nécessaires." Voilà un terme passablement élastique. Ce qu'il veut dire dépend de l'individu qui s'en sert.

D'abord, "gages nécessaires" semblent indiquer des gages suffisants au maintien de la vie du travailleur et de ceux qui dépendent de lui. Mais le mot "vie" renferme plus qu'une simple subsistance. La subsistance simple elle-même change de prix, non seulement d'après les variations dans le prix des aliments, du vêtement et de la demeure, mais aussi en conformité avec l'habilité du travailleur et de son épouse à se servir de son maigre salaire à bon avantage afin de donner au foyer domestique le plus de confort possible avec le montant dont on peut se servir pour cela.

Confort indique que le travailleur a droit à quelque chose de plus que les plus simples nécessités en ce qui se rapporte à la nourriture; quelque chose de plus que les plus rudes habits pour le couvrir, et quelque chose de plus qu'un abri grossier pour le garder contre les élements et les plus simples nécessités quand à l'ameublement.

La providence a mis une étincelle d'ambition dans le cœur humain. Les premiers pioniers d'Amerique n'étaient pas satisfaits de continuer leur primitive existence. Les cabanes à tronc d'arbre disparurent pour faire place à des structures plus modernes. Eventuellement le peuple eut des vitres dans les fenêtres; et ceux qui, aujourd'hui, sont sans tapis font partie de la classe pauvre.

Les travailleurs à gages sont les producteurs de tout ce qui est de luxe, et il n'est que naturel qu'ils en jouissent jusqu'à un certain point. Conséquemment l'étendard de gages nécessaires pour le travailleur individuel avance toujours, parce que l'ambition humaine est illimitée. Mais, s'il existe des gens qui croient que les gages des producteurs doivent être fixes et sans changement, tandis que le patron continue à jouir de tout le luxe avec une extravagance illimitée, qu'ils réfléchissent sur les simples paroles d'Abraham Lincoln qui disait, que Dieu n'avait jamais eu l'intention de laisser une partie des hommes manger et de laisser l'autre partie faire tout l'ouvrage. S'il avait eu cette intention, les uns auraient été faits de bouches et les autres n'auraient eu que des mains.

Les gages nécessaires ne veulent pas seulement dire des gages suffisants pour le confort du travailleur, mais de sa famille aussi. On a décrit cela comme des gages qui assureront à la moyenne des familles la nourriture suffisante, le vêtement et le logis, les maintenant dans un confort raisonnable qui développe la vie et pourvoie pour le jour de pluie proverbial.

Dans le développement de la vie de famille se trouvent des questions d'éducation, de récréation et d'amusement. Non seulement nos écoles doivent donner tous les avantages aux enfants, mais l'on doit pourvoir l'education pour les plus âgés afin d'augmenter leur capacité intellectuelle, et il doit y avoir amusement et récréation pour tous. Ceci, et rien de moins, voilà le progrès pour la race, et l'étendard de vie consistent avec les conditions actuelles.

Tout ce qui est nécessaire à la vie d'un homme normal doit être inclus dans les gages nécessaires; le droit de se marier; le droit d'avoir des enfants, et le droit de les élever et de les instruire, voilà une partie des gages nécessaires.

Les gages nécessaires sont ce que le travailleur reçoit en retour des années qu'il donne à l'industrie dans laquelle il travaille. C'est tout ce qu'il reçoit pour la mesure d'énergie physique que renferme son être et qu'il dèpense d'année en

année, le donnant à l'industrie jusqu'à ce qu'il devienne incapable par le vieil âge ou un accident, ou peut-être par une mort prématurée due à quelques unes des maladies nombreuses qui sont particulières à certaines industries ainsi qu'au danger auquel s'expose le travailleur du moment qu'il se met à un travail qui est plus ou moins périlleux.

Les gens sont habitués à penser à la question des gages nécessaires au point de vue de la compétition. Ce n'est pas tant la question de savoir ce que vaut le travail d'un homme ou ce qu'il devrait recevoir en retour, comme la question de s'assurer si tel homme peut être engagé à meilleur marché qu'un autre, ou comment peut-on réduire les gages en forçant la compétition entre les travailleurs à gages. Evidemment, ceci est contraire à ce que l'on entend par gages nécessaires réels. C'est une compétition basée sur l'idée du patron qui veut prendre avantage des nécessités des travailleurs jusqu'à la dernière extrémité.

Les gages nécessaires reconnaissent au travailleur le droit de vie, de liberté et de bien-être. Les gages à competition le condamnent au sacrifice toute sa vie ainsi que ceux qui dépendent sur lui. L'un tend à la conservation de la race humaine et l'autre à sa destruction. L'un produira une génération d'hommes supérieurs pour l'avenir, tandis que l'autre ne pourrait avoir d'autre effet que de donner des hommes d'un physique et d'une mentalité inférieurs.

Non seulement les gages nécessaires doivent suppléer aux nécessités de la famille tandis que le travailleur est occupé, mais ils doivent être assez élevés pour se prémunir contre les saisons de chomage et contre les accidents ou la maladie. En d'autres mots, il doit y avoir un surplus sur les simples nécessités, et même sur le confort raisonnable de la vie, afin que la famille ne soit pas dépourvue sous des conditions ordinaire d'emploi ou dans la maladie ou par accident. C'est donc dire que des gages nécessaires, dans l'acception de ce terme, doivent pourvoir au bien-être et confort du travailleur et de sa famille, en supposant, naturellement, que les dépenses de la famille ne sont pas extravagantes, et que les revenus ne sont pas gaspillés par des habitudes vicieuses.

Il faut comprendre que les gages nécessaires doivent pour voir à l'éducation des enfants en les tenants à l'école jusqu'à un âge mûr. L'idée d'envoyer prématurément les enfants aux filatures et atéliers à un âge tendre et sans éducation devient de plus en plus répugnante aux meilleurs penseurs, qui s'accordent à dire que le plus sûr moyen de détruire le futur du genre humain est d'empêcher l'esprit et le corps des enfants de croître en les condamnant au travail quand ils devraient être à l'école.

Il y a encore un autre aspect des gages nécessaires qui demande une attention spéciale. Les gages nécessaires, dans son sens libéral, prolonge la vie du travailleur. Dans un article publié dans le Herald de Chicago par le major-général William C. Gorgas, reconnu comme une des autorités principales d'Amérique en ce qui concerne la santé, et qui fit de la zone du canal de Panama un lieu de santé d'une localité pestilente, il dit: "Ajoutez $1.25 à $2.50 par jour aux gages du travailleur et l'on augmentera la moyenne de la vie de l'Américain de treize ans au moins."

La moyenne de la vie est maintenant de quarante-deux ans, dit-on. En ajoutant aux gages nécessaires, le général Gorgas, qui à-propos, est chirurgien général de l'armée des Etâts-Unis, dit que la moyenne de la vie humaine peut être augmentée à cinquante-cinq ans. Le docteur Victor C. Vaugh, Ann Arbor, Michigan, ci-devant président de l'association médicale américaine, dit, et plus: "Si chaque ville exposait des copies de réglements pour la santé, tel que conseillerait William C. Gorgas, la vie de nos enfants aurait une moyenne de soixante-cinq ans."

De l'opinion de ces deux célèbres autorités en santé, la moyenne de la vie humaine peut être augmentée de la moyenne actuelle de quarante-deux à soixante-cinq ans si l'on pourvoit, d'abord, une augmentation des gages de chaque jour, ou de ce qu'on appelle gages

nécessaires; et, ensuite, si l'on insiste sur des réglements de santé qui sont d'une importance capitale. Il est facile de constater que tout cela ne pourrait se faire qu'en autant que le travailleur reçoit des gages suffisants pour en permettre l'application.

Comme illustration de ses arguments, le chirurgien général Gorgas dit qu'il était convaicu que les gens-à-l'aise mangent trop et que la nourriture elle-même, par son absence dans un cas ou son excès dans l'autre, conduit à la mort.

Le travailleur devrait toujours se souvenir que le mouvement laborieux fait plus pour les gages nécessaires que toutes les autres combinaisons humaines. Nous sommes redevables aux savants pour leurs connaissances et les opinions de sympathie qu'ils experiment, mais, après tout, c'est le travailleur aidé des autres travailleurs de leurs unions de métiers, qui doit s'assurer des gages équitables, et ceci doit se faire d'après les circonstances qui gouvernent le coût de la vie de temps à autre. Le pouvoir d'achat des gages d'aujourd'hui peut être insuffisant demain pour le vie et le confort du travailleur. Nous devons dépendre sur nos unions laborieuses en se présentent de jour en jour. Si nous désirons augmenter les gages, ce qui veut dire améliorations sanitaires et prolongation de vie, nous devons tenir nos unions prospères par le nombre de membres, les finances et l'appui loyal des travailleurs afin de profiter de toutes les opportunités d'avancer les gages nécessaires, et de ne pas mettre le mouvement dans des épreuves difficiles à surmonter; car, après tout, les unions de métiers sont aussi bonnes, efficaces, aussi sincères, que sont les membres individuels qui les composent.—The Shoe Workers' Journal.

Rapport du Danemark Fédération des Ouvriers de l'industrie du bois

Notre fédération a commencé l'année 1914 avec un effectif de 2,339 membres et 58 sections. Dans le cours de l'année, une section fut dissoute et deux nouvelles furent créées; l'augmentation des membres fut de 113, de sorte que nous avons terminé l'année avec 59 sections et 2,452 membres.

Nos conventions avec l'association patronale de l'industrie du bois furent passées en 1911 et arrivent à échéance au 1 février 1916. Les mouvements de salaire de 1914 eurent de ce fait peu d'étendue et atteignirent principalement des patrons non-syndiqués ou des associations patronales non-affiliées ou qui ne font pas directement partie de l'industrie du bois. La fédération a conduit des mouvements de salaires pour 166 membres. Les mouvements se terminèrent avec succès pour 129 membres dont 117 sans suspension de travail. 34 membres ont fait grève, et 15 furent lockoutés. La durée du travail fut réduite pour 38 membres de 3 heures par semaine et le salaire minimum fut augmenté pour 37 membres de 4 à 10 oere à l'heure. Des augmentations du prix aux pièces de 6 à 10 per cent furent obtenues pour 102 membres. En outre, la fédération a obtenu par sentence arbitrale partiellement de bons résultats sur la durée du travail et des salaires personnels plus élevés pour environ 250 membres.

Les recettes de la fédération furent pendant l'exercice de 29,073 couronnes et les dépenses de 18,611 crs. Parmi les dépenses, furent provoquées par les grèves à l'étranger (Finlande) 4,155 crs., les propres conflits 4,163 crs. Les frais administratifs furent de 3,481 crs. L'encaisse à la fin de l'année était de 51,838 crs.

La guerre mondiale a aussi eu une influence sur les conditions de travail de nos métiers par le fait que le chômage, et particulièrement pour nos membres de l'industrie du meuble et de l'industrie du bâtiment, de même que la réduction du temps de travail de ces branches ont aussi été beaucoup plus étendus qu'en temps habituels. Selon les enquêtes du 23 janvier, sur tous les membres de la fédération, il y avait 360 chômeurs contre 114 à la même période de l'année précédente. Travaillèrent à temps réduit environ 490 membres et 158 (l'année dernière 28) furent appelés au service militaire. V. S. PETERSEN.

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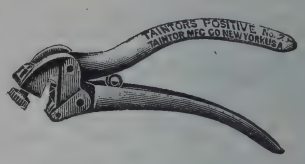

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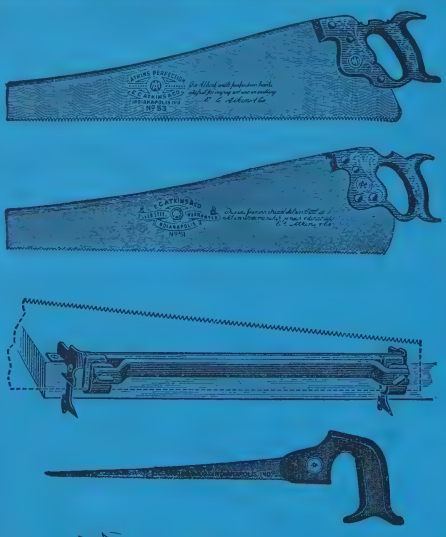

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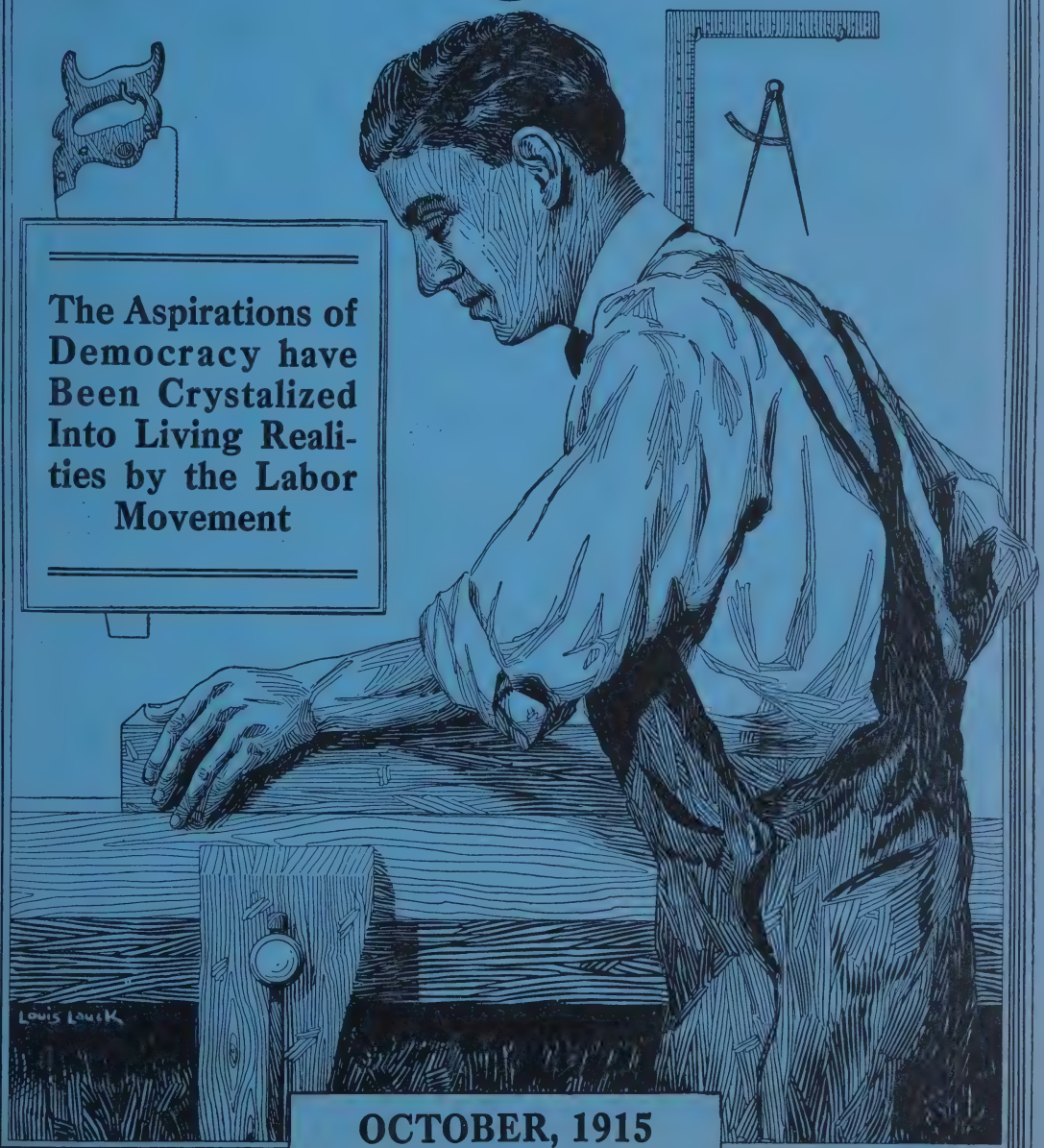

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Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

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Volume XXXV—No. 10
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1915

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

In Memoriam

JAMES KIRBY

GENERAL PRESIDENT

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

DIED

Friday, October 8, 1915

"To Live in Hearts We Leave Behind is Not to Die"

The death of General President Kirby, coming as it did with apparently incredible swiftness, following an operation at an Indianapolis hospital, will cause an immense wave of grief to sweep over our organization, to the membership of which he had endeared himself through his many sterling qualities of mind and heart. We inscribe his name upon our death roll with a sense of great pain and tender to his bereaved wife and family our deepest sympathy.—R. I. P.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WAGE WORKERS A NECESSITY

(By Frank Duffy.)

IS organization necessary? Is it beneficial to the working people? Should the wage workers of this or any other country combine and consolidate, affiliate and amalgamate and form protective and beneficial organizations?

These are questions that are often asked now-a-days.

Let us see: Without organization the working classes are unable to protect themselves in the struggle for existence, they are practically at the mercy of employers, they have no means of redress from the evils they suffer and cannot defend themselves from injustice. Organization is therefore necessary.

It has three particular spheres of effort:

First: To secure for the wage worker a larger share as his reward for work done, to reduce the hours of toil, to establish better working conditions, and to enter into agreements governing these matters, so that a better understanding may be established between employers and employes.

Second: Organized labor fights monopoly, based on special privileges and legislative enactments, it is opposed to government by monoply. It fights wrong, injustice, tyranny, oppression and slavery in any form and stands for honest government.

Third: It develops the fraternal and mutual spirit of assistance among workers, and stimulates the standard of honor among them. A brother member will not take an undue or unfair advantage of his fellow worker.

It cannot be denied that organization has done much for labor. True, we have had strikes and lockouts which cost us dearly, but the gains won more than compensated for the losses suffered.

Organized labor fought against the system of contract labor in the state prisons, it struck at the evils of child labor, it demanded protection for the woman wageworkers in industry, it demanded safety at work, it demanded sanitary laws, it demanded a better system of education, it taught workmen to know their interests, it familiarized them with public questions of importance, it revealed to them their power and force in the community and it impressed public men with a wholesome respect for the opinions and rights of the workers.

Is organization necessary? Should we have a trade union movement? I will not attempt to answer these questions; read what others say and decide for yourselves.

Theodore Roosevelt:

"I believe in unions. I believe that labor organizations have been one of the greatest factors in improving the material and moral conditions of the wage earner and in raising the standard of industrial citizenship.

The union is as necessary an outgrowth of our modern industrial system as is the corporation."

William H. Taft:

"I am very much in favor of the organization of labor. I am in favor of it not only because of what it has effected and is effecting in the interests of those who earn their living by manual labor, skilled and unskilled, but also because of the advantages it brings to the community at large.

Can any one deny the real benefit that has been brought to wage earners and society through the legislation, influenced directly by the activity of labor organizations?

I have therefore said, "that were I a wage earner, I would feel it my duty to join a labor organization."

United States Senator Cummins:

"Barring one organization—I mean the church—the labor union is the most potent ally of good government this country has ever developed.

Fundamentally, the banding together of workingmen for their mutual protection is the very sheet anchor of free institutions.

I have no sympathy with the principle that the labor of a man should be regarded as a commodity or an article of commerce. To speak of labor being bought and sold, as if it were a commodity, is an insult. A man's labor is the expenditure of his life. To deny this is to deny the most imperative precept of citizenship."

Isaac R. Sherwood, Congressman 9th Congressional District, Ohio:

"A remarkable spectacle was witnessed in June (1914) when over two hundred members of Congress stood up and voted to recognize the rights of labor to organize for its protection and betterment.

Labor to-day is recognized in a cabinet bureau, presided over by a man who formerly worked as a "coal miner" in Pennsylvania."

A. F. Vandeventer, State Senator, Oklahoma:

"Organized labor has been a civilizing influence, second only to our public schools * * * It is the organization of union labor which lessens the weight of individual burdens, by increasing the idea of mutual responsibility by making the cause of one the cause of all, by protecting the humblest member of society from injustice and wrong."

John Morley, Member of the British Parliament:

"There is all the difference in the world between the selfishness of a capitalist and the so-called selfishness of a great trade union.

The one means an increase of selfish luxury for one man or a single family; the other means an increase of decency, increase of comfort, increase of self-respect, more ease for the aged, more schooling for the young, not for one family, but for a thousand or ten thousand families. Others may call that selfishness if they please, I call it humanity and civilization and the furtherance of the commonwealth."

Chairman Walsh and Commissioners Garretson, O'Connell and Lennon in final supplemental report of the Industrial Relations Commission to Congress:

"Strong unions mean decent wages, and decent wages raise wage earners to a plane of thought and action where their acts and mental processes must no longer be directed toward a desperate struggle for the very right of themselves and families to live."

Judge Cussen of the Australian Arbitration Court:

,"I give preference to unionists, * * * because I am convinced that the man who gives a considerable portion of his time each week and a considerable portion of his earnings each week to try and improve the condition in which he lives is justly entitled to more consideration than the man who remains outside and will not give a portion of his time or a fraction of his money to better the conditions of himself and those who are dependent upon his earnings."

Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver, Colo.:

"Union labor is a good thing; the unions are good things. If the workers of this nation would escape the absolute and certain slavery that they will face without the union, they will not only join the unions of their respective trades, but they will use every lawful and just means in their power to induce others to do so. The opposition to unions comes primarily from ignorance and the occasional mistakes and errors of the unions themselves, which should not be confused with the big principle they stand for.

"Labor has a right to organize, and, as a union, is entitled to recognition, and those workers who stand in its way are simply forging their own chains.

"The organization and union of the workers and their right to collective bargaining is one of the most righteous and just causes being contended for in this nation. To oppose it is to oppose liberty, to accept it is only the duty of the hour if we would steer this republic past the rocky reefs of violent revolution, for oppression without relief, without hope, knows no remedy but rebellion, revolt and violence.

"Those who do most to encourage and provoke such an undesirable alternative, are those who oppose and fight the union of the workers; those who would avoid it are those who do most to promote and defend the right of the workers to organize, to unionize, thus to present a force opposed to that which would leave them no alternative, in the final analysis, but slavery and serfdom, or revolt and violence."

Judge Gibbs, Bronx, New York, County Court:

"Labor has a right to organize and use every legal means to protect its own interests, raise wages, shorten hours and enforce working rules. Labor has the same right to protect itself against outside competition that business has."

Graham Taylor:

"Labor organizations have been foremost in calling public attention to and demanding the recognition of the conditions against which their members are struggling. Indeed they are to be credited with forcing the observance of these facts, both upon employers and political economists. Had they not done so, political economy might have continued to be the 'dismal science,' which so long faced practical conditions with abstract theories."

Jeremiah W. Jenks, Professor of Political Economy, New York University; School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance:

"Steady improvement in the standard of living by the wage earners has been due in my judgment, in no small degree to the acts of trade unions in steadily demanding a reasonable share of the product of industry, and in enforcing their demands by argument, by the education of public opinion, by strikes if need be."

Elbert Hubbard of Roycroft Fame:

"Unionism has helped the American workman immensely. It has given him higher wages, better conditions, shorter hours."

Rev. J. C. Armstrong, Superior, Wisconsin:

"Labor unionism is justified by its accomplishments. It has elevated the working man's standard of living, has given him higher wages, more leisure, better working conditions, increased his efficiency, diminished accidents, averted disease, has kept the children in school and raised the moral tone of the home.

It is unbecoming for a non-unionist, after reaping all its benefits with union labor, to denounce it."

Governor Ferguson of Texas:

Labor must organize. Let me plead with every man who earns his living by honest toil to join some union. You can be just as honest outside of a union, but you will accomplish nothing by yourself. If you have more sense or influence, you ought to join the union to give your fellow-men the benefit of your talents. If you have less sense than the average, come in and let the union help you.

From one of our exchanges we get the following:

"The labor movement—that awkward but expressive phrase, whereby we signify the progress of workers toward the goal of complete social justice—is undoubtedly the greatest subject before the world today. It completely overshadows, aye, even em-

braces every problem, social and economic, touching the betterment and progress of the human family. Practically all of the profound thinkers and students of our time recognize that fact."

I could continue to quote hundreds of prominent men in all walks of life on this question, but what is the use? Can you ask now—is organization necessary? Do you doubt it?

As a wage worker you owe it to yourself, your family, your fellow workers and the community in which you live, to join the union of your craft or calling and thereby help in the great work Organized Labor not only stands for, but is engaged in. Don't be a back number, a back slider an oppositionist, in plain words a "Scab." Be a hero in the fight:

"If you're game to fight with no end in sight,
And never a band to play,
If you're fit to toil with no hope of spoil
And the toiling itself for pay—
If you'll bear the irk of the thankless work
Of the making the dream come true,
If you'll march along, through a hooting throng
That bellows its oath at you;
If you'll learn to meet each new defeat
With the gritty old grin of yore,
And lift your lance in a new advance,
With hardly a chance to score,
Then you're just the breed that we sorely need,
You're one of our kith and kin—
So get the swing of the song we sing,
And join in the march—FALL IN."

TWO FACTORS THAT MAKE FOR SUCCESS

(By Warfield Webb.)

IF a man has been able to learn from the very beginning of his industrial career the urgent necessity of doing his best in every detail of his work, there will be hardly any cause for complaint on that score, and the work which he undertakes will give ample proof of the manner in which he views the subject. If, on the other hand, he has been doing his work in a haphazard way, having only the slightest regard for what might be considered trifles, there is grave danger of his becoming his own worst enemy, and of his labors being only mountains which will arise to crush him.

Inferior workmanship is the stepping stone to failure in the matter of construction work. Very closely allied with this obstacle to the success of the worker is the use of inferior material. We might add that a man's attitude toward these two details will go far toward either bettering his position or hastening his downfall. It is true that first-class workmanship cannot be obtained unless there is likewise first-class material with which a man must do his work. The outcome of any undertaking has so much to do with these things that they should be among the very highest consideration for every carpenter. Even though the job be a small one, there is just as much cause that the material and the workmanship be of the best, as though it were a very large affair.

In order to properly appreciate these things, and to value them adequately, there is demanded painstaking effort, and the sound judgment that springs from care and watchfulness. It is an easy matter, at least in many cases, to detect green or unseasoned lumber, inferior hardware, bricks that are poorly made, stock that has been cut from inferior grades, or put together in such a way as to make a good job almost impossible. These are not likely to be thrust upon you without your knowledge if you are on the alert. Some of the real pitfalls, however, lie in the finished materials with the defects covered up, so that the average workman will be slow to note them. If you deal with well-known firms, those which have a reputation for honest dealing, the chances are very slim that you will have any cause to complain in this direction. There

are some manufacturers, however, who are not so particular, and it is well to be on the alert when dealing with them.

Where you are undertaking a piece of work with some new materials, some items that are in a measure new to you, and that you are not quite certain of, more care should be exercised than many tradesmen seem to give them. The costly mistakes that are made at times can be avoided in this way if a little precaution is taken. Do not make the mistake of presuming that every new material should be viewed with suspicion, for there are continually being advanced some things that are for the improvement of building operations. The progressive builder will be glad to investigate every new material, or the newer method of applying the old, and in this way will be adapting himself to the changes that are still going on in the structural world.

In any event do not accept any substitutes. They may be all right or they may not be; one cannot tell and the chances are too great to permit of this danger in making a satisfactory job. If there are errors made, or faulty construction, or materials that do not come up to the specifications, you will come in for the blame, and the difficulty of escaping is sometimes embarrassing. Whenever possible, inspect everything that is to enter the building or the particular piece of work in hand. The results of this first care will do much to avert other and graver calamities later.

So many instances can be cited to prove the folly of inferior materials and bad workmanship in our modern construction work that there seems to be little necessity of urging this topic upon any conscientious worker. The man who does regard these things is the man who is ever in demand. It does not matter whether you are employer or an employe, there is demanded of each the care and the honest labor which is vital to every successful undertaking.

Look about you and see how many mistakes have been made, and how much work has been undertaking that was the direct result of this want of care. Personally, you would neither accept the class of stock that is sometimes placed in buildings, nor permit the careless workmanship that is done by men who are more eager to secure their pay envelope than to work to some definite end. There are so many structures that bear the earmarks of cheapness in every detail that they are like the brand of stock that is placed on the market without bearing the name of the manufacturer. The latter would be ashamed to claim ownership to them, and likewise the builder would not acknowledge that such structures were specimens of his handiwork.

Whenever you undertake a job look into the trifling things, particularly such details as seem to demand little consideration. Notice the quality of the materials with which you have to work. See that your tools are in trim for the best that you can possibly make of them. Do your best in whatever capacity you essay to labor. If you are like the manufacturer who is ashamed of the quality of his product, what hope can you entertain that your services will be in demand? You are to be judged by your work just as the material man is judged by his output. If either is inferior is there not a great danger that both will be rejected?

Upon these things then, material and workmanship, must be based every labor and every satisfactory job. Both are essential to perfection. Both are dependent upon the other in order that there will be complete unity and full satisfaction. Success depends just as much upon your personal efforts as it does upon the honor of the material man to supply the best that is to be had for the specified work. See to these things and then you can rest at ease with the guarantee that no man can say you are unworthy of your hire.

In an address delivered twenty-five years ago, Cardinal Gibbons said: "Labor has its sacred rights as well as its dignity. Paramount among the rights of the laboring class is their privilege to organize."

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF A UNION CARPENTER

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

TO-DAY if you should ask a carpenter if he intended to have his sons take up the trade, I am sure that the answer ninety times out of hundred would be, no. You get this answer, not particularly because times have been so hard of late but because the average carpenter realizes he has had a hard struggle and he does not want his sons to have the same experience.

It is true, if one works as a common journeyman carpenter all his life, as I and my father have done, that it is a hard struggle. Yet, conditions as they average in my life are in many ways far superior to the average conditions which existed in my father's time, and there is no doubt that my children will experience a far more marked improvement, for even if times are extremely hard and conditions sometimes seem to be going backward, yet after all, through it all, there is constantly going on a most powerful educating process and these years and years of unionism are bound to bring a wonderful permanent improvement in the condition of the toiling masses. Organized labor today is just beginning to be educated as well as organized capital.

And while it is true that we have been organized many years and have accomplished much, yet, after all, we are only beginning to learn how to really accomplish a number of things. In the past, while we have succeeded in shortening hours and raising wages, capital has continually increased the cost of living until we are often at a loss to know just what we really have gained. But, nevertheless, all along the line there has been going on a constant education; we have come to know that although individual capitalists usually have many different interests, ideas and desires, yet, when things are to their betterment as a whole, they overlook their many different interests and stand together as one man. And when the day comes, as it surely must with all the education we are getting, when labor stands together solidly, the world will then and not until then, be ours; and when the world is ours a humane spirit shall prevail, and existing conditions will be changed.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters is one of the greatest forces of skilled labor ever gathered together and I am proud to belong to it. The carpenter is a skilled mechanic, second to none, in the modern world. If there is a trade in any way better than ours it is because through education it has become so and there is no reason why we should not make our trade the very best in the land.

If a union carpenter has a desire to push ahead and become a foreman or superintendent, he can get steady work at good wages and especially if he works overtime he can make a yearly income that is not made by those who work at other trades or callings.

If a carpenter has a desire not to work for some one else all his days and is not afraid to run a little risk in estimating the figure at which he can do a job as a contractor, he has an opportunity to go onward and upward faster and higher than in almost any other trade or calling. When the union carpenter gets discouraged at his trade he often looks to some eminent doctor, attorney, teacher or preacher or some other professional man and thinks to himself if he only had their opportunity what a success he might have made. He looks at the successful man in that particular calling but he does not stop to look at the thousands and thousands of others in the same profession who have had to struggle far harder than the poor carpenter.

Opportunity is open to the carpenter who wants to travel the lines of general superintendent and architect; there is absolutely no limit to the height that he may reach along that line. So, in many ways, the union carpenter has oppor-

tunities of all kinds surpassing many others.

If the carpenter has a desire to build up a business, he can lay by a little of his daily wage, secure a start through paying for a lot, gather in whenever possible, a little material and at odd moments put up a little house. Then if he has any business ability about him he can trade it off after living in it for a while, thus saving paying rent. If he can sell at a good profit he will be in better shape to build his next home; and then, if he has learned enough of the business to sell that one to better advantage, he goes on and on and there is absolutely no limit to what he may be able to do as a builder and real estate dealer.

Should the youth who has taken up the carpenter trade and "made good" later on decide to change his calling and take up a professional career he will find that the experience he has gained working at the trade will he a help rather than a hinderance to him. If he has spent his early life as an active union carpenter and taken an interested part in the affairs of his union he can take up his new line of work with a great deal more intelligence than those who have not had the early union education for the leading trade unionists of today are able to meet and debate on any subject of interest to the masses with men of any other avocation.

Some may say: "Oh, well, I know any trade or calling is more or less of a struggle, but it is capital that keeps us all down," which is to a great extent true. Yet, when the day comes when we shall all be educated as we should, the rights and equality of opportunity for which we have struggled shall be ours and the carpenters of the land will enjoy conditions scarcely dreamed of at the present time. Present conditions may seem bad, but the future for the union carpenter is bright with opportunities more so than perhaps for any other occupation in the land.

No father should be discouraged if his son decides to be a carpenter at an early age, for that early training and trade discipline will fit him as nothing else can to make of him whatever there is in him to become. After all, man is to a great extent whatever he makes of himself; and there is nothing in the entire world to bring out the best there is in a real man like the trade union; and in the trade union movement today as in the past, the carpenter leads the procession.

WHY NOT "HOME-GROWN" HOUSES?

(By E. H. Clark.)

IT goes without saying that some places are more pleasant to work in than others, just as some jobs are more interesting than others. All carpenters and workmen generally know this to be true. General environment, the people you work for, condition and kind of material, weather, and so forth, all have an influence on the work, either for good or otherwise.

A congenial spirit and first-class material are great incentives to efficient work so far as the average carpenter is concerned. Last fall we were called upon to finish a house in a country district of Indiana. The frame had been put up the previous spring—had been lined and the roof put on. The first thing to do, of course, was to set the frames and put on the siding. I do not mean to enumerate all the different things we did in order to complete that house, but I mean to tell what we had to do it with.

It was a two-story, nine-room house and basement. The interesting thing about this particular job was the fact that there were only three things in its construction that were not of native material—doors, windows and shingles! Sills, joists, studs, rafters, sheathing, lining, frames (both inside and outside), flooring and finish, stairway and all mill work, etc., came off the farm of the own-

er. I never saw a nicer class of material on any job. The lumber had been dressed by a responsible firm, and was extra well planed and uniform. The flooring was maple and ash. The stairway was made of fine ash boards, and finished to perfection. The interior finish was white oak, ash and white walnut. I inquired of the owner regarding the total cost of his material, and found it had cost him only about sixty per cent of the same bill in pine.

I know that he has a more durable piece of work, and also a prettier one by far, than he would have had out of soft wood. Especially is this true in regard to the flooring. The kitchen floor in the house where I live is of a good quality of ash, and has been in constant use for fifty-eight years; it was used, I don't know how long, in another house before the present one was built in 1857. It is in splendid condition yet. This is just a sample instance of what Mr. C——— can reasonably expect in the house he has just completed.

You cannot get a "hurry-up" job out of native material, of course. Those owning timber and expecting to use it in building, would have to cut it a year or more in advance of its use—especially the lumber for inside finish. But it is well worth the effort, and I wonder why more people who own timber do not make use of it for this purpose. You make your farm produce good things to eat and good things to wear, why not make it produce a good thing to live in? The three most important requirements of life—"food, shelter and clothing" are yours for the effort. Why not "home-grown" houses? Aside from the utility feature, the novelty of the scheme should appeal to the farmers.

There is much good timber just now going to waste in this country; trees are dying by the hundreds on account of the dry seasons of 1913 and 1914. Better use some of it while you can. Then you can truly say: "I have built this house entirely from timber grown on the place. It is a distinction you may well be proud of for three reasons: Your house will be more substantial, more durable, and cheaper. One other pleasing advantage you will have, and it is not the least by any means. Your clear, thoroughly seasoned inside trim will varnish or stain far prettier than foreign material. It is therefore "up to you" to take advantage of the opportunities which await you at your very door.

The "native job" referred to worked fine. You can always make better joints and fittings with hardwood than is ever possible with either hard or soft pine. We had good material and plenty of it, and of course it was a pleasure to work it. I went to this work with some fears, but they are now cleared away. In future I will give the native material preference for easy and satisfactory work.

TEACHING CARPENTRY, JOINERY AND WOOD-WORKING

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

AFTER many years experience since 1891, in teaching boys and young men the fundamental principles of carpentry, joinery and wood-working, I am constrained to answer a question asked me recently which was: "What do you think is the best way to learn these trades; how long will they take, and is it worth while to learn them considering modern conditions?"

The reply to these questions, if treated in all their detail, would necessarily be very lengthy and tiresome reading, still, the subject is of much importance to the rising generation.

Primarily, I am prejudiced in favor of the time honored system of apprenticeship, perhaps because I served as apprentice myself. I recognized its efficaciousness and thoroughness. Through long hours of labor and gradual advancement step by step from turning the grindstone as a boy and turning out finished work as a man, there was, slowly and permanently inculcated into the developing mind through a term of say,

from five to seven years, the skill, concentration, patience, and dexterity which must be acquired by him who aspires to become a first-class artisan or mechanic.

It takes time to learn any of the trades. Even today not less than three nor more than five years in some places, yet we men who know, wonder to see modern trade schools and institutions trying to impress on unenlightened people the error that a trade can be learned in six to twelve months.

The system of forcing education in any branch, of cramming into a young slowly developing brain more knowledge than it can receive and comfortably retain, or the movement of the hands keep pace with, means nothing but an incompetent, uncertain training which will lack confidence and be always faulty or unreliable.

In lieu of apprenticeship, then, some sort of trade education must be devised, and that, to hold up the standard of the trade, must be right and thorough.

Alas, for that uncertain individual who has but a smattering of a trade. He is indeed a bane to himself and to others. Amateurish, doubtful and arrogant he comes perhaps into competition with his more skilled comrades and brings opprobrium on himself and his fellow workmen by the futility of his endeavors, until he may eventually learn something in the school of adversity and suffering and gain through experience which is the truest and best teacher of us all.

But as to teaching the trades: The success of a teacher naturally depends first upon the mental and physical capacities of the students; second, upon the system of instruction followed which must be thorough and practical, and bringing to the task both brain and body not less than six hours every day for a graduated intelligent youth.

I would, if possible, put only those who have adaptability or taste for any trade to learn it, for if the heart and mind are not interested the body will not respond.

The boys or young men should be selected by asking them candidly what trade or occupation they would prefer, the questioner fully explaining to each before they reply, the nature of the duties and labor, the difficulties and possible benefits and remunerations to be derived from the acquisition of each particular one, its drawbacks, dangers, etc., so that each might voluntarily choose and decide knowingly and without any doubt or regret afterward.

In the choice of a vocation, such as ours, it would be well not to accept those who desired only to learn it as a pastime or means of recreation, but to obtain those who earnestly wish to gain it as a permanent means of livelihood, working in an enthusiastic and serious manner, for only such will succeed and persevere. Triflers should be kept out of the school and shop and only steady, ambitious workers retained.

Given then the proper material or ground work in which to sow the seed of instruction, the teacher may commence and proceed with comparative confidence to produce, if he can, successful pupils.

Start at the beginning and let the tyro on his entry into a shop try to familiarize himself with furniture, details, tools and machines, and at the same time make himself generally useful. By turning the grindstone, sweeping out the shop, opening and closing the windows morning and evening, cleaning the machines, and so forth, at the same time instructing him practically in their manipulation, parts, wheels, knives, uses, dangers and possibilities, one at a time, and slowly inculcating into his mind, if it be an inquiring one, a full and true value of each and every item as it becomes necessary to employ him for any purpose. If he, for instance, must carry lumber, such as spruce, it would be well for the instructor to group his pupils before the pile, and then and there give them a short, clear description of the timber, its constitution, faults and uses. Again if they are to use their tools on it, as in framing, to continue

imparting his information as they work, or as contingencies arise, plainly demonstrating each point by the use, hand application and manual tool work on the timber itself. It is a good plan to group the boys in classes or gangs, each of which should execute some one detail such as crosscut sawing on sills, floor beams, joists, or such like jobs, appointing the brightest lad a foreman of each, all to work under his direction. This gives them a sort of independence, and stimulates the desire to excel, provokes competition and virtually places them as separate and independent working factors. They thus will try, and though the work is faulty, as many pieces will not be sawn square or to the line, it will still be found fairly good, and not much timber spoiled. In teaching at least 10 per cent of waste may be allowed in the material.

The classes or gangs should be changed about and none permitted to work too long on any one detail. Encouragement and praise should not be stinted, and I would reward in some way any youth who produced a piece of work of extra skill or perfection.

A close study must be made of each pupil's personality, his capacity, foibles and methods. Many boys think slowly and grasp ideas by slow degrees while many see and realize at a glance. Many more will require fuller and more lucid explanation before they can comprehend what is wanted of them to work out. Much also depends upon the instructor, his patience, observation and ability to explain in actual practice the way to do it.

Proceeding then by easy stages with the continuous aid of large and accurate blackboard diagrams, for there should be one of these useful adjuncts in every industrial shop, and good, clear, simple worded hand books, amply illustrated with large diagrams and full descriptive text, so that the youth may be lead gradually along from step to step to a fair knowledge of the trade and the manual skill to produce very good work, not alone in smallish (dilettante) manual training articles such as wooden candlesticks, towel rollers, and such like, but to work out some jobs from a drawing or diagram as laid out by the instructor and on a building.

Books containing detailed descriptions of each tool are most valuable. These are now freely given away by the tool dealers and manufacturers and one should be given to each pupil and kept under or near his bench so that he can study and understand each tool, its parts and usage, always assisted, of course by the instructor and no youth avoided nor neglected who may need assistance.

Their health, too, must be noted. In framing and raising out door heavy work in cold weather many boys of delicate or weak constitutions are not fit and are better left indoors or at school or in the warm shop. It is a good plan practiced by the writer to do all outside building work possible in fine weather and inside, such as the preparation of trim, etc., in bad or uncertain weather, thus losing no time and keeping the boys constantly employed.

Driving or rushing pupils is a mistake. No one can learn in a hurry or under the lash of haste in a spirit of fear of punishment. All these tend to raise up in the mind of the learner the fact that he must work under compulsion, and youth resents this. Better coax and help them along by kind admonition and instruction, always maintaining strict discipline and order.

The elements of freehand and mechanical drawing with the addition of good arithmetic in its application to mensuration should be taught concurrently with the practice and use of the tools in actual work. A very important part of our trades is in calculating and measuring and these, too, should be imparted as far as possible in their elementary form from the beginning.

A slight knowledge of physics would also be of much aid, for example to explain how a piece of timber is acted upon under different conditions, tension and compression and so forth, and the several most commonly used woods with their attributes and characteristics

simply demonstrated by actual examples from time to time.

Again, the figures and handling of rules, steel and other squares, and levels, their reading and utility, should be another course or series, and so on from one job of teaching to another.

Somehow I do not like classes, courses or curriculums in teaching these three trades. The difference in the tastes and adaptabilities of the boys seem to preclude any fixed item. For example one boy will turn most beautifully, another carve to a high degree of art and another build and construct so well that each feels constrained and impatient to learn anything that does not interest him, yet they should learn all and be taught all if possible.

Sometimes there will bob up an all-round boy of the versatile, general utility variety who will afterward make an excellent jobber, but does not excel to a high degree in any special branch, sometimes a good foreman or executive will come forth, all good and useful and so on.

In the limited space devoted to this article and as my experienced readers know too well how the acquisition of any trade is a progressive evolution, I will close by recommending that more time and thought be given to the teaching of the trades rightly lest they should retrograde or become of lesser importance.

A WORKING LIBRARY

(By John Upton.)

LET us have a new slogan: "Buy a postage stamp and use it to send for some of those catalogs and hand books which the manufacturers are willing and anxious to send to those who ask for them."

One will not get a college education by this means, but he may get that which will be of much actual, practical, every-day use to him. He will obtain a knowledge of things and conditions as they are at the present time, a knowledge of up-to-date materials and methods of work and some of that spirit of enthusiasm which is one of the main points of difference between a live man and a "back number."

The manufacturers and dealers in building materials and supplies, hardware and tools are spending thousands of dollars each year to advertise their goods and to bring them before people who use them, and are doing much to make the situation simpler for the man who needs a few doors or windows, a quantity of lumber, some special tools or equipment or even an entire house.

For a few cents one can secure books of house and barn plans with perspective and interior views of the completed buildings, and catalogs and price lists of all material needed for their construction, including complete outfits for heating, plumbing and lighting.

These catalogs give lists of stock sizes of doors and windows, showing clearly the construction of frames. They give drawings of mouldings and all shapes and kinds of lumber and are useful text books which one may well take time to study.

There are also catalogs and books of tools which show cuts of almost everything that a man can use in the working of wood or other material. Then if one is even a little interested in heating or plumbing, water supply, lighting, sewage disposal, barn equipment, painting or roofing, or almost any other subject, there are books and catalogs to be had for the asking or for a few cents postage that will give one valuable points and facts.

Trade papers are also of great advantage to the live-wire carpenter. You may take one, perhaps, but there are others you should have also. At least one can be procured either from your news dealer or direct from the publishers. You are sure to get some good

from them both in the reading and in the advertisements.

Here are a few things that we might just as well know, even though we do not need to use the knowledge every day. Such information can be obtained without much effort and may be of considerable benefit.

What, for instance, are stock sizes of doors, windows and lumber?

Can one get window jambs already plowed out for parting stops for check rail windows, and sash stock and bars ready made; also stock for screens? What is partition cap and shoe? How may one prevent porch columns rotting out at the bottom? What is Arkansaw soft pine? For what may it be used? Also cypress, redwood, sequoia or northern cedar?

Under what conditions may a hydraulic ram be used? What is the cost of an air pressure water system or a private electric lighting plant, an acetylene light plant, a septic tank, and how do all work?

What do round silos cost? How does this compare with the cost of square ones? How large should a silo be for a dairy of twenty or forty cows? How are the modern plank truss barns built? What is a good style of barn door track and hanger? Is there any other roofing material better than shingles which can be had for about the same cost? What about painting yellow pine? Is white lead and oil the best paint for general use? What is the cost of storm sash for an ordinary window?

In tools: What do you know about a flooring clamp, a shingling or staging bracket? Shingle nailers? What is the best saw set? What does a good mitre box cost? A rachet jack screw, a boreing machine? How many sizes of auger bits are made and how large? What is a combination square? A Fox try and mitre square, a wrecking bar, half mortise butts, spring sash balance?

Perhaps you can answer all of these questions, but if so there are many other things that you will want to learn something about.

TAFT AND THE CLAYTON BILL

(By Joseph S. Myers, former Commissioner of Labor for Texas.)

ADDRESSING a large audience at the San Francisco Commercial Club in August last, former President Taft condemned the present leaders of union labor, expressed the hope that new ones would soon displace them, and said among other things, that: "Men like Gompers and others are lobbying for legislation which is discriminatory." It appears from press reports that the particular legislation referred to by Mr. Taft was the labor sections of the Clayton Anti-Trust Law; the labor provisions in the anti-trust section of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act, and the Seaman's Act.

It should be borne in mind that while Mr. Taft was president he bitterly opposed and contributed largely to the defeat of these and other labor measures that were enacted into law by the present administration, and that desperate efforts are being made to find issues for the campaign next year by various persons who want to return to public office.

The day after President Wilson signed the Clayton Anti Trust bill, with the labor provisions included, to quote an unbiased opinion of it, the New York World said editorially, under the caption: A Legislative Landmark:

"The Clayton bill, signed yesterday by the president, may not be the last word on the subject, but it ends for the time being, an agitation that has been in progress for years and it is a fulfilment of another emphatic party promise.

"To the extent that it relieves labor unions lawfully conducted from the pains and penalties of the Sherman Act, it is the most impressive legislative reversal of judicial decisions that has taken place in this country since the Dred Scott judgment was overturned by the civil war.

"In other respects as affecting the administration of the Anti-Trust Law, extending its scope and clarifying some of its meanings, it is quite notable. No ceremony attended the approval of this measure, and yet it is likely to be regarded hereafter as a landmark of justice and progress."

President Wilson has expressed the following interpretation of the purpose and meaning of the Clayton Act as it applies to the workers:

"Incidentally, justice has been done the laborer. His labor is no longer to be treated as if it were merely an inanimate object of commerce disconnected from the fortunes and happiness of a living human being, to be dealt with as an object of sale and barter. But that, great as it is, is hardly more than the natural and inevitable corollary of the law whose object is individual freedom and initiative as against any kind of private dominations."

President Samuel Gompers, who for twenty-four years led the fight for this just measure, says: "The Clayton law gives bones and sinews to an academic ideal of freedom—it secures industrial freedom and makes the workers free in thought and in act."

Equally strong, and upon the same ground, is the argument for the labor provisions in the anti-trust section of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act. They provide that none of the funds appropriated in the measure for the purpose of prosecuting trusts—illegal combinations in restraint of trade—shall be used to prosecute labor organizations, or co-operative farmers' organizations. President Wilson has approved bills containing this exemption, and Mr. Taft, while president, vetoed the one presented to him. Presumably Mr. Taft could not see that there was a difference between a labor or farmers' organization and a combination in restraint of trade; that there was a difference between these organizations and a monopoly of the resources of human life, and that there was a difference between an organization for a lawful, natural purpose and an organization for an unlawful and a criminal purpose.

Regarding Criticism

(By E. H. Clark.)

Criticism sometimes is all right, and becomes a welcome necessity. When it is offered by someone who knows better than you, and does better than the one he attempts to criticise, then it becomes helpful. Of course it should be offered in a friendly, courteous and humane manner, and, advisedly, to one you are acquainted with; never to a stranger, unless solicited.

If you ever offer advice or extend a criticism be sure you know what you are talking about. You will, as a rule, find that the carping critic is well set in his habit and upon investigation, will probably discover that he performs his work in a perfunctory manner. It's all right to make mistakes (but don't get the "habit"); we all do, but the imperative rule is—do not repeat the same blunder!

It shows a congenial, earnest working spirit when in doubt in regard to a piece of work, to ask someone who knows. You will find some workmen who have a different way of doing things, wholly foreign to your own idea or custom; do not criticise them—their way may be better than yours. Always cultivate a receptive, open and willing disposition to learn something that will be to your advantage. Above all, be liberal-minded toward your fellow workmen. We are all of the same family, and we must learn from others, else how could the world and its business advance?

Exercise a kindly and patient spirit toward those who are working under you. Be sparing of sharp criticism for any little mistakes they may make. You will get along better and be liked better if you study humanity instead of striving merely to be "boss."

The fault-finding faculties of some people are ever on the alert. Nothing causes discord among workmen so quickly and easily as this dominant characteristic of the chronic growler. There are thousands of things far better to cultivate in this world, and things that are decidedly more worth while than the pernicious habit of cold, carping, stinging criticism. Seek to establish permanently in your own heart a humane feeling for the other fellow. When you give instruction make it a rule to be polite and even tempered and there will be less trouble between employer and employe

His Monthly Nightmare

(By J. G. Nantz.)

I dreamed a dream the other night
When everything was still;
I surely got an awful fright,
It nearly made me ill.
My months' report stood by my side,
And, with a leering grin,
It opened up its mouth so wide,
That I could read within.
Clearances I had written,
Months and months before,
Were mixed with old arrearages,
And suspended one's galore;
There were names without their ages,
Spaces without a name,
Double deductions on all pages
And I was the one to blame.
There were letters from the G. O.
Saying "Your last report was wrong,"
And "You've failed to include so and so,"
"To what local does Jones belong?"
There were circular letters "number six,"
Enough to make one sore;
"Your report this month started
With less than the month before."
Application blanks lay all around,
They looked at me and grinned;
Signatures could not be found
I was the one who sinned.
And while these visions taunted me,
I wakened in despair:
To find I still was seated
In the Secretary's chair;
With my ledger open before me,
And my monthly report O. K.;
So I hurried up and locked the hall,
And mailed it right away.

Editorial

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The General Secretary's Report

The report of General Secretary Duffy for the year ending June 30, 1915, which has been forwarded to the various locals, is notable for the fact that since 1914 the actual membership of the organization has crossed the quarter of a million mark, the total number of members at the close of the fiscal year being 251,512. The number of members over three and under six months in arrears, however, are exceptionally heavy, being listed as 52,918.

The report shows eighteen State and two Provincial Councils in the United States and Canada, 134 District Councils and 1,903 local unions. The number of unions and membership in each state is also given, New York and Illinois leading, the former with 216 locals and a membership of 30,729, and the latter with 178 locals and a membership of 28,376.

Referring to the subject of trade movements, the General Secretary comments upon the fact that during the year less than the average number of trade movements were entered upon only 73 applications for official sanction having been received, which is about one-half of the applications filed with the G. E. B. when trade conditions are normal. Of the number received, says the report, "sixty-nine received official sanction; sanction was denied in the remaining four cases, for the following reasons: One local union was organized one year, another did not comply with the law by giving the General Office sixty days' notice, another on account of lack of organization and another on account of poor trade conditions. In view of the general unrest existing during the year just passed, our local unions and District Councils are to be commended on their good judgment in not entering into trade movements, which, in many cases, might have resulted in long drawn out and disastrous strikes.

"Practically all of the trade movements above referred to were successful, though in some cases it was necessary for our men to go on strike. The hardest fight of the year was in the city of Chicago, where our men finally succeeded in obtaining a five cent increase in wages and a three-year agreement after a bitter struggle lasting three months. In the city of Boston, our District Council succeeded in signing up a two-year agreement with the employers, carrying with it a provision for the five-day week during the summer months in 1916."

There is also much information, financial and otherwise, in the report dealing with the progress made by the organization in the past year.

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The Vocational Education Report

An ambitious and far-seeing plan for a general educational policy which will make possible the continuous development of both adults and minors in in-

dustry who are over fourteen years of age is set forth in the Industrial Relations Commission's report on vocational education which is signed by Commissioners John B. Lennon, James O'Connell, A. B. Garretson, S. Thurston Ballard and Frank P. Walsh. These members take the stand that our entire educational system is inadequate to cope with modern conditions and contend that there is a pressing need for a general educational policy which will provide for those who, because of economic pressure, must enter industry between the ages of 14 and 16 years, thus placing them on an equal footing with the children of well-to-do parents who are continued at school through the several years of high school work. The latter, it is pointed out, are fitted for business and professional life at public expense and therefore similar opportunities should be provided less fortunate children so that they may equip themselves for industrial pursuits. Vocational education, on account of the great changes in industrial production must take the place of the apprenticeship system, the commissioners state, and add that on the solving of the problem will depend the solution for much of the social unrest of our day.

The attitude of the labor movement on the subject of vocational training is reflected to a remarkable extent in the findings of the commissioners. Thus, for instance, the limitations of the private trade school are correctly observed and their weakness correctly diagnosed in "that they are operated generally in the interest of employers and do not give the most important element of education, namely, the interest of the workers themselves, the consideration it deserves." In this connection it is insisted that vocational training is a public and not a private function and can be secured only through and in connection with our public schools.

The establishment of vocational schools for all children in school over 14 years of age is urged and also provision for compulsory continuation daytime schools on the time and at the expense of employers and voluntary night schools for both academic and vocational training for boys and girls who are at work and for adults who desire further knowledge which may be of use in their vocations. Touching on this the report says:

"We believe it to be assured that if all our schools will extend practical vocational teaching to cover instruction after 14 years of age, a very large number of pupils will remain at school until the age of 16 or even later, if the school is providing for their future usefulness and success as well as or better than can be done in the factory. This is the most important element in the consideration of the subject of industrial training. Keep the children at school as long as possible, extending their vocational knowledge, widening their academic training, teaching them not only their rights but their duties as citizens of our republic, stirring their ambition for a life worth living, and making of them dear men and women rather than cheap."

The importance of adequate supervision of such schools is not overlooked and a plan of management is suggested which would give to the workers and employers in each community, in the state and in the nation, a voice in their entire control in conjunction with the regular boards of school officials.

It is recommended that the committee in control should consist of an equal number of members representing organized labor, organized employers, and the regularly constituted school authorities, a majority of whom would be required to finally determine practices and methods. Every vocational teacher should be a practical man or woman from the trades or occupations taught; and the product, if any, of such schools, should not be sold on the market in competition with regular industry. Ample opportunity exists for the use of any possible product of the vocational schools by the city, county or state.

It is also added that the public schools, whether academic or vocational, should be entirely neutral as to unions

and their control, and exactly the same should be true as to the exercise of any control for class interests by employers or employers' organizations.

The commissioners also approve of the general recommendations of the special commission on National Aid to Vocational Education and urge the passage of a law by Congress with that end in view:

"It is recommended that Congress authorize by the law the creation of a Federal Board to administer funds appropriated by Congress to the several states for vocational education, the Board to consist of three members, one educator, one representative of organized labor, and one representative of organizations of employers, to be appointed by the President with the consent of the senate, to serve for a term of six years, the first appointments to be for two, four and six years; with salaries of $8,000 each per annum; the Federal Board so constituted to establish rules and standards for expenditure of government funds awarded to the several states."

The Federal Board shall require of each state asking for government funds the adoption of the following standards before any awards can be made or funds be appropriated by the board:

1. Compulsory daytime continuation schools for all children in industry between the ages of 14 and 18 years, for not less than five hours per week at the expense of their employers.

2. Night schools for all persons over 18 years of age who are desirous of further educational opportunities either cultural or vocational.

3. Standards of efficiency for teachers.

4. Joint state control in administration of vocational education by public school authorities, organized labor, and organized employers, with equal representation.

5. The Federal Board to establish some model schools for industrial training in agriculture and vocations, as examples to the several states.

Another sensible feature of the report lies in the recommendation that in the selection of teachers to impart trade education, that only practical workmen shall be used, adequate care being given to character, craftsmanship and cultural education; opportunity also to be extended for the proper education and development of such teachers.

We trust that when the reports of the Industrial Relations Commission are presented to Congress that proper attention will be paid to the important recommendations contained in this one. The adoption of them, we feel sure, would open the door of opportunity to millions and would be of untold value in furthering the social welfare and progress of all the people.

* * *

Helping the Unemployed

A rather novel experiment directed toward relieving the stress of unemployment was tried out in New York last winter by a committee composed of the First Free Synagogue of that city which took the original thought practical form of supplying the jobless with a loan to tide them over the unemployment period. The chairman of the committee was Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and the plan was hit upon after two other plans had been discussed. The first one, which provided for the establishment of a workshop which would give employment, was dismissed on the grounds that too large a proportion of the sum to be collected would have to be spent for machinery and raw material. The second provided for the renting and operation of a contractor's shop and was abandoned for the same reason.

The loan plan appealed to the committee because it seemed the most practicable as the entire amount subscribed would go to those in need. A fund of $5,800 was therefore raised in sums ranging from $1 to $250 and the total amount placed in the hands of a committee on unemployment. Loans were limited to those upon whom families were dependent and to those whose names were not found upon the books of the charity organizations. In this way many were reached who were slip-

ping down to dependency and by timely help saved from becoming a charge upon the community. Each application for a loan was thoroughly investigated and loans to the number of 362 were granted, for which notes were signed to 106 applicants or families.

According to Dr. Goldstein and Rabbi Fichman, who gave an account of the experiment in a recent issue of The Survey, the loans did not measure either the need discovered or the service given. In almost every case employment had led to under-nourishment, sickness, breakdown and discouragement. A large percentage of the wage earners had been out of work from three to six months. In many instances everything of value in the house had been pawned or sold. Some homes were found to be absolutely barren and fireless in the midst of winter, and yet these families did not of themselves apply for assistance, their plight being discovered through an outside agency or the serving of an eviction notice.

The average rent paid by these families was found to be $13.50 per month for a flat of from three to four rooms. In six families there was only one child; in nine, two children; in seventeen, four children, and in twenty-one, five children. The records showed that thirty-one families asked for only one loan, twenty-two for two loans, sixteen for three loans, sixty-nine out of the 106 did not require anything more than very temporary help and the average loan did not exceed thirty dollars.

The investigators affirmed that there are thousands in New York City who are constantly on the verge of dependency, so much so that the margin between self-support and poverty is exceedingly narrow— in money it is often measured between $25 or $30. Thus they feel that the committee's experiment justifies the practicability of a loan fund as one way in which to save to these people their self-respect in an unemployment crisis. In the middle of the month of April, sixteen out of the 106 applicants were found to be working on part time and fifty-two working steadily and once more independent and out of need.

Of course, such an experiment can be considered as nothing more than a relief measure of limited proportions, but it outlines one of the possibilities that lie in directions not usually thought of when dealing with the problem of unemployment. Such a measure of relief on a large scale, either directly or in the form of unemployment insurance, would go far toward mitigating the hardships of industrial depression and would be the means of assisting many worthy wage earners who have fallen upon hard times and who would endure much suffering rather than approach the usual founts of "organized charity."

* * *

A New Label Promoting Plan

While it would be a gross calumny to say that all the efforts expended to popularize and spread the union label have been a failure, nevertheless we can hardly say that its success in the last decade has been commensurate with the growing power and influence of the American Federation of Labor. Every trade unionist, it may be said, it at heart a label booster—but in practice? Well, the quest of label products in the average department store or mecantile establishment is not always conductive to a happy frame of mind; sometimes it is downright disheartening. And even when the label does not prove elusive, oftentimes the question of price is apt to cause a little irritation, or there may be a feeling that one's freedom of purchase is being unduly restricted. This, of course, does not refer to the well organized trades and their union label material which can be insisted upon and obtained with dispatch, but chiefly to needed merchandise of a personal or family nature, notably wearing apparel and so forth.

The weakness we are hinting at, it seems to us, is due in great measure to our own failure to seriously turn our thoughts toward regulating or standardizing the countless saleable union label products on the market. Our methods

in the past have been purely subjective. It would indeed seem that we appeal too much to the sentimental side of the individual unionist on the score of loyalty and duty, but not enough to the hard-headed bargaining side of him. It is true, of course, that neighborhood and co-operative stores have been started in various parts of the country to sell union made products and have met with varying success, but these have been largely of local significance and conditioned by circumstances peculiar to their own immediate development. What seems to be needed to galvanize the potential label possibilities of trade unionists into effectual action is the development of some plan of national scope which will at once appeal to sentiment and loyalty on one hand and hard-headed business sense on the other.

In a former issue we referred to a plan sponsored by John A. Dyche, the former general secretary-treasurer of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, looking toward the institution of a mail order concern to be known as the Standard Union Merchandise Association, Inc., which will sell union made goods direct to purchasers throughout the country at a cheaper price than can the ordinary retailer. In the development of Brother Dyche's plan we believe we see a great opportunity for strengthening and broadening the union label propaganda.

The underlying idea differs from many pretentious label boosting schemes in that no shares of stock are required to be bought in the undertaking; the plan is self-supporting, and proposes to be a money saver to the purchaser from the first order he places with it. Its founder contemplates starting on a limited scale with a few union made products and because of his experience in the ladies' garment industry he has chosen women's apparel as the first articles for his union label mail order house. For the fall and winter, however, there will be furs and rain coats for men and women and, next year, hats, shoes and other merchandise may be added to the list.

At present, according to Mr. Dyche, there are very few articles on which the use of the union label can be made a means of reducing the cost to the consumer, but a start can be made and once it has been proven to the laboring people that the label can be used as a means of lowering the cost of commodities the foundation will be laid for a union and manufacturing trading movement which can outdistance the work of the Roachdale Co-operative pioneers in England. The purpose of the plan is to organize the purchasing power of the local unions and label bodies throghout the country and concentrate all efforts on a few articles, the production of which is more or less unionized and where there is competition among union employers. Goods will be bought in large quantities and spot cash paid and the local organization will be used as a means of distribution.

Mr. Dyche has noted the rapid rise and great expansion of the mail order business throughout the country in recent years and has become convinced that its application to union products through a union mail order house will solve the label problem. With regard to securing a "mailing list" which is a very heavy item in the expense of the ordinary mail order house, the cost of advertising and printing adding from 25 to 35 per cent to the cost of each article sold, it is felt that a union mailing list could be secured with ease and at a minimum cost by enlisting the interest and co-operation of the various unions, local bodies and union people generally throughout the country. Such a plan it is believed, would give the consumer goods considerably less in price than even the mail order houses are able to do. Each local body could furnish a mailing list for the union catalog and label promoters could become collectors of names and addresses for such a concern, publicity being obtained through the labor press.

Brother Dyche's plan has much to commend it and it is a practical and noteworthy attempt to meet modern conditions and boost the union label by con-

centrating the purchasing power of the labor movement. Much will depend on the attitude of the local bodies throughout the country and the support they give it. We shall follow the development of this plan with interest.

* * *

The Oregon Minimum Wage Law

A recent bulletin issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics—number 176, to be precise—dealing with the effect of minimum wage rulings in the state of Oregon will, we are sure, prove discouraging reading for Mr. Rome G. Brown and others like him who have predicted the failure of legislation of this character. The bulletin presents the result of an investigation made into the working of the Oregon law by investigators sent out jointly by the Bureau of Labor and the Industrial Relations Commission and it is remarkable for the fact that it helps to refute many of the standard objections originally advanced even by well meaning opponents of minimum wage legislation.

The minimum wage law in that state, it will be remembered, was passed in 1913 and made unlawful the employment of experienced women workers at a wage insufficient to meet the cost of living and maintain them in health. To this end an industrial welfare board was created, composed of three members, appointees of the Governor, representing employers, employes and the general public. The commission, in turn, was given the power to appoint wage boards consisting of nine persons, representing equally employers, employes and the public, and these boards returned recommendations varying from $8.25 a week for the smaller cities of the state to $9.25 per week for mercantile establishments and offices in Portland. These recommendations were subsequently made mandatory by the commission after a series of public hearings and became the legal minimum wage of women workers of more than one year's experience.

This report, which was compiled by Marie L. Obenauer and Bertha von der Nienburg, deals with the effects of this ruling of the Minimum Wage Commission as disclosed by a study of department, dry goods, 5 and 10 cent, specialty and neighborhood stores for the two spring months of March and April, 1913, and the same two months in 1914, and shows that the wage determinations instead of having a bad effect on the wages of women in general, as some people predicted, were in reality beneficial.

No falling off in the number of women employed was found nor was there a tendency to supplant women by men. The effect on the wage rate of experienced women in a survey of six of the Portland department stores was especially striking, for it showed the number receiving $9.25 a week had increased 130 per cent while the average individual weekly earnings of all employes showed an increase of ten per cent. The commonest argument leveled against minimum wage legislation for women which is that the minimum wage determined would tend to become the maximum is refuted by the report of the investigators, for it is shown that wherever the rates of pay of old employes have been changed since the rulings, the employes have benefited. Attention is also drawn to the fact that a larger proportion of women workers received more than $12 per week since the law went into effect than before.

As regards how women fared who received more than $9.25 before the wage determinations became effective, the report says: "As a group they constitute a larger proportion of the total number of women in 1914 than in 1913, and an examination of the rates received reveals that not only the proportion, but the actual number getting over $9.25, but under $12 increased after the wage determinations despite the decrease in the total force of women (due to the financial depression.) The proportion of the total forces getting $12 and over also increased.

The fact that a country-wide slump in business existed during 1914 when this survey was taken renders the findings of the investigators all the more

remarkable. Furthermore, about the time the wage rulings went into effect several important causes were at work which would, except for the wage law, have caused a decrease in the weekly earnings of women employes. Rulings accompanied the wage determinations, reducing the daily hours of labor from ten to eight and one-third and prohibiting the employment of women in stores after six o'clock. It must be taken into account that the financial depression caused a falling off in the business of the stores of 12 per cent, which, as the investigators point out, would under ordinary conditions have been followed by a reduction in wages, whereas on the contrary the average weekly earnings increased 10 per cent for the total number of women employed in 1914 as against 1913.

The report makes it plain, however, that the time is not yet ripe for a comprehensive study of the effect of minimum wage determinations other than to show tendencies which may help in the framing of similar legal enactments elsewhere. Among the difficulties encountered in the progress of the investigation the business depression of 1914, which we have already mentioned, is cited and emphases are also laid on the fact that defective or entire lack of records limited the study to approximately three-fourths of the stores of the classes covered. Notwithstanding these difficulties and complications the report is likely to prove of great value to all who are interested in the welfare of women wage earners under the operation of minimum wage legislation.

* * *

The state board of administration, controlling 21 charitable institutions and 3,500 employes in the state of Illinois, has accepted the theory of equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, with the result that women state employes are now receiving the same pay as men. The new rule became effective September 1. This is what the labor movement has been advocating for years. The fact that the women of the state are now voters probably had much to do with prompting the board's action.

* * *

The responsibility for the great strike in Colorado in 1913 and 1914, and for the disorders and suffering which followed is attributed to the coal operators and the Rockefeller regime, in a report to the Industrial Commission made by its special investigator, George P. West. The report indicts the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as being the instigator in formulating strike policies. It covers the situation in full and presents the machinations of the Colorado coal barons and the Rockefeller overlords in their true light.

* * *

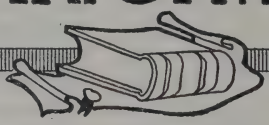
Surgeon-General William C. Gorgas of the U. S. Army, who was in charge of the sanitation problem in the Panama Canal zone, expresses the conviction that the most effective method of dealing with the bad social conditions which are a menace to the public welfare, is to raise the wages of the workers. This level-headed official who has had more than ordinary opportunities to observe the effect of good wages knows what he is talking about and his words carry weight.

Strongest of All Armaments

A writer in the current issue of "American Industries," the organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, defines unionism as "the strongest and cheapest of all armaments." The wage earners of the nation can corroborate this testimony, adding that they have used the said armament for almost half a century with unvarying success, are thoroughly satisfied with it, and could not think of being without it.

Every union man has a duty to perform as a citizen. Our unions are not machines to obtain greater compensation exclusively. They aim to teach honorable citizenship; to select good men for public office, and to co-operate with them for the good of the community.

Official Information



GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

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FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

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Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 278 Keel St., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Jurisdictional Claims of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

The jurisdiction and classification of work claimed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have been compiled by the General Executive Board and are for the guidance of organizers, business agents and officers of Local Unions, all of whom are expected to see that the work specified is erected or manufactured by members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall include all branches of the carpenter and joiner trade. In it shall be vested the power to establish and charter subordinate Local and Auxiliary Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils in all branches of the trade, and all other skilled employes working at the industry, and its mandates must be observed and obeyed at all times.

The right is reserved to the United Brotherhood to regulate and determine all matters pertaining to fellowship in its various branches and kindred trades.

To subordinate Local or Auxiliary Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils the right is conceded to make all necessary laws for Locals and District, State and Provincial Councils which do not conflict with the laws of the international body.

In cases where local central bodies are formed, Local or Auxiliary Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils shall have power to enforce the laws of such bodies, provided such laws do not conflict with the laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The right is reserved to establish

jurisdiction over any Local or Auxiliary Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils whose affairs are conducted in such a manner as to be a menace to the welfare of the international body.

The United Brotherhood shall enact and enforce laws for its government and that of subordinate Locals and Auxiliary Unions and District, State and Provincial Councils and members thereof.

Trade Autonomy

The trade autonomy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America consists of the milling, manufacturing, fashioning, joining, assembling, erecting, fastening or dismantling of all material of wood, hollow metal or fibre, or of material composed in part of wood, hollow metal or fibre, and the erecting and dismantling of all machinery, where the skill, knowledge and training of a carpenter are required, either through the operation of machine or hand tools.

Our claim of jurisdiction, therefore, extends over the following divisions and sub-divisions of the trade:

Carpenters and Joiners;
Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers;
Shipwrights and Boat Builders;
Railroad Carpenters;
Bridge, Dock and Wharf Carpenters;
Stair Builders;
Floor Layers;
Cabinet Makers;
Bench Hands;
Furniture Workers;
Millwrights;
Car Builders;
Box Makers;
Reed and Rattan Workers.

And all those engaged in the running of wood-working machinery.

When the term "carpenter and joiner" is used, it shall mean all the subdivisions of the trade as herein specified.

Words and Phrases Defined

Throughout this claim of jurisdiction and trade autonomy the following words and phrases as used therein shall be considered to have the following meanings respectively, unless the context shall clearly indicate a different meaning in the connection as used:

The term **"carpenter"** and the term **"joiner"** are synonymous, and in either case shall mean one who puts together roofs, partitions, floors and other structural parts of buildings, the building and setting of all forms and centers made of wood, the putting up of all kinds of wood and metal mouldings, putting up run-strips for plumbers, cutting for pipes where such pipes pass through floors, joists or partitions composed in whole or in part of wood.

The setting of all wood work in toilet and bath rooms; fastening on of all wooden cleats to iron work or on other material; cutting and hanging all rough or other lumber between iron girders and joists for fireproofing or concrete centers; making and setting all forms used in concrete work; setting of all floor strips or screeds for fireproofing floors; setting and hanging of all sash, doors, inside and outside blinds, windows and other frames; putting on all plaster and Compo-board, made of wood pulp, Burkett sheathing and Mastic board, where saws and carpenters' tools are used, (Note: Plaster board, substituting lath, composed of plaster of paris, shavings, rope, fibre and straws, where saws or other carpenters' tools are not used in fitting and erecting is not claimed by us.)

Putting on all furring, making and fastening of wood brackets for metal ceilings and side walls; erecting of all wood furring for cornices, and putting on all grounds for plaster or cement finish.

The building of all scaffolding and staging where carpenters' tools are used; the building and constructing of all derricks made of wood; the making of mortar boards, boxes and trestles; putting in needle uprights; all shoring of buildings, razing and moving building, etc.

Cutting and nailing of all wooden stops in doors and windows; framing of all false work, derricks and hoists, travelers and all lumber or other fibrous

material used by the carpenter contractors; putting on of all hardware; putting up interior and exterior trim or finish, such as doors, sash jambs, bucks (wood or metal covered, where wood stays or wedges are used), casing, moulding, chair rails, wood mantels, base or mop boards, wainscoting, china closets, wardrobes, etc., plain and ornamental flooring, cork flooring and insulating, building and erecting stairs, store, office, bank and other fixtures, shelving, racks, etc., whether of wood or other material, covered with kalamein or hollow metal; making and fitting of fly and other screens; putting on weather strips.

The assembling and setting of all seats in theaters, halls, churches, schools, banks and other buildings, where fastened to wood floors or into wood plugs; making forms for concrete blocks, figures, posts, rails and balusters; fitting and fastening of staff or compo-work where screws or nails are used; nailing on wood and metal corner beads; erecting mortar and brick hoists and concrete distributers used in erecting buildings or fireproofing floors, or for pouring concrete buildings, building and repairing coal pockets, breakers, washers, tipples; setting of wood forms for sidewalk lights; putting up strips to carry concealed wiring; setting of all templets.

The term **"ship carpenter, joiner and caulker"** shall mean the ship carpenter, joiner, caulker, shipwright and boat builder on any and all boats of all descriptions, and the building and repairing of same.

The term **"railroad carpenter"** shall mean the carpenter work, joining or any of its sub-divisions when said journeymen are employed direct by railroad corporations in building and repairing property of the railroad along the lines of the railroad proper, but will not apply to office and other buildings of corporation situated away from the operating line of the road.

The term **"bridge, dock and pier carpenters"** shall include and mean the building and repairing of all wooden bridges, all new and old work on docks and piers to the inshore line of bulkhead, from the backing log down, including the decking and forms for same, all piling, cofferdam work, caisson work where piles are driven or caissons sunk. They shall make and set all concrete forms, from cellar bottom and column base in cellar bottom down; elevated trestle and shoring work, including ties and guard rails.

The term **"stair builder"** shall cover the cutting, assembling and erecting of rough stair carriages and platform for same; the laying out, manufacturing, either by hand or machine, all croaks, easements, etc., newel posts, strings, steps, risers, wainscoting or panel work for stairs; the making of moulding, etc., for stairs; the erecting of the stairs complete, including the furring, both of sides and underneath same; working and erecting of all hand rails and balusters.

The term **"floor layers and finishers"** shall cover the laying, scraping and sand papering—either by hand or machine—of all hardwood or cork floors.

The term **"cabinet maker"** shall mean the making and assembling in shop, mill or factory of household, store, office, theater, hall, church, school and bank furniture, making of bar, store, office, theater, hall, church, school and bank fixtures, mantle pieces, cabinets, dressers, wardrobes, china closets, butler's pantries, etc., making of pool, billard and other tables and desks, panel work, partitions and other ornamental wood work; interior cabs for elevators, iceboxes and refrigerators, butcher fixtures, show and wall cases.

The term **"bench hand"** shall mean joinery or cabinet making in shop, mill or factory, including the assembling or putting together the work after same is machine worked or work and material by hand on the floor or bench in shop, mill or factory.

The term **"millwright"** shall mean the unloading, hoisting, dismantling, erecting, assembling, lining and adjusting of all machines used in the transmission of power in buildings, factories or elsewhere, be that power steam, electric, gas, gasoline, water or air.

Setting of all classes of engines, motors, dynamos, generators, air compressors, putting all pulleys, sheaves and flywheels on same, making and setting of all templets for all machinery requiring foundations and bolts.

All coal handling machinery and drives, crushers, conveyers, drags, whether the frames be steel or wood, with all necessary framing and drilling, making all wood boxes and guides, all patent stokers and automatic feeding devices, ash handling machinery, either elevating or conveying.

Stone crushing and gravel washing plants, crushers, screens, revolving or eccentric, rolls, pan conveyor, and ship hoists, conveyors, belt or screw, whether boxes be steel, iron or wood; the assembling of all travelers or cranes for handling machinery or its products where no rivets are used in assembling same.

Framing and setting of all bridge-trees, either wood or steel, where they are no part of building or structure; all foundations, beams or timbers used for the reception of machinery, drilling all necessary holes for the same, whether foundations be wood or steel, stone, concrete or other material, and all holes for beamings and machinery to be drilled by millwrights in wood, steel or other materials, whether ratchet or power drills be used.

All grain handling appliances, cleaners, clippers, needle machines, car pullers, grain shovels, the manufacture and erection of all wood legs, spouts and conveyor boxes, and the erection of all steel or cast iron legs, heads or boots and conveyor boxes, framing and erecting of all marine legs and ship shovels, framing of all scale timbers and wood hoppers and garners. Setting all scales, track, hopper or automatic, all boot tanks or receiving hoppers and devices used for elevator legs, when not of electrical appliance, all dust collectors and necessary spouting to same, lagging all pulleys and bleaching devices of all kinds. All bin valves, turnheads and indicators, all necessary shafting and bearings and supports, all drives, rope belt, chain or rawhides; all splicing and gluing of same; all pulleys, cable, sprockets and gearing, cutting all keyseats in new or old work done in the field.

All osculator stairs, amusement devices of all kinds, framing and erecting of all derricks and pile drivers, all bridge machinery, all fans and pumps, either steam or centrifugal, all dryers and necessary appliances for same; all barrel and package devices, either elevating or conveying; all presses, hydraulic or other powers; filling all gears done in the field, all concrete mixers, and other temporary appliances used in the construction of buildings.

All direct and connected machines or any powers, hog hoists and meat handling appliances of all kinds, installing machinery in all classes of plants or mills, flour, cereal, spice, cotton, wool, twine, paper, steel, saw, cement, planing, powder and paint mills. Machine and wood-working shops or factories, jewelry and power houses, sugar refineries, starch houses, bakeries, fertilizing plants, breweries and malt houses, shoe factories, all ice plants and equipments, glue and ice cream factories where shafting and machinery are used manufacturing and transmitting power.

Finally, all work pertaining to machinery used for manufacturing purposes or amusement devices, which with the evolution of time and this craft, will come under this jurisdiction claim.

The term **"car builder"** shall mean the building and repairing of all wooden railroad and steet cars, and the interior finish and repairs on same of all cars used for passenger service, whether the finish be of wood or hollow metal.

The term **"box makers"** shall mean the making and repairing of all wooden boxes, and the sawing, re-sawing and cutting to size of all material for box making.

The term **"reed and rattan workers"** shall mean all machine and bench work in shop, mill or factory where reed or rattan is used in the construction of any article of furniture.

The Carpenter

The term **"operators running woodworking machinery"** shall cover all persons operating machinery that is used in the manufacturing of wood into merchant or size lumber; interior and exterior finish, or wooden articles or novelties, tools or parts of tool impliments, agricultural or otherwise.

For further information, or in case of dispute with any other organization, do not stop work, but immediately wire or write to JAMES KIRBY, General President, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all local unions of the U. B. Accompanying it are six blanks for the financial secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this Journal reaches them should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Rejections

Adolor Levesque of Providence, R. I., an applicant for admission into L. U. 632 of that city, has been rejected three times.

Localities to Be Avoided.

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Abilene, Tex.
Albany, N. Y.
Alton, Ill.
Amherst, N. S., Can.,
Arcadia, Fla.
Asheville, N. C.
Ashland, Ky.
Athens Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.
Aurora, Ill.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Barre, Vt.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Bay City, Tex.
Beacon, N. Y.
Beaver Valley, Pa.
Belleville, Ill.
Berlin, Ont., Can.
Billings, Mont.
Binghamton, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bisbee, Ariz.
Bismack, N. D.
Blackwell, Okla.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise, Idaho.
Boone, Ia.
Boston, Mass.
Escanaba, Mich.
Brainerd, Minn.
Brenham, Tex.
Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo N. Y.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, O.
Carneys Point, N. J.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Central City, Ky.
Charleston, S. C.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Ia.
Cincinnati, O.
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, O.
Concord, N. H.
Concordia, Kan.
Conway, Ark.
Commerce, Tex.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Corsicana, Tex.
Cullman, Ala.
Danville, Ill.
Dayton, O.
Decatur, Ill.
Denison, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.
Dixon, Ill.
Drumright, Okla.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Eau Claire, Wis.
E. Palestine, O.
Edmonton, Can.
El Centro, Cal.
Electra, Tex.
Elmira, N. Y.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Evansville, Ind.
Fargo, N. D.
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Fort Hauchuca, Ariz.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Framingham, Mass.
Fremont, Neb.
French Lick, Ind.
Fresno, Cal.
Fulton, N. Y.
Galesburg, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.
Gardner, Mass.
Gary, Ind.
Geneva, N. Y.
Goldfield, Nev.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Granite City, Ill.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Greenwich, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, O.
Hammond, Ind.
Hannibal, Mo.
Hazelton, Pa.
Hillsboro, Tex.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Huntington, W. Va.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Ilion, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jacksonville, Tex.
Jamestown, N. Y.
Jasonville, Ind.
Jefferson City, Mo.
Joliet, Ill.
Joplin, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kincaid, Ill.
Kissimmee, Fla.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Kokomo, Ind.
Laconia, N. H.
Lansing, Mich.
Lakeland, Fla.
Lakeworth, Fla.
Leadville, Colo.
Lewiston, Idaho.
Lewiston, Mont.
Lexington, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.
London, Ont., Can.
Long Beach, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.

Macon, Ga.
Marietta, O.
Marquette, Mich
Marshalltown, Ia.
Maryville, Tenn.
Mason City, Ia.
Medicine Hat, Can.
Medina, N. Y.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mendota, Ill.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mobile, Ala.
Montreal, Can.
Morris, Ill.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mount Carmel, Ill.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Newark, O.
New Bedford, Mass.
Seattle, Wash.
Sellersville, Pa.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Savannah, Ga.
Scranton, Pa.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
Souderton, Pa.
South Omaha, Neb.
South Bend, Ind.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, O.
Stamford, Conn.
Steubenville, O.
Superior, Wis.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa, Fla.
Teague, Tex.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.
Titusville, Fla.
Toronto, Can.
Trenton, N. J.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Castle, Pa.
New Canaan, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News, Va.
Newport, R. I.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Northampton, Mass.
North Bend, Ore.
Norwalk, Conn.
Norwood, O.
Oakland, Cal.
O'Fallon, Ill.
Ogden, Utah.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Neb.
Orilla, Ont., Can.
Ossining, N. Y.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Palestine, Tex.
Paragould, Ark.
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Parsons, Kan.
Passaic, N. J.
Paterson, N. J.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Peekskill, N. Y.
Peoria, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Pottsville, Pa.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Pueblo, Colo.
Quincy, Ill.
Racine, Wis.
Reno, Nev.
Red Banks, N. J.
Regina, Can.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Robstown, Tex.
Roachdale, Tex.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rockford, Ill.
Rock Springs, Wyo.
Roundup, Mont.
Salem, Ore.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Shreveport, La.
Sioux City, Ia.
St Augustine, Fla.
St. Catharines, Ont.
St. Cloud, Minn.
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
St. Louis, Mo.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Urbana-Champaign, Ill.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, Tex.
Vincennes, Ind.
Waco, Tex.
Walla Walla, Wash.
Washington, D. C.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watertown, N. Y.
Watertown, S. D.
Wauchula, Fla.
Welland Canal Zone.
West Frankfort, Ill.
West Palm Beach, Fla.
White Plains, N. Y.
Whitney, Tex.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Winnipeg, Can.
Worchester, Mass.
Yonkers, N. Y.

A. F. of L. Convention Call

The convention call has been issued for the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will open at Eagle's Hall, San Francisco, Cal., beginning Monday morning, November 8, 1915. In calling the attention of all affiliated organizations to the importance of being properly represented at the forthcoming convention, President Gompers says that while it is unnecessary to enumerate the important subjects with which the San Francisco gathering will concern itself, every effort must be made to broaden the field and means must be found for the organization of the yet unorganized workers. The right to organize for common defense and advancement and for the exercise of normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers must also be asserted and safeguarded.

The effect of the European war on the workers of America and the entire civilized world is noted and it is pointed out that this year it will become one of the duties of the American labor movement to consider what action can be taken to bring about an early peace with the establishment and maintenance of justice, freedom and brotherhood the world over.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 801-809 G Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. The committee on credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Philadelphia; hence Secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington.

Approved Apprentice Indenture Form

The following Apprentice Indenture Form has been approved by referendum vote of the U. B., and copies of same can be obtained on application to the General Office:

Indenture Papers And Instructions for Apprentices of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

An apprentice shall serve a term of not less than four years at the carpenter trade; be indentured by his parent or guardian between the ages of seventeen (17) and twenty-two (22) years, and be given his papers as a full-fledged mechanic at the expiration of the apprenticeship period.

He shall be indentured with some good and reliable contractor.

He shall join the union immediately as an apprentice; remain in the semi-beneficial class until the expiration of his term of apprenticeship, when he shall be given his papers as a full-fledged mechanic. He shall then immediately be transferred to the full beneficial class, provided he has attained the age of twenty-one (21) years.

The local union or District Council shall look after the interests of the apprentice and see that he is given an opportunity to learn the carpenter trade. He shall report to his union, for investigation, any alleged work which is not covered by the carpenter trade and which he is required, by his employer, to do.

An apprentice once indentured cannot leave his employer and go to work for another, without the consent of the first employer and the local union or District Council.

Failure of apprentice to observe these instructions shall make him liable to charges for committing an offense discreditable to the United Brotherhood, and if found guilty he may be either reprimanded or expelled, as the local union or District Council shall decide.

It is the duty of the local union or District Council and employer to see that the apprentice is given a full opportunity to learn the carpenter trade, secure a good, rudimentary education, and also given all instructions, advice and assistance necessary to make him a qualified, capable, thorough and competent mechanic, to the end that he may be better able to return a full day's work for a full day's pay.

CITY .....

COUNTY .....

STATE .....

INDENTURE CERTIFICATE OF .....

Articles of Apprenticeship

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that.....

hereby agrees to employ .....steadily, or as work will warrant, for a term of ....years, commencing on the .....day of .....19....,and to use all due dispatch to teach him the carpenter trade in all branches of work for which I contract.

His wages for the first year shall be $.....per week, for the second year $..... per week, for the third year $.....per week, for the fourth year $.....per week.

(Signed) .....
Employer.

....And in consideration of the foregoing covenants, I, ...parent (or guardian) of said .....do hereby agree that said .....
shall serve as an apprentice for the term of .....years with.....
for the purpose of learning the carpenter trade, for the wages and under the conditions stated in the first part of this agreement and indenture papers.

(Signed) .....
Parent (or Guardian.)

(Signed) .....
Apprentice.

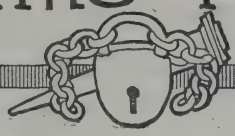
WITNESSES:

.....

.....

Signed in the presence of the above parties and witnesses this ....day of .....19....
The instructions herewith attached are made part of this agreement and indenture papers.

Claims Paid



CLAIMS PAID DURING AUGUST, 1915

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
24772	Mrs. Margaret Hamilton ..	142	29	2	Gastric ulcer	$ 75.00
24773	Frank Bocan	1	14	4	Asphyxiation	300.00
24774	Mrs. Tekla A. Seklen	1	4	3	Child birth	75.00
24775	Fred Hahn	1	9	1	Tuberculosis	148.60
24776	A. E. Krogstad (Bal.)	7	5	11	Fracture of skull	225.00
24777	Louis Fierberg, (Dis.)	43	10	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
24778	Andrew Oleson	80	22	11	Fracture of skull	300.00
24779	David La France	96	4	11	Heart disease	200.00
24780	Cornelius Lonergan	127	14	..	Tuberculosis	300.00
24781	Chas. Gauthier	134	14	..	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
24782	John Borski	181	3	3	Pneumonia	200.00
24783	Wm. L. Peuster	189	17	6	Carcinoma	300.00
24784	A. D. Strobel	211	15	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
24785	Willis Binkley (Dis.)	322	6	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
24786	Mrs. Minnie Rauch	355	6	7	Peritonitis	75.00
24787	Everett C. Ellison	416	2	10	Gunshot wound	200.00
24788	Thomas Nolan	486	15	5	Nephritis	300.00
24789	Edward J. McManus	575	15	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
24790	Geo. W. Siratt	891	12	..	Intestinal sarcoma	300.00
24791	Mrs. Laura E. Slough	897	13	9	Heart clot	75.00
24792	Mrs. May C. LeClair	1292	1	9	Cancer	50.00
24793	Lewis R. Brand	1327	5	2	Mitral rejurgitation	300.00
24794	John Salisbury	1513	9	..	Tuberculosis	300.00
24795	W. J. Bell	1693	8	10	Pneumonia	300.00
24796	Chas. W. Phillips	1805	1	2	Fracture of skull	200.00
24797	Emil Telander	62	13	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
24798	Joseph C. McGowan	142	2	7	Nephritis	200.00
24799	Mrs. Isabella St. Peter	461	12	5	Pneumonia	75.00
24800	W. H. McSusan	483	14	6	Hemorrhage	300.00
24801	Mrs. Edna Stemple	495	4	3	Septicaemia	75.00
24802	Justus K. Raymond	746	24	4	Anemia	300.00
24803	Will Rawson	776	2	9	Organic heart disease	50.00
24804	Leonard Hallowell	882	10	2	Tuberculosis	125.00
24805	C. R. Mumaw	986	12	..	Cancer	125.00
24806	A. B. Weaver	993	13	10	Rupture of aortic aneurism	300.00
24807	J. R. Mowry	1000	13	4	Apoplexy	125.00
24808	John Jensen	1074	2	10	Septicaemia	200.00
24809	Mrs. Amalie M. Axnas	1456	14	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
24810	Edward Blank	1670	1	9	Shock	200.00
24811	Mrs. Mary Pavlowitz	1784	3	2	Cancer	75.00
24812	Mrs. Louise Wiemer	1784	2	11	Pulmonary embolism	50.00
24813	Mrs. Frances Straub	261	24	3	Pneumonia	75.00
24814	M. L. Oliver	334	3	3	Carcinoma	50.00
24815	Floyd M. Pickle	200	1	1	Railroad accident	200.00
24816	Rudolph Wolfram	166	9	10	Fracture cervical vertebrae	300.00
24817	G. F. Stoye	11	27	2	Septicaemia	300.00
24818	Mrs. Ella Johnson	62	23	3	Heart failure	75.00
24820	Henry W. Pitman	438	2	7	Accidental electrocution	200.00
24821	Hubard F. Doudt	905	10	..	Apoplexy	300.00
24822	Barnet Goodman	954	10	..	Bronchitis	300.00
24823	August Lerp	29	26	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
24824	Anthony Pansullo	43	5	1	Gangrenous appendicitis	300.00
24825	Mrs. Addie M. Potter	43	4	10	Nephritis	75.00
24826	John Riordan	48	26	8	Endocarditis	300.00
24827	Andrew Henry	65	8	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
24828	E. W. Moses (Dis.)	97	10	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
24829	Mrs. Cordelia D. Boucher	108	1	11	Tuberculosis	50.00
24830	John L. Roberts	322	5	2	General infection	300.00
24831	Mrs. Clarrisa A. Hawkins	345	11	3	Peritonitis	75.00
24832	Mrs. Cornelia Monahan	635	1	11	Cancer	50.00
24833	Jefferson L. Nichols	1434	11	3	Accidental drowning	300.00
24834	George Bliss	1478	4	..	Accidental injuries	50.00
24835	Henry A. Smith (Dis.)	1505	6	7	Accidental injuries	400.00
24836	Fred J Kusch	1921	4	11	Endocarditis	200.00
24837	Gotthard Erickson	58	13	9	Hemorrhage	300.00
24838	Harold Erickson	58	3	10	Tuberculosis	200.00
24839	John Hardy	374	15	3	Fracture of skull	300.00
24840	Mrs. Christina McDonald	885	13	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
24841	Frank Abel, Sr.	1899	6	5	Heart disease	75.00
24842	James McAller	127	6	2	Endocarditis	75.00
24843	Willard R. Pickering	184	6	9	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
24844	Mrs. Jacobine Brian	309	20	5	Myocarditis	75.00
24845	Beno Habach	309	13	11	Carcinoma	300.00
24846	Harry C. Miller	1252	4	..	Hodgkins disease	200.00
24847	Thomas Ballard	26	12	11	Peritonitis	300.00

CLAIMS PAID DURING AUGUST, 1915—Continued

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership, Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
24848	Henry W. Hailer	42	15	3	Mitral rejurgitation	300.00
24849	Mrs. Carrie A. Bleau	78	9	6	Cancer	75.00
24850	John Ward (Dis.)	224	20	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
24851	Phillip Divinsky	383	9	2	Stomach trouble	300.00
24852	Olaf A. Olson	471	9	2	Fall from building	300.00
24853	Mrs. Mary E. Lawson	947	4	7	Brights disease	75.00
24854	Geo. Broome	948	3	4	Hemorrhage	50.00
24855	Mrs. Anna Thorsness	948	9	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
24856	Mrs. Savania Smith	975	5	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
24857	Otto Evenson	1367	7	10	Pyelonephritis	300.00
24858	Richard Newton	11	14	4	Myocarditis	125.00
24859	Louis G. Burger	42	14	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
24860	Alfred Anderson	43	10	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
24861	Wm. Gillis	48	31	3	Endocarditis	300.00
24862	Mrs. Helen C. Shaffer	110	16	2	Sarcoma of neck	75.00
24863	Henry Hinterholzner	309	18	..	Myocarditis	125.00
24864	John J. Cowan	326	13	10	Pulmonary phthisis	300.00
24865	Wm. Brodie	539	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
24866	Mrs. Signe Pearson	720	6	8	Drowning	75.00
24867	Amos Bryenton (Dis.)	885	7	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
24868	Edward Parker	1456	16	9	Gangrene of leg	125.00
24869	Mrs. Martha E. Taylor	1496	8	10	Peritonitis	75.00
24870	F. B. Russell	1605	12	2	Diabetis	125.00
24871	W. Cookingham	1	9	3	Killed by N. W. train	300.00
24872	Walter Veyhle	42	7	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
24873	I. N. Burke	115	16	10	Pneumonia	300.00
24874	Mrs. Caroline Sautee	129	10	7	Convulsions	75.00
24875	Benj. F. Butler	927	13	19	Hemorrhage	125.00
24876	Soante Wernhoff	1105	6	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
24877	Mrs. Barbra Moeller	1	9	..	Cancer	75.00
24878	Winifield S. Gordon (Dis.)	22	10	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
24879	James G. Webster	55	25	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
24880	Mrs. Sophie Nielsen	77	9	3	Nephritis	75.00
24881	Thomas Campbell	122	..	11	Typhoid fever	100.00
24882	Mrs. Amanda E. Riemen	243	16	1	Myocarditis	75.00
24883	Mrs. Emma W. Kinkaid	257	2	8	Drowning	50.00
24884	Mrs. Emma E. Schaeffer	492	9	10	Hemorrhage	75.00
24885	David Seppala	639	9	..	Peritonitis	300.00
24886	M. W. Ring	810	10	6	Paralyisis	300.00
24887	Wm. Pohl	1849	..	11	Nephritis	100.00
24888	Mrs. Agnes W. Strong	345	11	1	Cancer	75.00
24889	John Uebel	1784	6	7	Drowning	300.00
24890	Mrs. Emma Mercier	1319	10	9	Peritonitis	75.00
24891	Nicholas Christ	1297	4	1	Dropsy	200.00
24892	James Klicman	39	..	9	Endocarditis	100.00
24893	Robert C. Rothi	42	13	8	Nephritis	300.00
24894	Mrs. Laura Anderson	133	5	5	Uraemic coma	75.00
24895	Mrs. Bertha A. Raybuck	133	15	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
24896	Jas. A. Sickman	11	14	3	Strangulated hernia	75.00
24897	Gustav Sefranka	1041	4	11	Tuberculosis	200.00
24898	P. O. Peterson	7	15	11	Brights disease	300.00
24899	L. Verschum	13	13	3	Apoplexy	300.00
24900	S. A. Beardsley	79	3	9	Phthisis	200.00
24901	Mrs. Minnie Sorge	85	..	11	Carcinoma	25.00
24902	Mrs. Nellie Dowler	131	26	4	Toxic anaemia	75.00
24903	John Broadbent	141	23	3	Heart disease	300.00
24904	Theodore Vanderhoff	306	14	10	Suicide	300.00
24905	Phillip Herrman	440	19	11	Hemorrhage	300.00
24906	Mrs. Louisa Schachte	755	14	7	Carcinoma	75.00
24907	Mrs. Jessie B. Riggs	664	9	8	Cancer	75.00
24908	James Markham (Dis.)	1045	9	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
24909	Mrs. Viola C. Moses	1152	5	1	Puerpural sepsis	75.00
24910	Henry H. Wright (Dis.)	1287	8	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
24911	Fred Wiese (Dis.)	1329	11	7	Accidental injuries	400.00
24912	Chas. Bublitz	1	25	3	Hemorrhage	125.00
24913	A. W. Wigfall (Bal.)	52	15	11	Apoplexy	69.00
24914	August Anderson	55	12	8	Nephritis	300.00
24915	Isaac Getler	387	4	1	Drowning	50.00
24916	Cyrenus Slaght	562	13	11	Paralysis	125.00
24917	Swan A. Peterson	87	16	..	Shock from auto accident	300.00
24918	Mrs. Hilda C. Haglund	181	12	11	Nephritis	75.00
24919	Mrs. Emma Haller	291	14	3	Myocarditis	75.00
24920	Mrs. Rose Langenecker	284	9	8	Heart disease	75.00
24921	Mrs. Bertha Schulze	375	9	11	Carcinoma	75.00
24922	Mrs. Virginie Quintal	551	5	6	Cancer	75.00
24923	John A. Halas	746	3	2	Drowning	50.00
24924	Chas. F. Collins	1704	9	5	Carcinoma	75.00
24925	Geo. W. Clark	11	12	7	Mitral rejurgitation	300.00
24926	Frank Turner	11	3	3	Endocarditis	200.00
24927	Bernard Kelley	42	10	11	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
24928	Albert D. Baird	61	16	2	Peritonitis	300.00
24929	Fred Meinke	182	9	7	Carcinoma	300.00
24930	John Kranz	210	3	1	Tuberculosis	200.00

CLAIMS PAID DURING AUGUST, 1915—Continued

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
24931	Mrs. Isabelle C. Barker	217	15	7	Artero-scelerosis	75.00
24932	Mrs. Emilie Wurdack	304	3	4	Cancer	75.00
24933	A. E. Roberts	384	1	9	Cancer	200.00
24934	Chas. W. Hinckley	459	5	..	Tuberculosis	75.00
24935	Mrs. Margaret Flauss	513	14	7	Analine poisoning, solvine	75.00
24936	Mrs. Mary L. Beliveau	570	8	11	Tuberculer peritonitis	75.00
24937	Mrs. Josephine Gagnon	1127	12	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
24938	Isaac N. Childers	1355	3	1	Cardiac disease	200.00
24939	Louis L. Prunau	1532	..	11½	Hemorrhage	200.00
					Total	$32,092.60

Full beneficial claims	$ 22,542.60
Semi-beneficial claims	1,975.00
Disability claims	4,000.00
Wife's claims	3,575.00
Total	$ 32,092.60

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR AUGUST, 1915

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
2758	Martin J. Fannon	632	12	4	Not filed in time	$200.00
2759	James S. Cox (Dis.)	125	11	7	Not result of accident	400.00
2760	Hjalmar Melquist	284	4	2	3 months' arrears	200.00
2761	Joseph Schimandle	743	9	10	3 months' arrears	300.00
2762	James E. Consaul	1173	6	..	3 months' arrears	75.00
2763	Wm. Vanness	1034	5	4	3 months' arrears	300.00
2764	Mrs. Susanna Kilm	179	12	5	Semi-beneficial, not entitled to wife donation	50.00
2765	L. C. Gallop	25	9	..	3 months' arrears	300.00
2766	Edward Gonyea, Jr.	229	7	9	3 months' arrears	300.00
2767	Frank R. Guffin (Dis.)	458	4	11	Not result of accident	300.00
2768	Mrs. Catherine Balliet	129	5	3	3 months' arrears	75.00
2769	Fred Weinoehl	483	..	8	Apprentice, not one year a member	100.00
2770	John McPherson (Dis.)	33	29	..	3 months arrears at accident	400.00
2771	Mrs. Louisa E. Stockford	1424	2	2	3 months arrears	50.00
2772	Mrs. Mary G. Liest	1451	2	2	3 months' arrears	50.00
2773	Mrs. Caroline Heckman	45	16	2	Semi-beneficial, not entitled to wife donation	75.00

Satisfaction When You've Done Your Best

When you've done your work as well as you can
And your past is clean and your conscience clear,
When you know that you haven't wronged any man,
And you've made no foe to be faced with fear,
The busy world may be still inclined
To deny what you have longed to claim,
But it cannot rob you of peace of mind
Or bring to your cheeks the blush of shame,
And the world, however it may connive
To keep you down and to hold you back,
Must respect the hopes that you keep alive,
Though its praise may be for the gifts you lack,
And the scorn on the lips of the richest man
Is not a thing you have cause to fear,
When you've done your work as well as you can
And your past is clean and your conscience clear.

—S. E. Kiser.

The Law of Compensation

You pay at last your own debt. If you are wise you will dread a prosperity which only loads you with more. Benefit is the end of nature. But for every benefit which you receive a tax is levied. He is great who confers the most benefits. He is base—and that is the one base thing in the universe—to receive favors and render none—Emerson.

Casual Comment

Every U. B. member can form the nucleus of a little labor forward movement all his own.

* * *

Members owe it to themselves and the organization to attend the fall and winter meetings.

* * *

Only by conserving the lives of the wage earners can real national preparedness be achieved.

* * *

The most formidable enemy of the nation is here at home—low wages, long hours and sweat-shop labor.

* * *

It appears to be the fashion just now to attribute all strikes to the machinations of foreign government agents.

* * *

Charges that labor officials are a party to fomenting strikes in munition plants must be proved up to the hilt before they can be given credence.

* * *

The labor movement is carried forward by its own momentum and consciousness of duty—outside influences of whatever kind cannot shape its course.

* * *

The New York World is striving very hard of late to see that labor is kept free from foreign influences. It should remember that labor can manage its own affairs.

* * *

Present indications show that the N. A. M. and the enemies of the labor movement generally will have a hard time implicating labor leaders in conspiracies to restrict the output of war material to Europe.

* * *

The New York Sun recently went into hysterics over the proposal made in the Industrial Relations report to limit inheritances to $1,000,000, characterizing it "robbery of the dead."

Nevertheless, the majority of people refuse to worry and can still sleep soundly despite Mr. Walsh's irritating proposal. Perhaps, after all, the latter gentleman believes it more humane to rob the dead rather than exploit the living.

* * *

If, as we are informed by the New York press, President T. V. O'Connor, of the Longshore men's union, refused to be bribed into calling a strike on the east and west coast, he is to be commended for it—but what else could he do?

* * *

We are glad to note that the New York State Constitutional Convention put its foot down emphatically upon a proposed amendment offered by William Barnes, Jr., to invalidate mothers' pensions and other salutary social legislation.

* * *

We note with interest that the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America joined with organized labor in a John R. Lawson protest meeting at Philadelphia recently. Uncompromising opposition to the methods used at the Colorado trial were voiced.

* * *

Financial secretaries should appreciate the necessity of promptly forwarding to the General Secretary clearance cards of members admitted to their respective locals with the monthly report in which they are reported admitted and not send them to the local issuing same as was formerly done.

* * *

A great source of trouble at the General Office which has to be contended with is the failure of some financial secretaries to have the application forms of members initiated properly filled and in failing to get the applicant's signature thereon. This is a very important matter.

Efforts should everywhere be made to increase the interest of the membership in the affairs of the organization. A great opportunity presents itself in this respect by seeing that the fall and winter meetings are made attractive.

* * *

A little thought and attention given the subject will disclose various ways and means whereby the meetings can be made periods of enjoyment and instruction rather than occasions for the transaction of routine business.

* * *

Wellknown speakers can be obtained occasionally to address the meetings and discussions and debates can be arranged for on topics of general interest. "Smokers" and public meetings, from time to time are also of great value in stimulating interest in union affairs.

* * *

Bridgeport, Conn. has at last been put upon the map as a labor union town. Since July 12 it has had an unusual number of successful strikes for shorter hours, better wages and improved conditions. The women workers of Bridgeport have also shared in the good results achieved.

* * *

We are glad to note that acting Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt has sustained the position of the A. F. of L. metal trades department that the Federal eight-hour law should extend to torpedo boat engines manufactured by sub-contractors.

* * *

It seems that there is a movement on foot in Canada to bring about compulsory arbitration legislation on the lines of the Australian method. It is not likely that the labor forces in the Dominion will take kindly to the proposal.

* * *

We are glad to note that the financial secretaries' reports are coming in more regularly, yet there are some who we are sorry to say are remiss in their duty in this respect. Promptness in this direction facilitates keeping a correct record of the affairs of the organization.

Organized labor joined with Federal and state officials at Chicago on Labor Day in unveiling a statue to the memory of former Governor John P. Altgeld. Governor Dunne lauded Altgeld as a friend of the common people, and one who never feared to take a stand with them.

* * *

The call for the 35th annual Convention of the A. F. of L. which will be held at San Francisco next month, has been issued. This year's gathering promises to be one of the most successful ever held and its deliberations will doubtless be of much importance in shaping the future course of labor.

* * *

The jurisdictional claims of the U. B., which have also been issued in booklet form, are published in this issue of the Journal in the official section. This has been done so that every member of the organization may become informed of our jurisdictional rights as carpenters and there may be no excuse for ignorance of the subject.

* * *

The report of the Industrial Relations Commission on vocational training presented by Commissioner Lennon in addition to its other recommendations, urges an adequate scheme of vocational training for those who intend to follow agricultural pursuits. If such were put in force it is believed there would be less of a tendency on the part of the farmers' sons to flock to the city and compete in industries with properly trained workers.

* * *

Seemingly the antagonistic press is fond of remarking that the work of the Industrial Relations Commission cost the nation $500,000 and consumed more than a year of time. We might remark that the publicity alone which it gave to the outstanding facts regarding industrial unrest was worth the expenditure of the time and money.

* * *

Education is a vital interest of all the people of the nation and under our form of government no one should be denied

the right of proper self-development. And yet when we look around at the numerous poorly trained workers and misfits in industry, one cannot but help thinking that our educational system is faulty.

* * *

True education in the modern acceptance of the term means fitting one for the station he is to fill in this workaday world and this for the great mass of the people can only be assured by means of a properly co-ordinated system of vocational training in conjunction with our public schools. The adoption by Congress of the Industrial Relations report on vocational training submitted by Mr. Lennon, would be a great step in this direction.

* * *

The British Trade Union Congress, which was held at Bristol, England, recently, refused to instruct its parliamentary committee to prepare a declaration in favor of peace, but at the same time vehemently condemned the proposal of conscription. A number of lively discussions on the war question were a feature of the congress. Reports showed labor conditions unsettled in a number of industries owing to the failure of the employers to live up to promises made.

* * *

The Retail Clerks' International Advocate for the month of September contains the official proceedings of the sixteenth Convention of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, which was held at Milwaukee in July. The reports presented to the convention disclose that the organization made very steady progress during the last three years. During the convention week the 25th anniversary of the birth of the organization was celebrated.

* * *

This year's Southern Labor Congress which was held at Chattanooga, Tenn., last month, proved a very successful event and showed that the labor movement across the Mason and Dixon line is in splendid trim. Problems of unemployment, co-operation with farmers' unions, suitable legislation, and, most important of all for the south—the child labor problem—were dealt with during the convention. G. E. B. Member Ogletree was present, representing the United Brotherhood.

* * *

In an address delivered at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on last Labor Day, Chairman Walsh, of the Industrial Relations Commission, stated as his opinion that the year 1916 would herald the dawn of industrial democracy. If the recommendations of Mr. Walsh and other members of the commission as embodied in the Manly report are given serious thought and acted upon by congress, we have no doubt that we shall be on the road toward it in so far as this country is concerned.

* * *

The fund for the relief of the victims of the Eastland disaster, contributed by the citizens of Chicago, reached the sum of $360,000 and what is left of it after paying a part of the funeral expenses of the 818 victims is being distributed among 3,500 persons, including nearly 200 widows. In this appalling disaster practically every victim was a dependent. Twenty-five families were entirely wiped out—mothers, fathers and children being drowned.

* * *

With their backs to the wall, the Colorado authorities, backed by the coal interests, are fighting bitterly to save their faces in the Lawson case. The most recent action was to institute perjury proceedings against Horace N. Hawkins, Lawson's attorney, and Fred W. Clark, as a result of their activities to obtain a new trial for the victimized labor leader. A similar charge, it will be remembered, was brought against Clarence Darrow, following the McNamara case.

Correspondence

The A. F. of L. and the United Hebrew Trades

Editor The Carpenter:

The United Garment Workers of America has, since its formation, been in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Due to its efforts, aided by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions, the sweat-shop system has been practically driven from the trade. Hours of labor have been reduced, wages increased, and other improvements secured. Despite these achievements and the necessity for unity, a few locals seceded from the parent organization and undertook and established an isolated and independent organization. They made alliance with the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, under a title of "Amalgamated Clothing Workers." Later the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, by direction of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, by referendum vote, withdrew from that alliance.

The entire situation regarding the action of this secession movement was considered by the Philadelphia convention of the A. F. of L. Secession was frowned down upon and the convention declared that no recognition should be given to the seceding locals from the United Garment Workers.

A few of these seceding locals were represented in the United Hebrew Trades, a central organization of unions, the major portion of the membership of which were made up of Hebrews. Both the American Federation of Labor and the Central Federated Union of New York, the chartered central body in New York and vicinity, encouraged the work of the United Hebrew Trades for the assistance they could render to organize the newly arrived Hebrew immigrants, to familiarize them somewhat with the work and the practice and the ideals of the American trade union movement. So long as the United Hebrew Trades carried on that work, they were encouraged. It resulted, however, in the United Hebrew Trades not only harboring, but encouraging and maintaining in every way the secession movement from the United Garment Workers of America and defying the decisions, laws and declarations of the American Federation of Labor.

Desirous of avoiding conflict and accomplishing the best results without friction, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor directed President Gompers to appear before the United Hebrew Trades and to endeavor, by conciliatory policy and address, to accomplish the trade union results. The address was made by him. Conferences were held by him with all parties in interest. The matter dragged along for months. The request for the compliance with the decision was postponed from time to time without an encouraging word that compliance would be had. The last request in regard to this was made for the meeting of the United Hebrew Trades to act upon on August 16, and again it was denied.

It is quite evident that the "United Hebrew Trades" no longer regards itself as an auxiliary body of temporary existence which shall ultimately become part of the American labor movement in time, but as a permanent, independent institution in rivalry and conflict with the chartered central body of New York, the Central Federation Union. The latter body has protested against such rival and hostile acts and demanded that unless the United Hebrew Trades would unseat the seceding locals, the local unions belonging to international unions and to the American Federation of Labor should be instructed to withdraw from representation in the United Hebrew Trades.

Now, in view of the fact that the

United Hebrew Trades is a rival, and therefore a hostile body to the chartered central body of New York and vicinity, the New York Central Federated Union, because the United Hebrew Trades harbored and encouraged and gave recognition, support and co-operation to seceding locals from the United Garment Workers of America, an international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

All international unions having local unions which have representation in the United Hebrew Trades of New York, are hereby called upon to perform their duty as prescribed in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and in compliance with the laws, decisions and declarations of the Philadelphia convention to direct that such local unions withdraw from the United Hebrew Trades of New York.

The labor movement of America is large, influential and comprehensive and powerful. This continent of ours is also large and extensive, but in all of the continent there is no place for two rival hostile organizations of labor.

Secession and division mean playing in the hands of labor's common enemy, frittering away the rights and interests of the toilers.

Yours fraternally,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.
Attest: FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

Eliminating the Stay Away List

Editor The Carpenter:

In support of L. U. No. 31 of Trenton, N. J., as to eliminating the "stay away" list in our Journal, I am in hearty accord with Brothers Burns and Adams. It is a suggestion that should be advocated by all good thinking locals. Naturally anyone would expect to find all organization matter along lines of advancement and help to the members all of whom are united and obligated to assist one another when times "are" dull instead of trying to hoard in all work that is in progress in their cities. It appears to me that the General Office might see the wrong spirit apparent in the publication of such a list and after thinking the matter over, discontinue it. We believe we voice the sentiment of other nearby locals in this matter.

Fraternally yours,

L. D. DENNIS,
L. U. 92, Mobile, Ala.

Favors Pension, Opposes Home

Editor The Carpenter:

I saw when you visited Omaha, Neb., not long ago, that you advocated the pension form instead of a home for old members of the great Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. I think your idea was good and would be less expensive. Those who would go to the home would have all the benefit and those who preferred to stay with their families would get nothing. If a pension plan is ever to go through it should not be more than about three ($3.00) dollars per week for men from sixty-five to seventy years who have been members continuously for twenty-five years and who are incapacitated from working at the trade. If a brother able to earn half pay working for other than himself should be entitled to the benefit of the above pension plan, it would be more desirable. Where is the man who would like to leave his home, wife and children to go to a home where old batchelors and deserted husbands would likely be housed at a big expense?

If my suggestion is not quite up to the mark, others can outline something better. Now is the time to speak before it is too late.

It is a long time since I sent anything to the Carpenter. I am the brother who took the prize at Omaha last Labor Day for being able to show the oldest union book.

The proposition of caring for the aged members is a serious proposition, and it is only right to think and give consideration to it. I am sure there are plenty of the brothers who can make some good

suggestions about this pension or home plan. I say the pension, no matter how small, is better for those who don't want to go to a costly built home.

M. E. ROBINSON,
L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb.

Notes From Seattle

Editor The Carpenter:

The union here is on the point, if it has not already done so, of establishing a new order of passing out jobs. Instead of each member hustling his own work, all victims are to line up at the hall register and be sent out in rotation, it can be told better in a month from now how it is going to work.

There are some things in its favor. One is that many brothers who labor nearly constantly holding down the reading room chairs will get an opportunity to straighten up and race around the block with an armful of shiplap, while others who do not know any better than to work all the time will have a chance to learn to play pinochle; then it will save a great many half-soles that would otherwise be worn out chasing the elusive job.

Just how it will operate when it comes to pleasing everybody it is hard to foretell. It may result in some friction. Say a contractor wants a husky buck with a moderate head and a strong back to go down a hole in the muck about 19 feet deep and develop a form from 3x10's for concrete footing, and the first man on the list is a dapper little subject who never worked on anything heavier than a show case, and can't remember when he didn't ply the tools while wearing a white collar and sharp-toed shoes. It is going to be somewhat difficult to reconcile both to the situation. True, "Billie" may refuse to go, but if so he will have to go back to the foot of the list, where it may take a couple of months to work up again to be confronted with the same kind of a job; or he may have the nerve to tackle the thing, which would no doubt so exasperate the contractor that he might flip him into the hole and drop a 3x10 down afterward to see if he had struck the bottom. Then a man might be needed for mahogany finish who could only lay claim to being an expert on laying laminated floor out of rough 2x8's.

These and many more points will need be reconciled, it will take a great deal of windjamming, but we have the wind and the jammers, so there is nothing to fear.

It is excusable for many men to complain about lack of work and hard times and poor prospects. This applies to many who are not especially well favored, married men and those men who are too old to be classed as efficient; but there are a number of brothers who belong here who ought to be arrested when they complain.

Just a few days ago one of these was heard doing so. Now, listen! This brother is in the prime of life, he is well built, sound as a dollar, good looking, well educated, of good address and would qualify first-class anywhere in a social way. And there happens to be a great many other brothers who measure up to the same standard or better, that are mooning around the reading room here, sighing for a boss that would grudgingly give them $4.50 per day and stand over them looking down their shirt collars to see if they earned it; this in view of the fact that almost daily the newspapers record the demise of widows or maiden ladies who for the want of something better have left whole estates to charitable institutions, then coming down the line there are salesladies, bookkeepers, stenographers and such, that earn from $15 to $25 per week, who, were they properly approached by such men as these, would no doubt gladly undertake to support two and take the risk of more. And still these brothers languish for "something to do" when, with just a little more exertion they could, many of them, be captains of their own Packards and the rest of them in speaking distance of second-hand Fords.

It is said that a number of workmen have recently left the city for jobs in

other localities, but there is no perceptible hole where they pulled out.

This city has always been used as a recuperating station for impecunious labor on the way to Alaska; arriving here broke, they butt in and try to get enough to complete the trip. The picking now is rather sparse, but one with sufficient confidence and patience could try it, as the latest reports say that there are 45,000 jobless in Alaska at present and no good prospects ahead, newcomers, however, if they come right away, ought to be able to land something in about five years.

The mania for speeding up continues in spite of the fact that there is not half enough work to go around at a moderate gait. One party offers to teach us, for a small sum, how to drive nails with two hammers at once, one in each hand. Another gives us every assurance that he is about to turn a handsaw that runs with a water motor with a capacity to cut off the ends of a stack of 2x8's 4 feet high in 7 seconds; the weight of the tool being 27 ounces and the water for the power being carried in a rubber bottle under the arm.

J. T. OLDHAM.

Labor Day Notes

Local Union No. 90 of Evansville, Ind., held a most successful picnic at the picturesque West Heights Cave Park near that city on Labor Day. A number of field events and several novel contests were features of the outing, and a prize was awarded the carpenter present who was the father of the largest number of children. During the day the souvenir program issued by L. U. 90 was distributed through the city, thus helping to prove that the U. B. members lead in Evansville labor circles.

A creditable Labor Day edition was issued by the Galesburg Labor News of Galesburg, Ill., this year. One of its leading features was a list of the business and professional men in the community who are friendly to organized labor.

The Cleveland Citizen appeared in enlarged form for Labor Day, 1915, and in addition to its usual budget of labor news, carried a number of interesting articles dealing with labor conditions in general. Altogether, the edition is a credit to its editor, Max S. Hayes.

Editor Frank L. Rist is to be complimented on the pleasing appearance of the Labor Day issue of the Cincinnati Chronicle. The cover contained photos of the officers of the Cincinnati Central Labor Council, president, Thos. McManus, treasurer, Adolph Radtke, and Secretary Frank Imwalle, the latter a well-known member of our organization. Editor Rist, we also note, was grand marshal of the Labor Day parade.

The Labor Day edition of the Labor Review of Minneapolis, Minn., shows that publication is meeting with a generous amount of support from the public. Among members of our organization, prominent in Minnesota labor circles, whose photos were published may be mentioned, Nels Nelson, business agent of the Twin City D. C., and president of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly; Brother Edward Lee, president of big L. U. No. 7, and Leonard Soderberg, the local's financial secretary.

Liberty

Not a grave of the murder'd for freedom, but grows seed for freedom, in its turn to bear seed,
Which the winds carry afar and resow, and the rains and the snows nourish.
Not a disembodied spirit can the weapons of tyrants let loose,
But it stalks invisibly over the earth, whispering, counseling, cautioning.
Liberty, let others despair of you—I never despair of you.

—Walt Whitman.

The extent of trade unionism is the best possible measure of the wage earners' social and economic progress.

Craft Problems

The Level and the Curvature of the Earth

(By D. L. Stoddard, L. U. 75.)

In glancing through the Craft Problems in a recent issue of The Carpenter, I came across the request of Brother Rowland Hill, asking that I take up the question of the curvature of the earth and "explain it fully." This, it seems, is a rather tall order. To explain anything such as that "fully' would be a colossal job and I will admit that I am somewhat "up in the air." However, I am going to try at least to keep myself in this solar system and not consider the greater stars that are bigger than our sun or the little planets that hover around them by the millions. For instance, the little shining sun so beautiful and bright has a diameter of 887,681 miles, while, of our little surrounding planets, Jupiter has only 86,255 miles, Saturn, 81,954, Herschel, 34,363, our little footstool, the earth, 7,924, Venus, 7,621 Mars, 4,222, Mercury, 2,984, while the quiet little moon has a diameter of 2,162.

Now I merely give these figures to show that the curvature will vary if considered in relation to different localities and therefore as I hinted before, I trust Brother Hill does not care to take the matter up outside of this solar system. But if he is satisfied to keep to terra firma and do all his planning and building here, possibly the dimensions of the other planets are immaterial. All of which is preliminary to saying right here before I begin that I do not intend to cover the subject "fully."

But as I have filled practically every position as a carpenter, and have answered hundred of questions put to me by brothers all over the world as best I could, in this case, as in the past, I will try and answer to the best of my ability.

Level, well, what is level? Who can tell? I don't know that I can explain it so that all will understand, and I am sure I am not going to even try to explain it fully, but I will try to just touch the matter briefly.

Figuratively, it is defined as the degree of moral, intellectual, or social elevation; rank; (yes, it might be rank.) Specifically, an equal rank as "men who are on a level mentally."

Secondly: It may popularly be defined as a horizontal line, surface, plane, or position, as "to bring anything to a level; "in this case a level is a tangent to a true level (Def. 1) which it touches only at a point. It is often called apparent level. The difference between true level and apparent level in 1,000 feet is about an inch, in 10 miles it is about 66 feet. (Now here Brother Hill's figures and mine don't exactly agree, which show we are not on the level mentally but I am willing to admit probably he is right and I am wrong, for I did not take my 100 foot steel tape and go around the world to measure it accurately, I simply took the word of someone else.

Thirdly: A surface plane, extent of land, or the like, approximately horizontal; a plain.

Fourthly: The mean altitude or distance from the center of the earth of a given surface, point, or thing, as a level of the sea or the hill tops.

The average level of all the northern and northwestern states is about 800 feet above the sea, though there are many places on earth below the sea level.

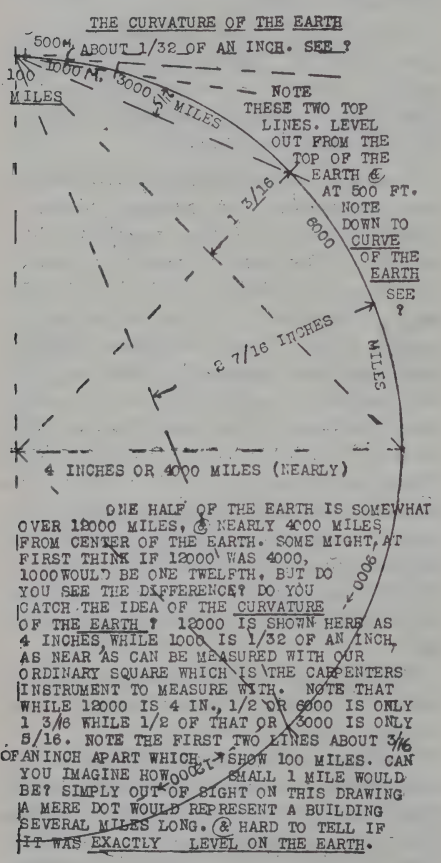
Fifthly: A uniform or average height; a normal plane or altitude; a condition conformable to nature's laws or which will secure a level surface as moving fluids seek a level surface.

Sixthly: The line in which anything is aimed, directed, sent or passed; point

blank aim or direction, as of a missle or weapon; as the level of a gun or vision.

Seventhly: A horizontal or nearly horizontal passage, drift, or adit in a mine.

Eightly: A gutter for water. There is perhaps nothing better for a true level, especially as we carpenters come in contact with it. I remember once putting up one of the longest gutters I was


THE CURVATURE OF THE EARTH
500M. ABOUT 1/32 OF AN INCH. SEE ?
100 MILES
1000 M.
3000 M.
25 MILES
NOTE THESE TWO TOP LINES. LEVEL OUT FROM THE TOP OF THE EARTH @ AT 500 FT. NOTE DOWN TO CURVE OF THE EARTH SEE ?
1 3/16
6000
2 7/16 INCHES
MILES
4 INCHES OR 4000 MILES (NEARLY)
ONE HALF OF THE EARTH IS SOMEWHAT OVER 12000 MILES, @ NEARLY 4000 MILES FROM CENTER OF THE EARTH. SOME MIGHT, AT FIRST THINK IF 12000 WAS 4000, 1000 WOULD BE ONE TWELFTH. BUT DO YOU SEE THE DIFFERENCE? DO YOU CATCH THE IDEA OF THE CURVATURE OF THE EARTH ? 12000 IS SHOWN HERE AS 4 INCHES WHILE 1000 IS 1/32 OF AN INCH, AS NEAR AS CAN BE MEASURED WITH OUR ORDINARY SQUARE WHICH IS THE CARPENTERS INSTRUMENT TO MEASURE WITH. NOTE THAT WHILE 12000 IS 4 IN., 1/2 OR 6000 IS ONLY 1 3/16 WHILE 1/2 OF THAT OR 3000 IS ONLY 5/16. NOTE THE FIRST TWO LINES ABOUT 3/16 OF AN INCH APART WHICH SHOW 100 MILES. CAN YOU IMAGINE HOW SMALL 1 MILE WOULD BE? SIMPLY OUT OF SIGHT ON THIS DRAWING A MERE DOT WOULD REPRESENT A BUILDING SEVERAL MILES LONG. & HARD TO TELL IF IT WAS EXACTLY LEVEL ON THE EARTH.
3000
9000

ever interested in which had but one outlet. We put it up with a leveling instrument. I made the marks as they were called off to me and the tinner worked to them. We, carpenters, followed the tinner and finished the roof completely but the next day we were surprised when a sudden heavy rain sent all the water to the upper end of the gutter, but it was no fault of mine nor the tinner, nor the instrument either, but was due to the man who called off the measurements and who was used to the work, too. He simply got mixed and had his calculations backward.

Ninthly: Mechanical level, or instrument to level with: The one we are the most used to is the carpenters' level, commonly called spirit level, as it contains tube of spirits with a bubble of air that always seeks its level. Masons', and many other levels, are made on the same principle and may all be called spirit levels.

Line of levels: A connective series of measurements, by means of a level, along a given line, as of a railroad, to ascertain the profile of the ground.

Plumb level: One in which a horizontal line is placed in true position by means of a plumb line, to which it is at right angles.

Combination level: A combined rule and level, hinged in the center, the level being in the one arm and the other being graduated to 45 degrees, called also foot level.

Plummet level: One having a cord and plumb, and so we might go on and mention Hydrostatic, Mercuriar, Mercury, Pendulum, Self-recording, Triangular, Water, Artillery, Gunners, Road, and many other names and levels among which perhaps the most prominent and practical is the surveyors' level. Or, perhaps, we are more used to the leveling instrument, which after all is nothing but spirit levels aided by the use of a telescope with fine lenses to aid in seeing and leveling, they being fine and expensive instruments are undoubtedly the most convenient, accurate, and reliable.

Phrases: "dead level," an absolute or unbroken level (position or surface), especially a very level or nearly level or horizontal tract or stretch of land; hence, figuratively, unvarying monotony or uniformity.

Dip-head: A mine level connecting an engine-shaft with the room of the chambers.

Flying level: In civil engineering, a hasty experimental leveling, or survey, as over a proposed route.

Level of the sea: An imaginary surface, fixed at the mean distance between the high and low water which is used as the basis of the measurements of altitudes.

Line of level: A line in which a horizontal plane intersects the surface of the slope, or

Level line (Shipbuilding): The outline of a section which is horizontal crosswise—and parallel with the rabbet of the keel lengthwise.

Level surface (Physics): An equipotential surface—at right angles at every point to the lines of force, and so we might go on and on.

There is no end to definitions and phrases of this kind. Webster gives so many that I would not think of trying to repeat all of them, but I will just mention one, or part of one. He says among other things: "A line or surface to which, at every point, a vertical or plumb line is perpendicular; a line or surface which is everywhere parallel to the surface of still water; this is the true level and is a curve or surface in which all points are equally distant from the center of the earth, or rather would be so if the earth was an exact sphere.

Now what better authority do you want than Webster and who wants any better definition than just that. Isn't that the whole thing in a nutshell?

Isn't it plain enough, then, that we must circle around the earth and that all level work curves with the planet we are working on, be it here on earth, on Jupiter, the sun or anywhere else. And yet it matters not which planet we are working on, for it would be all on the same principle. It I were to build a garage on the moon tomorrow or a Ford assembling plant on the sun next week, I would go about leveling just as I would if I were to build a shed here on earth.

To illustrate, if I were to erect a building here on earth ten miles long and if I should level one corner and from there sight straight out ten miles, by the aid of a telescope or otherwise without keeping to earth, I would be up in the air at the other end, if my former figures were right, about 66 feet.

Fig. 1 is supposed to illustrate this to some extent so that you can see the point plainer. But suppose we were building something twice as long as the solid lines indicate or as the dotted lines to the left would indicate. It would be necessary to keep much nearer to the earth if we leveled from the center of the length of the building as we will note more fully by looking at the dotted lines at the right.

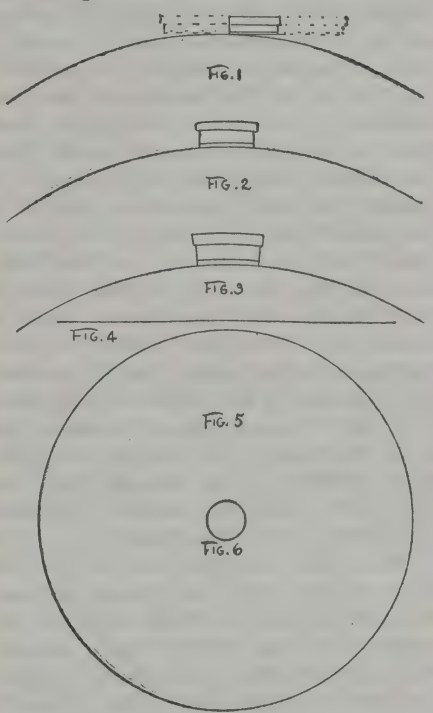


Fig. 2, is supposed to illustrate a building covering several degreees of the earth and kept down to the earth. I will admit it does not look much like a building, but I trust readers can make it look enough like one to catch the idea. In reality, the ends of the building to be plumb should be more like Fig. 3 as everything has to plumb to the center of the world as well as level to the world's surface.

Fig. 4, I have no doubt the reader will consider as straight a line as I could make, but it was not drawn as such. It is higher in the center than at the ends; in other words it has just a bit of a curve. I aimed to get it the exact com-

parative curve of the sun compared with Fig. 5, representing the planet Jupiter, while Fig. 6 represents the earth and the little dot in the center out little moon, or perhaps Mercury, for I really made the dot so big that I guess it compares better with Mercury than the moon.

Now to level a building many miles long it cannot be doubted that Hill's pipe of water would be as accurate as anything could be. But it would not be convenient always to pipe water for miles, so we would naturally take our spirit level, whether a common carpenters' level or one of the finest surveyor's instruments, and we would sight from point to point until we had reached from one end of the building to the other. No matter how long it might be, a curve of the earth from one of these points to the other would be a true level of the building, but the curve of our little earth is so expansive that we hardly come in contact with it enough to know that it is there in our daily work, and if we compare the size of the earth and the nearly straight line or size of the sun, I believe the reader would realize that if he were building on the sun it would indeed have to be a big building if it made him worry about the curve.

Now some may read this article and then say that they don't know yet how to figure the curve of the earth, as the subject was not treated fully enough. Well, if they don't know how to figure the curve I would like to ask them if they know how to level a building and not keep close to the curve of this little earth of ours.

I have a telescope that makes one of the stars look as big as the moon. Some readers may think I mean any one of them, but perhaps they do not know all our ordinary stars are great big suns. Some bearing the same relation in size to the sun as the latter does to our little world. Nevertheless, despite all the efforts human beings here on earth have exerted to magnify with powerful glasses ordinary stars or those big suns they look just the same as when seen with the naked eye. We might therefore say that they are so far away that they are entirely out of sight, so to speak, and we simply see their light. As regards the planets of our solar system, with my little glass I can see the moons of Jupiter, the rings around Saturn and the little planet Venus, which looks just the same through my glass as the moon does with the naked eye.

And yet, with our most powerful glasses which bring the moon so near that we can see the mountains and the irregularities of its surface, yet after all, with the aid of telescopes, human beings here on earth can't see far enough to level themselves clear off the earth. No, they can level around and round and they are bound to stay right close to the ground.

Suppose we were not only building a very large building but were building a series of buildings covering much territory, it is not likely we would get the most powerful telescope ever made and set it in one place and from that starting point survey the entire field at one sitting. It would be far more likely that we would start out with one rather prominent and perhaps large buildings, by setting our instrument in the center and getting possibly the four corners from that one setting. If the building was not too large we would not get much off the earth or much out of level. Then when we came to the next building we would naturally move our instrument possibly into the center of that building, and go over to the edge of the other one already leveled to get our bearing and then from that setting of the instrument we would level the next building, and so on over the entire plant, regardless of how big it might be. It is true that sometimes we might take a test level several hundred feet away, but it is far more likely that all real measurements would be within one hundred feet of the instrument. So you see we are unconsciously all the time following the curve of the earth.

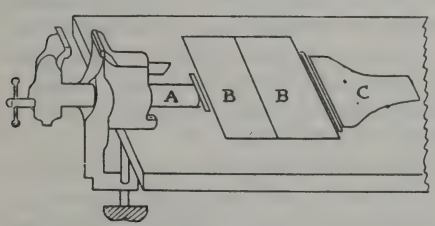
It would be almost entirely beyond the reach of human magnitude to get away from it. The earth, as well as all the planets, are spherical, as we can see

for ourselves as we look at the moon and that circle always has to be worked to; therefore the nearer you keep to your level the nearer you are to a true level, and the nearer you are to the exact earth. For an extremely large building the greatest accuracy would be obtained by setting the leveling instrument more than once in different parts. It is true that although Brother Hill's and my figures don't agree, it could be figured out and the calculation made of the difference of true and apparent level for every 100 or 1,000 feet. Perhaps surveyors sometimes do that but we, carpenters, don't need to bother with such accurate figuring. If we did we would be likely to make more mistakes than we will ever make if we continue to level right on terra firma. Never level more than 100 feet from one setting of the instrument, the shorter measurement is the more accurate, the more so to see and the more close to the real earth's surface.

A Handy Vise Clamp

(By D. Andrew McComb.)

Many a carpenter or woodworker has wished at times for the use of a clamp for a few minutes to press his work together for nailing or glueing. If he has a common bench vise like the one shown here he has a good tool for that purpose and probably didn't know it.

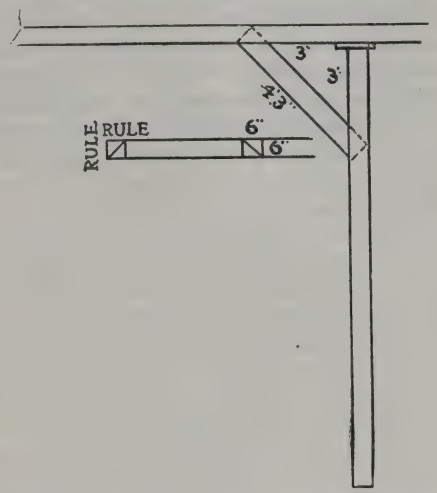


For small work of this kind fasten your vise to the end of a board as in the diagram. Open the vise and place a stiff slat or board against the end of the vise at A to equalize the pressure and protect the edge of the work. Place the work BB and nail a block C to the board. Screw it up tight and it is ready for the nails, or for the glue to harden.

More About the Pocket Rule

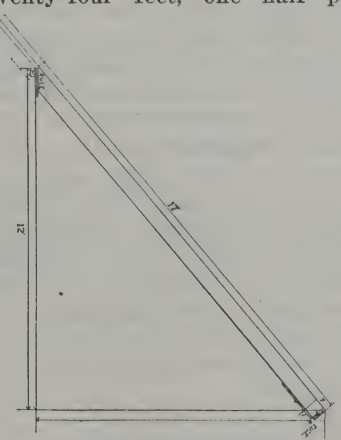
(By George Ratte, L. U. 551.)

I read in the June issue Brother Stafford's suggestions regarding the possibilities of the pocket rule, and I would like to mention a few more.



For instance, roofs may be framed with the rule, not only common rafters, but hiproofs, braces, etc.

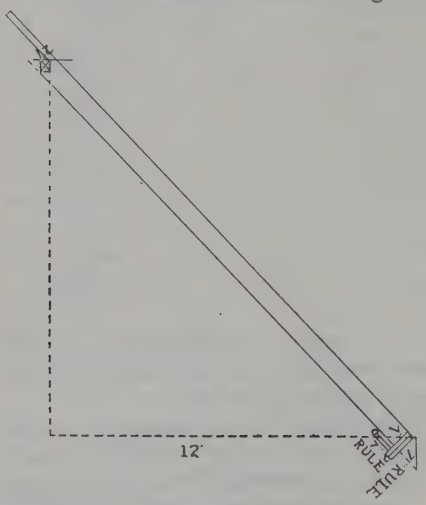
With regard to a common or a lean to roof: Suppose we were to frame a roof for a building that has a span of twenty-four feet, one half pitch,



and we did not have a square, the rafters to be of two by seven stock. First, lay your rule square across the timber and make a mark along the outside edge of rule. Measure back seven inches from mark on the bottom edge of rafter. You have a seven inch square,

mark across the opposite corners and you have the plumb cut. Knowing how you obtained the half pitch you may get any pitch. So much for plumb cut.

If the rafter was to have a tail two inches wide, and plate is four inches, make a drawing of rafter and measure from the plumb cut on the top edge of rafter down to point where rafter strikes outside of plate. Mark the same length on cut, bottom edge, and make a line parallel with plumb cut. Measure in two inches from outside edge of



rafter, where you strike the previous mark. Where these two marks meet mark square across to inside edge and you have seat cut for rafter with a tail piece. Do the same for a lean to roof.

Suppose we were to put a brace on a six by six post girt and brace, and run of three feet. Make a triangle drawing of the three or measure three feet on girt and post. Mark the distance between these points on the outside edge of brace. This gives length. Mark in six inches from ends toward center. Draw a line across opposite corners and you have cuts.

Second-Hand Lumber

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

The growing scarcity of new timber and the increase in cost consequent, perhaps, upon the expense of transportation from the remote regions or timber belts where it is now grown and felled, has more or less necessitated the use of old or second-hand lumber or the substitution of some other materials for it, such as steel, reinforced concrete, etc.

The pulling down and removal of the older frame buildings, or those of brick, the component parts of the interiors of which were chiefly wood, promoted the selling of the better stuff removed and the development of a market for its sale and use, which brought it into the province of carpenters and joiners in regard to its manipulation and erection.

Let us, therefore, consider and criticise a little the use of this exceptional commodity as to its introduction into building construction and its influence on the building trades.

First there is the question of deterioration and loss of value, for there is little doubt but that all timbers experience interior physical changes like everything else with the passing of years which no preventives known to modern science seem to be able to delay.

We read in the standard authorities on timber of the numerous diseases which wood, like flesh, is heir to. Means adopted to prevent them take various forms, such as by immersing the timber in hot, fresh or salt water, by weather seasoning, by burying in dry sand or again artificially by the use of chemicals or impregnating them with acids. Outwardly by the application of tar, creosote and paint notwithstanding which deterioration and dilapidation, although temporarily delayed, still goes on according to the usage and climatic influences to which the timber is exposed or subjected.

The writer finds that timber exposed to the action of salt air or water, is more durable and lasting than that placed inland or in clear air situations and he has recently pulled down an old dock and warehouses built during the Civil War in which many of the framing timbers with the exception of at the base-ends and except for discoloration, were still fit for minor rebuilding in sheds and so forth.

This brings us to the practical prob-

lems which confront the modern mechanic in the hand manipulation of this class of material and its faults and drawbacks.

When framing: In construction we primarily must look to the physical condition of each and every piece as it comes on the job, examining thoroughly by turning over all sides, ends or butts and if of large sectional areas, say over 6x6 or 8x8 and up by striking the ends with a hatchet or heavy hammer, so as to ascertain its soundness—by sound. If it rings clear, like to a bell, it is sound; if it does not, it is probably unfit and the surfaces must be carefully and closely scrutinized, watching out for small numerous holes which betoken the active work of the teredos or boring worms, which insects being armed on their heads with hard, piercing shells, formed like a carpenter's auger bit are prevalent and busy honeycombing the interior fibres of the wood until its strength is undermined and the whole piece collapses into fragments or drops into a heap of dust or broken fibres. Similarly must dry and wet rot be looked for, longitudinal and cup shapes; loose, twisted and separated fibres and grains; knots dropped out, and long splits, all of which have already or may perhaps later render the wood or timber dangerous or unsafe. Better to throw such stuff aside for fire wood, and be sure, rather than be in doubt and sorry, for unsafe material is unreliable and is better not used.

I will but slightly touch on the presence of old nails and spikes, which are the bugbear and heartbreak of every skilled member of our craft who respects his tools. What for instance, can equal the thrill of disgust and discouragement which runs through the system of the man whose newly filed saw, ground hatchet or plane iron grates on an invisible nail or piece of one? Such must be seen to, and, if possible, removed, or at least avoided, either by changing the cuts or measurements.

As to the economical value of this material, of course everything depends on its condition. Its price is low, and if sound, clean and free from old nails, tin or metal work, its shaping may be done rapidly, without loss of time or injury to tools, but when you consider the almost certain presence of insect life in its constitution as for instance the wood louse, teredo the (too frequent) bed-bug, etc., it is really not fit for the habitation of either animals or mankind, not to mention the expenditure of time, in resharpening of tools and the percentage of discarded and unfit pieces. For old finish it may be used, made up such as trim fittings, partitions, counters, and furniture; yet still in even these details insect life may be prevalent.

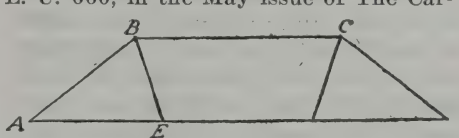
It happens, however, that almost all men connected with the carpentry and cabinetmaking industry and woodworking in general, are almost sure in the course of avocation to be called upon to expend skill on second-hand lumber, either in the rough or manufactured forms and one must perforce exercise his intelligence and ingenuity to get the best results from the same material to satisfy either customers or employers.

NOTE: For the best works to consult on the diseases and faults of timber and woods I would recommend the following authorities. Many of these books are only found in large public libraries and some are out of print, they are: Peter Nicholson, Tredgold, Kraft, James Newlands, Buffon, Barlow, Rankine and the United States government bulletins, which can be obtained by writing to the Forestry Department at Washington, D. C.

Roof Framing

Editor The Carpenter:

In answer to the article "A Query Re Roof Framing" from the brother of L. U. 660, in the May issue of The Carpenter—in any angle such as ABC, the line BE, or run of hip rafter, forms the base of the isosceles triangle BAE, AB-AE, hence AB is equal to the run of the rafter against the house.



H. P. LAHR,

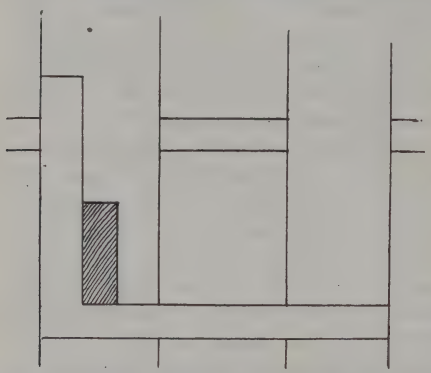
L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.

The Carpenter

The Steel Square As a Holding Device

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

There has been more written on the subject of the Steel Square than probably any other tool and perhaps more than ten times as much as upon all other tools put together, but be that as it may, I have read about the Steel Square from the time I was a mere boy and more recently read in the Scientific American not only how to use the square for all kind of roof cuts, but even how to figure the speed of wheels and shaft-



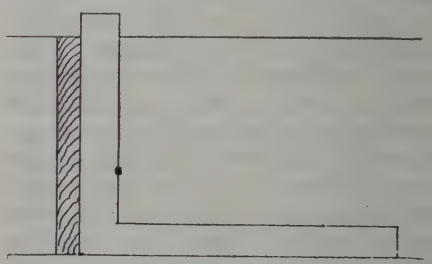
ing, a subject that I have never seen treated on the square before. I have not only read about the square in many books and papers, but some of them have taken up diagrams, etc., and show what can be accomplished with the square. Now, while that is not very practical, yet it shows the posibilities of this most accomodating tool. There is absolutely no end to what it can accomplish; in fact, the square or its principles can be applied to practical everything, if we could all fully understand it and know how to apply it.

It is not my object this time to enlarge upon the usefulness of the square in general, but I do want to call attention to the fact that even if others have tried so hard to tell all they know about it, the value of the ordinary square as a holding device has never been mentioned in any article or publication that I have seen. By this I do not mean to say that nobody does use the square as a holding device, for I hope many do, but I simply want to get first credit for mentioning it in print.

Now there are just two applications that I am going to mention, but plenty of others will present themselves in your daily work.

It used to be that the oil stone was enclosed in a case and this case had brads on the bottom so that you could put down the stone and whet away and the stone would stay where placed. But the day of casing round the oil stone is fast passing away, as the idea is to do everything possible to make the kit more compact, smaller and lighter. The average kit at the very best is too clumsy and heavy. As a result of the absence of casing, therefore, we often seen a fellow when he goes to sharpen his chisel or plane bit stick some nails all round the oil stone to keep it still while he sharpens.

Now, suppose we had some plank or studding on the trestles, and we wished to sharpen our tools, how easy it would be to put the oil stone down on the plank and place the square around it as illustrated and sit down on the end of the steel square. As usual, you can depend upon it to turn the trick. The stone



will stay right there as you work away at your task of sharpening, for your strength is always pushing away or towards the square and your weight holds it right in place. Of course, you are not bearing down much on the backward motion, therefore the stone itself stays there ready for the forward movement.

Now, again, suppose we are putting up a lot of shelving, possibly requiring weeks of labor, the shelving is made of full length boards, continuing on and on. Then for a support, we have hundreds, yes, thousands of short boards, to set up endways, to divide off and also to support the shelving. Now with our

old reliable square we can mark off where these are to be set and make the mark square across the shelving. but nailing them in between the shelving hurriedly with toe nails they slip and slide around. Often I have seen good carpenters really worried about just that simple little thing. They never stop to think how easy it would be to lay the square down where the shelf support is to be. Drive a tack nail in as illustrated, toe from the opposite side of your piece and drive right against the square. There you have it good and solid, easy and rapid to apply. See the point? The square turns all these easily.

More About the Dood Controversy

Editor The Carpenter:

With your permission I would like to add one more link to the door controversy. From some of the best authority I have learned that the hand of a door is determined from the outside. The outside is the street side of an entrance door. The corridor side of a room door and the room side of a closet door. The outside of a communicating door from one room to another is the side from which when the door is closed the hinges are not visible.

If, on standing outside a door, the butts are on the right, it is a right-hand door; if on the left, it is a left-hand door. A door is beveled when its edge is not at right angles with its surface, so there must be some universal means of determining the hand of a door. This method is used by the leading hardware concerns in making up their list of door locks, especially on large and extensive works where expensive hardware is used.

If, on standing outside the door opens from you, or inwards, it takes a lock with regular bevel bolt; if it opens outwards it takes a lock with reverse bevel bolt. The standard bevel is ⅛ inch in 2¼ inches, and the locks are beveled to correspond and in ordering locks, the hand of the door must be given.

M. L. SNYDER,

L. U. No. 644, Pekin, Ill.

Another One

Editor The Carpenter:

In the August issue of our Journal, The Carpenter, I notice that a phase of the door controversy has broken out again as a result of a communication from Brother J. W. Jackson of Port Arthur branch, A. S. of C. and J. The writer attempted to tell readers that a door swinging to the left, and away from you, is a right-hand door, and that it was drilled into him twenty years ago as to what is a right and left-hand door. I wish to say that Brother Jackson's drill master is wrong, and would suggest that they join the Boy Scouts and learn a few military tactics, and they will soon see how much they are wrong. A platoon of soldiers gets the command "Right wheel!" The man on the extreme right becomes the pivot, or we may say the hinge and the line wheels to the right, or I might say swings to the right. The same principle applies to a door. It is not the handle that determines the hand, it is the swing. Some doors do not have handles nor do outside shutter or blinds. If Brother Jackson can hang a right-hand door on a pair of left-hand butts he is a wonder.

F. P. H.

L. U. 239, Easton, Pa.

What I must do is all that concerns me, and not what the people think. This rule, equally as arduous in actual and in intellectual life, may serve for the whole distinction between greatness and meanness. It is the harder, because you will always find those who think they know what is your duty better than you know it. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after your own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—R. W. Emerson.

The record of trade unionism shows that, after all, man was not made to mourn.

The Carpenter

Homes of a Hoosier Labor Community

Housing facts from Indianapolis, some of them unusually interesting to housing workers, have recently been secured by the residents of Christamore College Settlement. Under the leadership of R. J. Colbert they recently made a housing investigation of their district. They found the conditions always found in districts where there has been no housing regulation, or slack regulation. There are privy vaults and lack of water garbage and ashes in piles, filth of every kind in abundance. The one bad thing they did not find, at least not in any quantity, was the big tenement sheltering several families under one roof.

Of greatest interest is the fact that this poverty stricken and unwholesome district is populated by Americans, nearly two-thirds of whom are Hoosiers born and bred. This is somewhat disturbing to the comporting and prevalent impression that our bad housing is due to foreigners who bring to America the low standards of eastern Europe. Some of these foreigners have been shown to be shockingly bad housekeepers. But there is no American city which will admit that the foreigners make its laws and regulate its building practice. Even if there were Indianapolis shows us that low standards may often be a native product as well as an imported one.—The Survey.

Efficiency

Prick the bubble of efficiency that rages nowadays and what do you find? The answer presumably how to get rich quick.

Speaking comparatively with reference to the amount of effort expended, the pick-pocket gets richest the quickest of anyone we know. Why not crown him chief of the efficiency bureau?

After all, what is getting rich but taking money from somebody?—Life.

Secretary-Treasurer Sigman and seven other officers and members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who have been in jail for the last three months on various charges, have been released on bail.

Supreme Court Justice Ford in reviewing the evidence against the defendants characterized it as inconclusive to say the least. The workers charge that their arrest was part of the employers' plan to destroy their union.

Fundamental Problems

Very soon men will realize that the real problems of life and of government are not problems of war, or tariff, but problems of living, of wages, of retailing, of fair profits, of elimination of unnecessary middlemen, of compulsory minimum wages, and of a guarantee that every man and woman shall have a chance to work at a living wage when willing to work, and a pension sufficient to support life when too old to work. —Arthur Brisbane.

The Old Workers

What have you done with the old men
  Who're broken by toil and time?
Once they were brave and bold men;
  Now they are past their prime.
Now they are aged and juiceless,
  Now that their race is run,
Now that they're weak and useless,
  Tell us—what have you done?

Have you made their hard lives rougher
  By turning them out, in truth,
To shiver and starve and suffer
  In a world that was meant for youth?
Now that they cannot aid you
  Nor earn their miner's wage,
For all that their work has paid you
  How have you dealt with age?

Once they were young and gay men,
  Toiling to make you wealth;
Now they are bent and gray men,
  Broken in strength and health.
Have you pensioned these one time bold men
  Or starved them as some men do?
As you have dealt with the old men
  May destiny deal with you!

—Berton Braley.

The Standard of Living and Infant Mortality

Back of all our trade union efforts, says The International Molders' Journal, lies the desire to elevate our standard of living, the necessity of holding our own and going forward, or seeing ourselves forced backward to lowered standards. Our standard of living is determined by the terms of our employment. The amount of wages we receive determine what kind of a place our home shall be, whether a two or three-room apartment in a crowded tenement district, or a five or six-room cottage with pure air and sunlight around it. Our wages determine what kind of food we shall eat and the clothes we shall wear, what opportunities our children shall have, what books and music there shall be in the home, what amusements shall be available to ourselves and our families.

The hours of labor during which we are employed, and the degree of physical and mental labor our work forces us to perform determine the amount of recreation we can enjoy and the self-improvement which we can develop through reading and association with others.

Our standard of living determines what kind of citizens we will be, and what type of men and women our children shall be.

The statistics which have been gathered in this and other countries indicate that the lower the worker's standard of living the less opportunity is there for the children, either physically or mentally. The Federal Children's Bureau has just supplied some interesting data upon this point. The investigation in Montclair, N. J., shows that the average infant mortality was 84 per thousand, while in the wards where the highest standard of living existed the rate was but 39 per 1,000. In Ward 4, where 80 of the 113 tenement houses of the city are located, the death rate was 130 per 1,000. Carrying the subject further it was shown that the wage rate had much to do with infant mortality, as the infant death rate among families receiving less than $12 per week was twice as large as in families with an income of $23 or more per week.

Analyzing still further, it was found that the infrant mortality where the fathers were business or professional men, was 41 per 1,000, in the skilled trades group this rose to 74, while among the babies whose fathers were in the unskilled trades the rate rose to 101, slightly over 10 per cent, and twice as high as in the families of business or professional men. Going still deeper into the subject it was found that out of 45 babies born to working mothers, 10 died, while there were but 24 deaths among the 357 babies born to non-working mothers, 22 per cent of deaths among babies born to working mothers, and 6 per cent to the non-working mothers.

But these statistics are but the beginning. They only show the percentage of deaths. What about the babies who do live? To what degree are the children of the low-paid prepared to take up the struggle of life as compared with those whose parents' standard of living was on a higher plane?

In an investigation made a few years ago in Liverpool, England, it was found that at 14 years of age the children of the lower paid workers were 6 3-4 inches lower in stature and weighed 23 1-3 pounds less than the children of the well-to-do.

All statistics gathered upon the subject indicate that the parents' standard of living determines the children's physical and mental strength, and this standard of living is determined by the wages earned and the condition under which labor is performed.

Every advance in wages, every shortening of the hours of labor not only means more comfort and enjoyment of the good things, the necessary things of life, but they also mean better opportunities for the workers' children.

Every year Mike Goldsmith takes pains to deck The Cleveland Federationist out in holiday garb to greet the approach of Labor Day—and this year there is no deviation from custom.

State Council Activities

New Jersey State Convention

The proceedings of the twelfth annual convention of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters, held at Burlington, N. J., June 18 and 19, show that the organization is making satisfactory progress in that state. At the opening session seventy-nine delegates were seated and there were present also as fraternal delegates, Frank H. Lockwood, Connecticut; Bennett F. Gordon, Massachusetts; Elmer Shoonmaker, New York; G. E. B. Member Dan Post, Pennsylvania. Former Vice-President Quinn, who is president of the New Jersey Federation of Labor was present as a guest as was also T. M. Guerin, G. E. B. member for the first district. The delegates were welcomed by E. Elwood Mount, mayor of Burlington and the Rev. Thomas J. Wright. Introductory addresses were made by President Botterill and G. E. B. Members Post and Guerin.

State President Botterill, in his report to the convention, congratulated the membership in successfully coming through the trade depression of the past year. Never, he said, so far as we know, has our craft been confronted with such a serious and sudden stoppage of building enterprise as took place in the early part of last fall. Thousands of our brothers throughout the country were almost in a moment out of employment. So sudden did the cessation of building occur that for a short time it looked like being a repetition of 1873, but notwithstanding the severity of non-employment, it speaks volumes in favor of the stability and soundness of our organization and of the labor movement in general, that so far as we know, there was not a single organized attempt on the part of one employer to reduce wages, while as individuals, some of the unscrupulous employers may have done so. Yet we have every reason to be proud of the general membership of our organization, that it put up such a solid and unbending front against any attempt on the part of the employers to break down the foundation upon which we have built. And if we as members of the U. B. needed any proof of the great power and influence that our organization is wielding in the hearts and minds of our membership, the severe lack of employment among our members during the later months of last and the early months of this year, offer full and convincing proof of the loyalty of the great body of our members to our organization, because they sacrificed so much to stand by and bear the shock of want of employment, which was general for a long time, and it is quite pleasing to note that a great number who were compelled to drop their membership are now returning to our fold.

He touched upon the beneficial legislation affecting labor introduced during the last legislature and pointed out that while the labor forces ably backed by assemblyman Arthur Quinn succeeded in putting through the house all labor measures but one, yet, when these bills reached the senate they were slaughtered by the power and influence of the Manufacturers' Association. He said the council's executive board attended the hearings on the compensation bill in a body, one of the most important bills ever introduced in the state on behalf of labor, and he urged the council to assist in the work of passing a bill which will create a board which will have the power to establish rules whereby the injured workman will get the compensation he is entitled to.

President Botterill pointed out the advisibility of electing a labor state senator at the next election and encouraged the delegates to get into the field and hammer away at those senators who helped to defeat the bills favorable to

labor. In concluding his remarks he urged the establishment of a state working card if approved by a state referendum vote and if sanctioned by General President Kirby.

Satisfactory reports dealing with the financial affairs of the council were received from State Secretary John R. Burgess and State Treasurer C. C. Mowel. Brother Burgess' report showed that receipts from the affiliated locals during the year amounted to $1,508.26 and that the total balance in hands of Treasurer on June 18, 1915, amounted to $3,318.72.

Thirty-three reports were read from delegates showing trade conditions in different localities in the state. Thirty locals showed the eight-hour day in force, only three working nine hours. The average wage shown by the reports was 49 cents per hour, the lowest thirty cents and the highest fifty. It was revealed also that only thirty-six of the 180 wood-working mills reported were working under union conditions, the remaining 144 were reported unorganized. In the union mills the wages run from $16 to $24 per week and the eight-hour day is prevelant while in the non-union plants some men were still working ten hours and the scale of wages is much below the union figure.

Among the resolutions passed by the convention was one endorsing the three shift work plan on the following conditions; that first shift shall be eight hours, regular day; that second and third shifts shall receive eight hours' pay for seven hours' work; that no man working on the day shift shall be permitted to work on either of the other shifts, and that the second and third shifts shall be as near as possible in numbers to the men employed on the first shifts.

Other important resolutions dealt with the organization of the mills and favored a universal working card for the state as outlined in President Botterill's report. The Industrial Relation Commission's work, and particularly the efforts of Chairman Walsh, received the hearty endorsement of the convention.

The election of officers and members of the Executive Board resulted as follows: President, Samuel Botterill; Vice-President, Geo. W. Adams; Treasurer, C. C. Mowel, and Secretary, John R. Burgess. Brothers Wm. Bedlington, E. M. Patton, Frank Griffith, John C. Mottashed, D. F. Gant and A. B. Losey were chosen members of the state Executive Board and Newark, N. J. was named as the next convention city. Before adjournment on Saturday evening, Second General Vice-President Cosgrove installed the new officers.

Colorado State Council

The second annual convention of the Colorado State Council of the U. B. was held in Carpenters' Hall, Colorado, Springs, Colo., and resulted in the election of the following officers for the ensuing years:

President, F. H. Knollman, Local Union No. 1874, Denver; First Vice-President, T. F. Payton, Local Union No. 362, Pueblo; Second Vice-President, G. W. White, Local Union No. 1637, La Junta; Secretary-Treasurer, Bert White, Local Union No. 515, Colorado Springs. Members of Executive Board: W. H. Hayden, Local Union No. 55, Denver; A. W. Parks, Local Union No. 55, Denver; Thomas James, Local Union No. 1874, Denver; Harry Schmit, Local Union No. 362, Pueblo; E. J. West, Local Union No. 515, Colorado Springs; Harry Kneller, Local Union No. 417, Coloraro City; C. S. Ouderkirk, Local Union No. 418, Greeley.

In referring to the status of the U. B. in the state of Colorado, President White in his report to the convention, said that building depression and financial troubles was keeping a number of locals in the remote districts from affiliating with the State Council. Selfish interests have kept others out, but the larger and older locals who have blazed the trail for the labor movement in the richest and most politically corrupt state in the Union have stood loyally behind the council in its most dangerous period—that of its organization. At the first convention held in Pueblo, one

year ago, time was limited, representation small, and many of the very essential things that are necessary to an organization of this kind were neglected. And, while not all the locals are affiliated, those that are represented are of the loyal, progressive type that are always willing and ready to advance the cause of the craft, and it is now the duty of this convention to make such laws as will advance the interests of the carpenters, not only in this state, but in the United Brotherhood as a whole. "I have, said President White, "suggested, insisted and even threatened some of the locals in trying to get them to affiliate, but with no success, and now that we are chartered under the U. B., even though I disapprove of force in any form, I would suggest to my successor in office that he insist on Section 27 of the General Constitution, which makes it obligatory on all locals to affiliate with state councils, being enforced."

Speaking of the political situation in the state, which, owing to developments during the last two years, has gained nationwide notoriety, he said:

"Politically, Colorado has been in the limelight for a number of years and I doubt very much if it has had an honest election since the Civil War, but of all the corporation controlled, hide-bound political pirates that were ever in office in any state, Colorado has a bumper crop. After corporation gunmen had wantonly murdered men, women and children, shot the stars out of the American flag and then burned to the ground the canvas morgue, does the Honorable Mr. Carlson appeal to every honest, patriotic American citizen to again don the uniforms to build up the state militia, anticipating, no doubt, that "oily" John will soon see it necessary to reduce the wages of the miners. At the last session of the general assembly, nothing was done with the exception of spending the appropriation, a law called the "Workman's Compensation Law," was enacted, supposed to benefit labor, but worded to benefit the insurance companies. Some of the representatives were caught and expelled for perjury, others escaped, and after adopting a resolution making it a punishable offense to even criticize the assembly or any state officials they adjourned sine die."

Among the resolutions approved by the convention was one urging the adoption by the U. B. of an old age pension fund for the aid of members who have reached the age of sixty years and have held membership for twenty years, provided they are unable to earn more than 25 per cent of the wages prevailing in their district. These men should be entitled to a pension of not less than $15 per month, a fund for same to be maintained by levying an additional assessment of 5 per cent per capita per month.

Resolutions were also adopted condemning the trial of John R. Lawson. Closer affiliation was urged with the State Mason's Conference as being of benefit to the craft. It was also decided to direct efforts toward organizing the non-union wood-working mills of Pueblo and Denver. A comprehensive report by the committee on constitution and by-laws was another feature of the convention. La Junta was chosen as the meeting place for the 1916 convention.

The action of the Board of education in outlawing the organization known as the Chicago Teachers' Federation and ordering the members to resign "forthwith" and within three months furnish the Board with satisfactory proof of such resignation, has caused a great stir in Chicago. The labor forces in the city are standing solidly with the teachers and numerous meetings of protest have been held.

Another instance of the manner in which the employing interests gild the oats of servitude is shown by the action of the New Haven Railroad officials. More than two hundred and fifty strike-breakers, picked up on the streets of Boston, to replace striking freight handlers, have been accorded unusual treatment by the company, being housed in luxuriously equipped dining and sleeping cars. "Scabs" are becoming more exacting every day.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Newark, N. J.—The strike of the carpenters in the jurisdiction of the Newark District Council for an increase in wages of fifty cents per day ended in a complete victory for the men on September 7, when the Master Carpenters' Association voted to give them $4.50 per day, as desired instead of $4.00 About 100 employers attended the meeting at which the increase was decided upon. Prior to that, however, practically ninety per cent of the employers had signed the union agreement. The fact that the strike ended in such a short time, the increase having been demanded September 1, speaks well for the strength and influence of the U. B. in Newark.

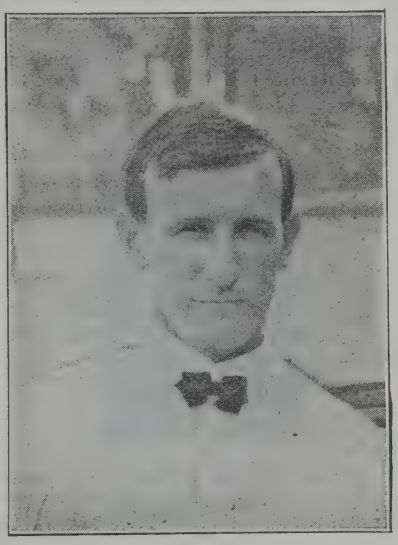
Torrington, Conn., L. U. 216.—An agreement has been signed between the members of L. U. 216 and the contractors on a basis of $3.25 per day until April 1, 1916, and a minimum wage of $3.50 from that date until April 1, 1919. This is the first written agreement that the local has entered into. Working hours are eight per day. The old rate was 37½ cents per hour.

Drumright, Okla., L. U. 1412.—The members of this local wish to warn all traveling brothers to stay away from Drumright. Although many have been led to believe through newspaper reports that there is work to be had here, such is not the case. The fact is more than half of our members are idle and dozens of outsiders are coming here every day. V. A. Pleasant, president of L. U. 1412.

The trade union is a standing challenge to that miserable old cynicism, "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost."

Information Wanted

This is a photo of James Devenport Yelton, a carpenter, notice of whose disappearance from his home in Latonia, Ky., appeared in the September issue of The Carpenter. Yelton is forty years



old with dark hair and grey eyes. He was formerly a member of L. U. 1703. Send information to J. B. Parsons, 1107 Decoursey Ave., Latonia, Ky., or to Mrs. Laura Yelton, Dryridge, Ky., Route 1.

Caplan and Schmidt

(By Eric.)

Out of the ranks of Labor,
Up from the seething mass
Of men who struggle in darkness
Seeking the light of the day;
Stepped two men in the sunlight,
Recruits of the rank and file,
Tow'ring above political leaders
Caring for naught but the truth;
Theirs is a message that's lifting
The usual whine for beggarly mercy
Into a shout of fearless defiance.
Theirs is a challenge to those who are seeking
By wily tricks of the slippery law,
To divert the grip of the toiler
From the throat of those who are crushing him down,
To do their worst and be damned.
Scoring the pitiful lies
And gossip of weaklings seeking cheap glory.
They'll stand or fall self-reliant,
Strong in their firm conviction,
Rather to sacrifice all
Than barter the cause of Labor
For a pitiful mess of social prestige.

Death Roll

AVERY, JEROME, of L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.

BURKE, I. N., of L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.

CARLSON, JOHN M., of L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.

MUMAW, C. R., of L. U. 986, McAlester, Okla.

Information Wanted

Mrs. William Fisher of 716 Sebor St. (second floor) Chicago, Ill., is looking for her husband, William Fisher, formerly a member of L. U. 10, of Chicago.

Fisher went from Chicago to Kansas City, Mo., and became a member of L. U. 61. He was last heard from two years ago in Decatur, Ill., where he joined L. U. 63. Fisher is 52 years old and about 5 feet, ten inches tall. He has a florid complexion and blue eyes.

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of Guy W. Haight, formerly a member of L. U. 890, Pittsburgh, Pa., whose wife and children are in destitute circumstances in the latter city. The organization records show that Haight was admitted into L. U. 1108 of Cleveland, O., from his former local on April 5th, and lived at 1096 East 76th St., Cleveland. His wife has not heard from him since April 3. Haight is about 6 feet tall with brown eyes and hair and with very few teeth. He is straight and thinspare in build and has a reddish complexion. He is thought to be in Detroit or vicinity at present. Address communications to Mrs. Guy W. Haight, 87 Biglow St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. J. W. Harris, of 231 Cortlandt St., Houston Heights, Texas, is anxious to find her husband who disappeared

Tuesday, July 20, and has not been heard from. Harris is a carpenter by trade and was a member of L. U. 213.

John Erbe, an ex-member of L. U. 1747 of New York City, disappeared two years ago, deserting his wife and child. Erbe weighes 180 pounds. He

has light blond curly hair, bluish-grey eyes and a pug nose. His wife has appealed to L. U. 1747 to locate him. Send information to Louis Gotthelf, R. S., L. U. 1747.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der dritten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1915, des General-Exekutiv Board.

(Fortsetzung.)

Alton, Ill.—Appellation des Mitgliedes M. J. Walsh gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Walsh gegen L. U. 377, Alton Ill., wird under dessen Begründung aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Alton, Ill. — Die Appellation A. E. Schwartz gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen dieselbe L. U. wird in derselben Weise wie oben erledigt.

Montclair, N. J.—Appellation des Montclair D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 1122, Bloomfield, N. J., gegen Appellanten. Wird unter der Begründung des G. P. abgewiesen.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Appellation C. C. Williams gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 531, St. Petersburg. Wird erledigt wie im vorherigen Falle; desgleichen nachfolgende Fälle.

Reading, Pa.—Appellation John C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 492, Reading.

Herrin, Ill.—Appellation E. C. Cowan's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 581, Herrin.

Kansas City, Mo.—Appellation des D. C. dieser Stadt gegen die Entscheidung des 1ten General-Vize-Präsidenten, in der er ein Amendement zu den Distrikts-Nebengesetzen mißbilligte.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Vom D. C. dieser Stadt liegt eine unvollständige Abrechnung vor über die ihm im Jahre 1914 während dem Ausstande der „outside" Carpenter bewilligten Unterstützungsgelder. Die Angelegenheit wird an den General-Sekretär verwiesen mit der Instruktion von obigem D. C. einen vollständigen Ausweis über die Verwendung der erhaltenen Gelder zu verlangen.

15. Juli.

Die Revision der Bücher und Belege der General-Offize wird begonnen und nimmt die Tages-Sitzung völlig in Anspruch.

16. Juli.

Die Revision der Bücher wird fortgesetzt.

17. Juli.

Allentown, Pa. — Nach Entgegennahme eines Berichtes des in dieser Stadt tätigen Organisators, wird der L. U. in Allentown die Summe von $108.00 zur Unterstützung ihrer ausstehenden Mitglieder bewilligt.

Die Revision der Bücher und Belege wird fortgesetzt.

19. Juli.

Perth Amboy, N. J. — L. U. 65 ersucht um ein Gutachten die Wählbarkeit gewisser Mitglieder als Delegaten zur State Federation Convention betreffend. Da dies eine Gesetzesfrage ist, und es Sache des G. P. ist in allen solchen Fragen zu entscheiden ehe Berufung an das G. E. B. gestattet ist, wird die Angelegenheit an diesen Beamtem verwiesen.

Nachstehend verzeichnete L. U.'s ersuchen um Geldbewilligung zu Organisirungszwecken, welche sämmtlich abschläglich beschieden werden, und wird die Frage der Organisirung in diesen Lokalitäten an den G. P. zur Berücksichtigung verwiesen: North Adams, Mass.; Berkshire County D. C.; L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio; L. U. 126, Brooklyn, N. Y., und L. U.'s 309 und 476, New York City; Los Angeles, Cal., D. C.; Birmingham, Ala., D. C.

Die Berichte des General-Präsidenten und diejenigen des ersten und des zweiten General-Vize-Präsidenten für das am 30. Juni 1915 beendete Vierteljahr werden verlesen, denselben zugestimmt und zur Veröffentlichung im „Carpenter" beordert.

Jackson, Tenn. — Gesuch der L. U. 259 um Entsendung eines Organisators, der seine Tätigkeit den unorganisirten Städten des Staates Tennessee widmen soll. Gesuch wird an den G. P. zur Berücksichtigung verwiesen.

Newton, Mass.—Der D. C. wünscht Aufklärung über die Tragweite des 17ten Paragraphen der Sekt. 43 der Allgemeinen Gesetze, welcher sich auf die Zugehörigkeit zur Miliz oder National-Garde bezieht. Das G. E. B. erklärt diesen Paragraphen als unwirksam, indem derselbe mit den Civil-Gesetzen vieler Staaten und Provinzen im Widerspruch stehe und es unmöglig sei denselben in unserer Organisation durchzusetzen.

San Francisco, Cal.—Ein Schreiben des Bay County D. C., eine Jurisdiktionsfrage betreffend, wird entgegengenommen und den Akten einverleibt.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Boardmitglied Potts erstattet detaillirten Bericht über die gegenwärtige Gewerkslage in dieser Stadt, und seiner Empfehlung einen Organisator dorthin zu senden wird zugestimmt.

Das Spezial-Comite, bestehend aus Duffy, Guerin und Cole, welches ernannt wurde um die von L. U. 84 Akron, Ohio, dem D. C. dieser Stadt und von L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio, eingereichte Anti-Kriegs Resolution zu erwägen und diesbezüglich Empehlungen zu machen, erstattet Bericht. Letzterer wird entgegengenommen und den Akten einverleibt.

20. Juli.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend mit Ausnahme Guerins, welcher auf Gesuch Gompers, des Präsidenten der A. F. of L., nach Washington entsandt wurde, um an einer Conferenz, den Ausstand in den Remington-Werken in Bridgeport, Conn., betreffend, Teil zu nehmen.

Nashua, N. H.—Von L. U. 1616 ist Bericht über den, seit dem ersten Juli vor sich gehenden Ausstand für Lohnerhöung eingelaufen und wird derselben die Summe von $96.00 als Streik-Unterstützung angewiesen.

Das Comite welches ernannt wurde um das Resultat der Urabstimmung über das vorgeschlagene Amendement zu Sekt. 44 der Allgemeinn Gesetze, sowie des Lehrlings-Vertrags-Schemas zusammen zu stellen, erstattet Bericht. Demzufolge haben beide Vorschläge mehr denn die vorgeschriebenen zweidrittel der abgegebenen Stimmenzahl erhalten und sind somit angenommen. Der Bericht wird entgegen genommen, zu den Akten gelegt und das Board beschließt, daß obiges Amendement am 1. Oktober 1915 inkraft treten soll.

Lodi, Cal.—Der G. P. unterbreitet eine Mitteilung der L. U. 1641, aus welcher hervorgeht, daß die Fonds der L. U. in einem Gerichtsverfahren mit Beschlag belegt wurden, daß der Fall nun im Appellationsgericht schwebt und das Board ersucht ist die L. U. in der Bestreitung der Unkosten beizustehen. Die gewünschte Summe von $100.00 wird zu diesem Zwecke bewilligt. Doch soll die L. U. diesen Betrag zurückerstatten nachdem sie wieder über ihre Gelder verfügen kann.

Longview, Tex.—Der G. P. unterbreitet eine Beschwerde der L. U. 1641 über die Abweisung ihres Gesuches um Genehmigung ihrer geplanten Gewerksbewegung zur Verbesserung ihrer Lage, mit der Begründung, daß nicht 55 Prozent ihrer Mitglieder für die Forderung stimmten. Die Beschwerde wird an den G. P. behufs weiterer Untersuchung des Falles verwiesen.

Nachfolgende zwei Appellationen gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. werden abgewiesen und letztere unter der Begründung des G. P. aufrecht erhalten:

St. Louis, Mo., im Falle Robt. J. Elliotts gegen L. U. 578, St. Louis.

New York, N. Y., im Falle der L. U. 219 gegen L. U. 48, beide in New York.

Chicago, Ill.—Daniel Galvin, Sekretär-Schatzmeister des Distrikt Councils, erscheint vor dem Board und erstattet detaillirten Bericht über den kürzlich geschlichteten Ausstand in obiger Stadt. Seine Mission besteht darin einen vollständigen Ausweis über die Verausgabung der vom Board bewilligten Streik-Unterstützungen zu unterbreiten. Der Ausweis wird dem G. V. behufs Revidirung überwiesen mit der Instruktion in der nächsten Sitzung des G. E. B. über seinen Befund zu berichten.

St. Catharines, Ont., Can.—Die auf den Anspruch James Carty's, des verstorbenen Mitgliedes der L. U. 38, bezüglichen Dokumente, liegen vor. Der G. Sch. hatte in diesem Falle die Auszahlung der Sterbe-Geldschenkung verweigert, weil der Anspruch nicht innerhalb der in den Allgemeinen Gesetzen spezifizirten Frist erhoben wurde. Der Fall wird an den G. Sch. zur nochmaligen Erwägung verwiesen.

Das von der Aetna Accident and Liability Company in Hartford, Conn., ausgestellte Bürgschaftspapier und Unterpfand zur Deckung der Bürgschaft, welche diese Gesellschaft für die Lokal-Beamten geleistet hat, wird der Obhut des Vorsitzenden des G. E. B. übergeben.

Der G. Sch. macht darauf aufmerksam daß eine Anzahl der L. U.'s ihn benachrichtigt haben, daß die gegenwärtig laufende Bürgschaft ihrer Finanz-Beamte erst Ende des Jahres ablaufe und diese deßhalb bis dahin um Frist für Bürgerschaftsleistung durch Vermittelung der G. O. ersuchen. Das Board entscheidet, daß es nicht die Macht besitze diese Gesuche zu gewähren, da solches mit den Allgemeinen Gesetzen nicht vereinbar wäre.

Die Uebertragung der Summe in Nashville, Tenn., und der National Bank in Nashville, Tenn., und der Summe von $25,000.00 von der Hamilton National Bank in Chattanooga, Tenn., auf die Indiana National Bank in Indianapolis, Ind., wird gutgeheißen.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der G. O. wird fortgesetzt.

21. Juli.

Außer Guerin sind alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Parkersburg, Va.—Der L. U. 899 wird die weitere Summe von $156.00 als Streik-Unterstützung bewilligt.

Von der L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio, und dem Indianapolis D. C. sind vollständige Ausweise über die Verwendung der ihnen im Mai und Juni 1915 bewilligten Streik-Unterstützungen eingelaufen, welche zu den Akten gelegt werden.

East Orange, N. J.—Appellation der L. U. 941 gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 349 gegen Appellanten, die Aufnahme Tom Collott's betreffend. Wird unter der Begründung des G. P. abgewiesen.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Bruder Frank Im-

walle, versehen mit Mandat von L. U. 415 erscheint und ersucht in deren Auftrag um Geldbewilligung zwecks Organisirung der Sägemühlenarbeiter und Kistenmacher. Die Angelegenheit wird dem G. P. zur Berücksichtigung überwiesen.

Die General Beamten werden ermächtigt eine Versicherung im Betrage von $10,000.00 auf Pressen und Material in der Druckerei der G. O. aufzunehmen.

Auf Gesuch des General-Schatzmeisters wird derselbe ermächtigt alle Applikationen, zu vollem und teilweise zu Benefit berechtigter Mitglieder, für Sterbe-Geldschenkung, welche bis zum 1. Juli eingelaufen waren, zu vernichten.

Ebenso wird der General-Sekretär ermächtigt alle Quittungsbücher und Briefe, die bis zu obigen Datum eingelaufen waren, zu vernichten. Die Revision der Finanzbücher und Belege wird fortgesetzt und beendet. Der Bericht des Rechnungs-Experten wird mit den Büchern verglichen und letztere als richtig befunden.

22. Juli.

Alle Mitglieder, außer Guerin, sind anwesend.

Advokat Carson ist anwesend und erteilt Rat bezüglich der Versicherung der Angestellten der G. O. unter dem Haftpflicht-Gesetz des Staates Indiana, und beschließt das G. E. B. diese Versicherung auf Konto der V. B. zu übernehmen.

Boardmitglied Guerin, gegenwärtig in Washington, D. C., benachrichtigt das G. E. B. telegraphisch, daß die Conferenz betreffs des Ausstandes in den Remington Werken in Bridgeport, Conn., Freitag, den 23. Juli, nachmittags, in dieser Stadt fortgesetzt werde.

St. Paul, Minn.—Gesuch der L. U. 1868 um Geldbewilligung zu Organisirungszwecken. Wird abschläglich beschieden, jedoch die Organisirungsfrage an den G. P. verwiesen.

Lake Charles, La.—Appellation der L. U. 953 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er im Falle des Todes der Ehefrau ihres Mitgliedes, Geo. R. Asch, Sterbe-Geldschenkung verweigerte. Da das Tagebuch und der Ledger der L. U. noch nicht in der G. O. eingetroffen sind, wird der Fall zur Oktober-Sitzung des Board zurückgestellt.

Nachstehend ein Verzeichnis des am 21. Juli 1915 in der G. O. vorhandenen Materials, welches mit dem Vorratsbuche und den Rechnungen verglichen wurde und mit diesen in jeder Einzelheit übereinstimmt.

Applikations-Formulare	121,100
Constitutionen (englische)	53,481
Constitutionen (deutsche)	5,827
Constitutionen (französische)	6,740
Mitgliedsbücher	42,722
Kassenbücher für Schatzmeister	946
Quittungsbücher für Finanz-Sekretär	602
Quittungsbücher für Schatzmeister.	129
Anweisungsbücher für Protokoll-Sekretär	1,764
Offizielle Briefbogen für L. U.	103,400
Offizielle Briefbogen für Organisatoren	
Rituale (englische)	3,710
Rituale (deutsch)	92
Rituale (französische)	93
Tagebücher (100 Seiten)	119
Tagebücher (200 Seiten)	119
Ledger (100 Seiten)	212
Ledger (200 Seiten)	166
Ledger (300 Seiten)	125
Ledger (400 Seiten)	106
Ledger (500 Seiten)	2
Nadeln	511
Knöpfe	496
Labels (kleine)	24,466
Labels (große)	113,355
Bleistifte (runde)	38,468
Bleistifte (flache)	9,627
Datenstempel	6

Juwelen.

Abzeichen für Geschäfts-Agenten	33
Berlocken, solides Gold	2
Ringe, gerolltes Gold	60
Ringe, solides Gold	70
Nadeln, solides Gold	33
Berlocken, solides Gold	47
Knöpfe, solides Gold	12

Da keine weiteren Geschäfte vorliegen, wird das Protokoll verlesen und angenommen, und der Board vertagt sich, um Montag, den 11 Oktober 1915, in der G. O. wieder in Sitzung zu treten.

Achtungsvoll unterbreitet

Frank Duffy, Sekretär.

Wichtig für Rekordierende Sekretäre

Das vierteljährige Zirkular für die drei Monate Oktober, November und Dezember das vierteljährige Paßport enthaltend, ist an alle Lokalunionen geschickt worden. Damit sind 6 Blankets für die Finanz-Sekretäre. Drei davon sind an die General-Offize zu senden für die Monate Oktober, November und Dezember und die andern drei sind auszufüllen und für zukünftige Referenzen zu behalten. Auch sind sechs Blankette für den Shatzmeister, welche zum versenden des Geldes an das Hauptquartier zu gebrauchen sind.

Rekordierende Sekretäre, welche dieses noch nicht erhalten haben, sollen sofort Gen.-Secht, Frank Duffy, Carpenters Gebäude, Indianapolis, Ind., benachrichtigen.

Departement Francais

Avis Important

Nous avons l'honneur d'informer les membres de l'Union Fraternelle, de langue Française, qu' une erreur d'imprimerie s'est glissée dans l'editon française de notre constitution et lois, en vigueur le 1er Mars, 1915.

La derniere ligne de la section 52 des lois générales, paige 50 regardant les donations des membres semi-bénéficiaires dit: "Membres pendant six ans ou plus $125.00" devrait être ainsi conçu, "membres pendant dix ans ou plus $125.00."

Les officiers et membres des unions locales Franco-Canadiennes devront faire les rectifications nécessaires dans les copies françaises de la constitution et lois qu'ils ont en main.

Nous appelons aussi votre attention sur le paragraphe 3, de la section 13 de la constitution et lois ainsi conçu, "Le langue et l'interpretation de la constitution et des lois telles qu'elles sont imprimées en Anglais devront être les seuls par lesquels l'Union Fraternelle sera gouvernee.

Notre Trente-Quatrieme Anniversaire
(Par Frank Duffy, S. G.)

(Suite)

La réduction des heures de travail a donné de l'emploi à des milliers d'hommes qui se seraient trouvés sans emploi si le vieux système de travailler du soleil levant à son coucher était resté en vigueur.

De notre département d'assurance seul nous avons payé durant les trente-quatre dernières années la somme de $4,051,709.91 en bénéfices d'incapacité et de mortalité, tandis que nos Unions Locales ont payé $2,600,000 en bénéfices pour maladies.

Les grèves et cessations de travail nous ont coûté au délà de $1,300,000.00 et l'ouvrage d'organisation a coûté au délà de $1,200,000.00.

Aux autres organisations en détresse nous avons donné le montant de $350,607.26, ceci démontre ce que nous pouvons accomplir en étant unis pour leur bien être. Nous avons fait beaucoup de bien, dans notre temps, en soulageant nos membres, du lourd fardeau qui pesait sur eux, nous avons établi des meilleurs conditions de travail, nous avons combattu pour avoir des meilleures demeures et des meilleures manufactures, ou moulins; pour travailler, nous avons exigé des meilleures instructions pour nos enfants, nous avons vistité les malades et donné la sépulture à nos membres défunts et nous avons pris soin des veuves et orphelins.

Nous pouvons dire que notre travail a été grand, digne et noble, nous sommes fiers de notre record, il peut être favorablement comparé à toute autre organisation et même en surpasser plusieurs.

Bureau Executif Général

Entre les conventions l'organisation est gouvernée par le Bureau Executif Général composé de onze (11) membres comme suit: Président Général, Premier Vice-Président Général, Secrétaire Général, Trésorier Général et un membre pour chacune des sept divisions, les divisions sont comme suit: Division No. 1 Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Province du Nouveau Brunsick, Nouvelle Ecosse, et Terreneuve.

Division No. 2. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, et le District de Colombie.

Division No. 3. Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, et Wisconsin.

Division No. 4. Caroline du Nord et Sud, Floride, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiane, Porto Rico, et Cuba.

Division No. 5. Minnesota, Nord et

Sud, du Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouris, Texas, Oklahoma.

Division No. 6. Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Californie, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Nouveau Mexique, Alaska, Colombie Britannique, Mexique et les Iles Hawaiian.

Division No. 7. Dominion du Canada, à l'exception des provinces du Nouveau Brunswick, Nouvelle Ecosse, Colombie Britannique et Terreneuve.

Bureau Général

A la Convention de Milwaukee en 1904, le Secrétaire Général Duffy recommandait d'acheter un site pour les quariters généraux dans la ville de l'Indianapolis, Ind. au nom de la Fraternité Unie, cette proposition ne fut pas reçue favorablement par la convention et la question a été abandonée pour le moment, néanmoins à la Convention suivante qui a eu lieu en 1906 aux Chutes Niagara, N. Y. le Secrétaire Général renouvela sa recommandation et après une discussion animée la proposition fut adoptée unanimement, et cette action de la Convention a été soutenue par le vote referendum des membres, et les Officiers Généraux furent autorisés de procéder avec les travaux. Après beaucoup de recherches pour une propriété convenable pour des quartiers généraux, il fut finalement décidé de se procurer un lot à bâtir de 60 pieds de front sur 123 pieds de profondeur au No. 222 & 224 rue Michigan Est., Indianapolis, Ind. Le contrat fut préparé et le transfert a été fait et le lot payé le 28 février 1908. La première pelletée de terre a été jetée par l'ex-President Général Huber, le 17 juin 1908. Les travaux d'excavations pour la foundation de nos Quartiers Généraux ont commencé le 22 avril 1909. Quoique les travaux ne fussent pas complètement finis nous avons déménagé et nous avons pu transiger nos affaires sans trop d'ennui car les ouvriers y travaillaient encore. Le 22 juillet 1909 notre bâtisse a été officiellement inaugurée, des représentants de notre organisation de toutes les parties du pays étaient présents: Frank Morrison, Secrétaire de la Fédération Américaine du Travail fut l'orateur principal. Nos quartiers généraux sont connus sous le nom de Bâtisse des Charpentiers (Carpenter Building), la façade est de 60 pieds, la profondeur de 100 pieds, elle se compose de trois étages et d'un soubassement. Elle est en brique et la charpente est en acier, elle est aussi à l'épreuve du feu, sa construction est des plus modernes et c'est quelque chose dont nous pouvons être fiers.

Notre Imprimerie:

A notre dix-huitième Convention Générale tenue à Indianapolis, Sept. 1914, le Président Général Kirby recommendait l'établissement d'une imprimerie dans nos quariters généraux, cette proposition a été adoptée sans opposition par la Convention, et approuvée par un vote referendum des membres; depuis plusieurs mois on poussait avec activité à l'installation des presses, qui est presque terminé. Ce numéro du Journal officiel, The Carpenter a été imprimé sur nos presses dans-notre bâtisse; qui peut dire que l'on ne fait pas de progrès. La Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique donne un example à tous ceux qui peuvent et veulent la suivre.

L' Histoire De L' "Union Label"

La marque syndicale ou "label" est sans contestation un produit du mouvement syndical américain. Elle a été employée premièrement par les cigariers comme mesure de protection des ouvriers blancs contre la concurrence chinoise. Les cigariers blancs de San-Francisco souffraient fortement de la concurrence des Chinois et, en 1875, une organisation locale de la Société des cigariers des côtes du Pacifique, inscrite selon la loi de Californie, fit enregistrer une marque protégée. La marque était en papier blanc et était collée sur les caisses de cigares; elle portait l'inscription suivante "Société des Cigariers. Les cigares de cette caisse sont faits par des ouvriers blancs." Cette marque a été apposée officiellement par la Société des

Cigariers des Côtes du Pacifique, elle est reconnue légalement." Il semble que cette marque a eu pendant un certain temps une influence prépondérante et a fait diminuer les affaires des Chinois en faveur des établissements blancs. Les efforts de ce syndicat local pour assurer une clientèle aux cigariers blancs de San-Francisco n'eurent pas un effet durable parce que les cigares étaient importés des Etats de l'Est pour couvrir les besoins en cigares confectionnés par les ouvriers blancs. En 1879, la Société des Cigariers de St-Louis affiliée à la Fédération centrale des cigariers introduisit une marque syndicale au Congrès de septembre 1880. En ce moment, la Fédérasion centrale soutenait une lutte à New-York contre la fabrication des cigares à domicile et elle tenta également d'empêcher la fabrication des cigares dans les prisons. Il apparaît clairement que le Congrès considérait la marque syndicale comme une arme dans cette lutte. La marque syndicale de la Fédération centrale des Cigariers fut un succès; ce fut le moyen qui fit de la fédération un facteur si puissant.

La deuxième période de l'histoire de la marque syndicale est caractérisée par son introduction dans d'autres fédérations, elles s'en servaient de moyen pour lutter contre certaines formes de concurrence dont elles avaient à souffrir. On peut dire que de 1880 à 1890 la marque syndicale n'était pas considérée avant tout comme un moyen d'appel à l'aide des syndicats, mais comme moyen de faire appel au public pour s'opposer à des faits rencontrant la désapprobation générale. Les seules fédérations centrales qui introduisirent la marque syndicale avant 1890, en dehors des cigariers, furent les chapeliers (1885), la Typographia Germano-Américaine (1885), la Fédération des typographes (1886), les tailleurs de confection pour hommes 1886), les tonneliers (1886), les boulangers (1886), les tailleurs sur mesure (1886), les mouleurs (1887), les cordonniers (1887.) La marque syndicale ne joua un grand rôle dans aucune de ces fédérations avant 1890, quand les syndiqués découvrirent que seul l'appel aux camarades des organisations pouvait avoir de l'effet.

En 1913, la Fédération américaine du Travail groupait 111 fédérations centrales, parmi lesquelles 54 employaient la marque syndicale pour faire connaître les marchandises produites par leurs membres.—L' Ouvrier Sur Bois.

Avis Aux Secretaires Archivistes

La circulaire trimestrielle couvrant les mois de Juillet, Août et Septembre et contenant le mot de passe a été envoyée à toutes les unions locales de l'Union Fraternelle. Sous le même pli, vous trouverez six imprimés pour le S. A. Trois devront être employes pour les rapports à l'office général pour les mois de Juillet, Août et Septembre et les autres serviront de duplicates et devront être conservés dans les archives. Aussi, vous trouverez six imprimés pour le trésorier, qui devront être employes quand vous envoyez de l'argent à l'office général.

Les secrétaires qui n'auraient pas reçu cette circulaire et ces divers imprimés au moment où ils recevront le journal devront en informer immédiatement le secrétaire général Frank Duffy, à la maison des Charpentiers à Indianapolis, Indiana.

The New York Constitutional Convention, despite the opposition of reactionaries, did much good constructive work. The proposed amended constitution provides for home rule for cities and counties. It permits the legislature to abolish "sweat shops" and prohibits manufacturing in dwellings. It provides for a commission to protect and develop the state's natural resources. The legislature is empowered to make sufferers from occupational diseases beneficiaries of the workmen's compensation law and the payment of mothers' pensions is permitted.

The difference between one man and another is not mere ability—it is energy. —Arnold.

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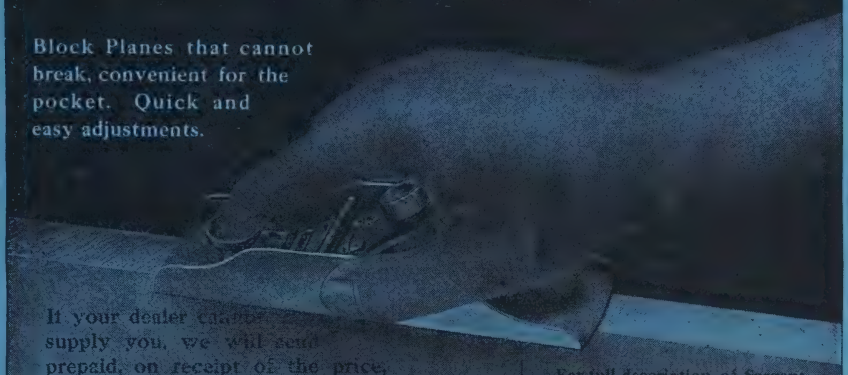

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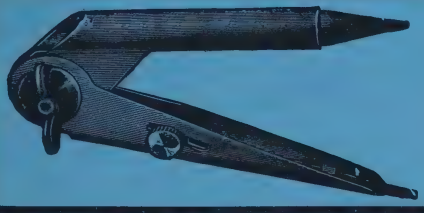

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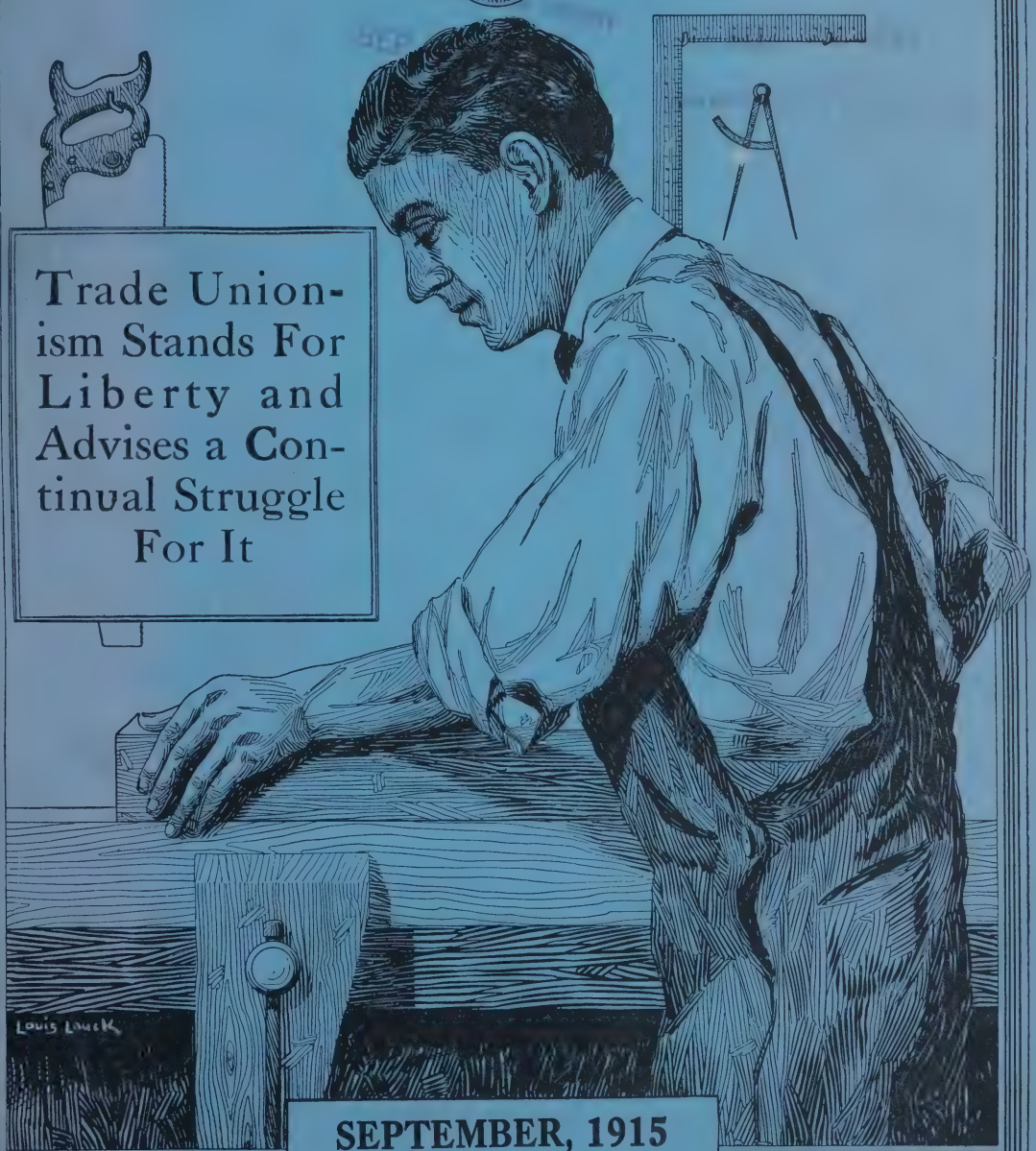

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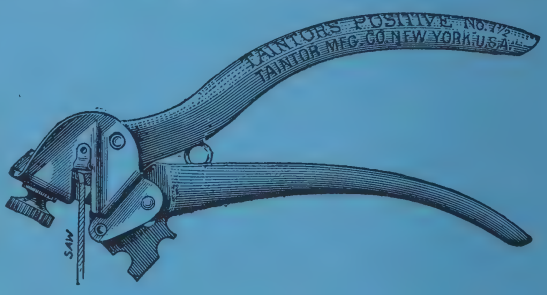

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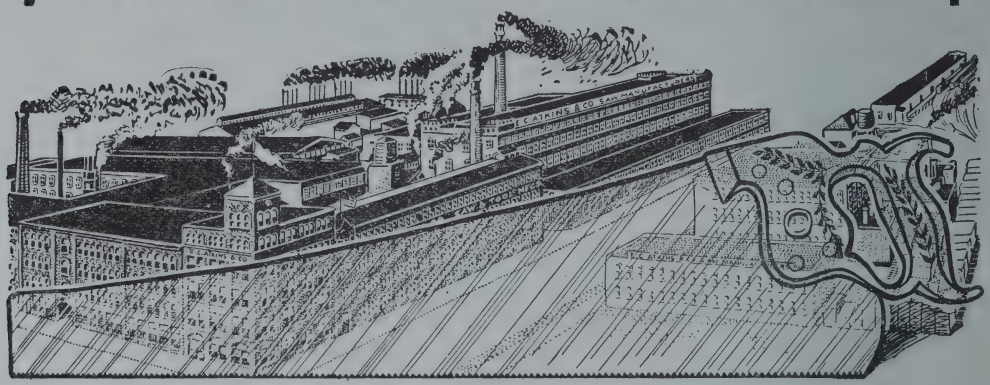

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

THE CARPENTER

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THERE'S SOMETHING WRONG

ARTHUR GOODENOUGH

There's something wrong when a few can feast
On viands dainty and vintage red,
When many shiver by fireless hearths
And clamorous thousands cry for bread.

There's something wrong when the rich can wear
Silks and laces and jewels fine;
While the poor to rags and to husks are heir,
And feed as the prodigal did—with swine!

There's something wrong when a few can dwell
In mansions of marble carven fair
While housed in hovels with rotting roofs
The toilers struggle with life's despair!

There's something wrong when the children spin
Their small lives into the thread they make;
Or weave their hopes by the shuttle's din
Till the small hands ache and the small hearts break!

AN INTERESTING EPOCH IN OUR DEVELOPMENT*

(By D. P. Rowland, Sixth General President.)

A STATEMENT of some of the "difficulties with which I had to contend while serving as General President" no doubt will be of interest to our members who know very little of the trials and perplexities with which we had to contend in the early days.

My difficulties began when I was installed as General President by my worthy predecessor Brother Shields. Up to that time and for several years after, the general officers were nominated and elected by the delegates in attendance at the convention. To say that I was surprised at being elected to the highest office within the gift of the Brotherhood is expressing it very mildly. I attended the Detroit convention in 1888. It was my first venture, and more in order to see how the business of the organization was transacted than anything else. The two co-delegates from my city, without my knowledge or consent, decided to place me in nomination for the office. I endeavored to decline but they insisted that I keep silent and let the Cincinnati district remain in the race at least. I stayed in the "race" as they called it, and was elected on the second ballot. But I did not fully realize what I was up against until later on. However, I decided to do my duty to the best of my understanding without fear or favor! During the early days there was no salary attached to the office, and when on the road for the organization we only received $2.50 per day; $1.50 for hotel and traveling expenses. I remember very distinctly that when ordered to go anywhere the rout was mapped out very plainly. I invariably received orders to start on the trip at night, to save time, and nearly every time I was sent on the road I was compelled to look for another job upon my return.

The scarcity of funds in those days required the closest economy and I was besieged with letters insisting that I use my influence with our General Secretary and Executive Board relative to the payments of death and disability claims. On my return from the Detroit convention I was flooded with letters and telegrams of congratulation on the recognition obtained for Cincinnati by my election. I answered them all in good faith; but at the next conventions both Chicago and St. Louis, I declined the nomination each time. At that period there were only thirty cities obtaining the eight-hour day and my home city was still working ten hours. My work required me to leave the house at five o'clock each morning. When it got too dark to see any longer we quit and I generally got home again about 7:30 p. m., and then nearly always found from ten to twenty letters waiting for me to answer at once!

The radical changes made in the constitution, together with the misunderstood amalgamation with the United Order of Carpenters of New York City caused me to be flooded with letters that needed careful attention in answering and constant reference to the old and new constitutions, as well as to the proceedings of the two previous conventions.

Out of our 464 Locals, only seventy-six were represented at Detroit. Consequently nearly all of the 388 not represented there failed to see the advisability of changing our title, which they claimed had grown dear to them during the hard fought battles of the past, gaining the recognition of other building crafts as well as those of other lines. I had to take pains to explain the circumstances and conditions that were made plain to the convention and which led the delegates in attendance to agree to the terms of amalgamation as submitted from headquarters. I gave them my assurance that if the membership would go to work in earnest to strengthen the new title as they had the old one, that the next convention would develop results which would surprise them. My prediction proved to be correct and I

have always appreciated the efforts that were afterward made by some of those who were so dissatisfied at the change of name. I have had the pleasure of meeting some of them since and they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the name, having realized that the prefix "United" added to our former title, had at least succeeded in making us stronger in name and prestige with other crafts as well as with the general public. The increase of 25,353 in membership during my term of office was mainly the result of almost the entire membership working with renewed vigor, and as it was all done gratis too much credit cannot be given "the old wheel horses" for the sacrifices made and the results obtained.

While looking up some data among my records I came across the first constitution printed by the Brotherhood in 1882; English and German combined with the due cards inside, issued November, 1882. I also found my first due card, issued April 2, 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885 and a copy of the first Ritual printed. The due cards are quite different from those now in use. During the winter months we paid 25c per month; from May to December, 1883, 50c per month; from April to December, 1884, we paid 35c per month and at that time we thought the dues were high. The death benefits were $250, beginning with January 1, 1883. The disability benefits were $100.

One thing I did while serving as General President looked arbitrary at the time, but turned out to be a strong factor in our advancement and I have always congratulated myself for doing it. Up till then the Executive Board was selected from the locals within ten miles of headquarters (then in Philadelphia.) I had met them and knew they were local men well acquainted with conditions in their own district. They requested me to go to Chicago on April 18, 1890, and endeavor to adjust the strike in progress in that city. After visiting Chicago and getting the facts in the case, I found the men were making a grand fight and so notified the Board. They, however, notified me my telegraph to have the men go to work wherever the bosses were willing to pay the wages, regardless of any agreement. I realized that being on the "field of battle" and familiar with the conditions I was better able to judge and decide what was best to do than they who were hundreds of miles away and only knew of the situation by correspondence and even then not all of the details.

I wired them that to comply with their order would disrupt the strike and injure the organization in Chicago (see my report to Chicago convention five months later). I know that my action in the matter was the climax of the efforts being made for several years to secure the creation of a national or General Executive Board. We had made several efforts prior to that time, all of which failed. My report on this matter was endorsed at the Chicago convention and when the Vice-Presidents were elected they were to assume the duties as an executive board. This plan of a general board has given better satisfaction as we now get all information direct from men familiar with the conditions existing in the various districts and all are represented, and California can't say to us now: "Turn the cow's head around the other way a while?"

The matter of an old age pension has been a hobby of mine for years and while I do not expect to live long enough to benefit by it, I take this opportunity to say to the young men: Take it up now and push it through so that when you arrive at my age you will not be left out in the cold as we older ones are. Last of all, I take this opportunity to say that we, as members of the U. B., owe a debt of deep gratitude to the widow and children of deceased Brother P. J. McGuire. We know that he laid the foundation for our organization and carried us over the rough road to success. I have visited his home and found his wife busy assisting him in his work, even up to midnight. I was informed by her that she always helped him with the work and loved to do it and while I have not seen her for years, I consider

Mrs. McGuire and her family worthy of all the assistance we can possibly give them, not as charity, but as a partial recompense for services rendered. I say in conclusion, may God bless the men who take the matter up and prove to the world at large that we are really a United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

*(Brother Rowland's article was intended for use in the 34th Anniversary number as one of the series of recollections of living past-General Presidents but was received too late for publication.)

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

"The world would sleep if things were run
By men who say "It can't be done."

ONCE it would have been thought impractical and impossible to systematically organize the laboring people. Today our craft alone makes a practical demonstration of what consistent effort can accomplish in any line of endeavor. The trade union is a brilliant success.

The brotherhood of man is no longer a vain possibility; it is a dream come true, a vision realized. It has been made a glorious reality. In the experience of unionism, theories have been tested and the principle of "do unto others as we would have them do unto us" has been worked out in real life. It has been made practical and proves wholly good.

It has been said that "there are two sides to every subject—an inside and an outside." The inside of unionism is that tenacity of purpose which lives up to its claims and professions each day. The outside is in public opinion and sentiment. In reality, the labor union is a militant constructive organization, its purpose to ameliorate the condition of the workers.

Thirty-four years of existence have furnished plenty of hard facts corroborating the good things imputed to the U. B. of C. & J. of A. September of this year finds the body as an organization larger, stronger, and more firmly established than ever before.

At no period in its turbulent history has this particular union been in better shape to cope with a critical situation. The general depression and uncertainty felt in commercial as well as in labor circles have been proportionately hard on all concerned. Through it all union labor has been sensibly optimistic, looking only to a continuation of the progress which it has experienced in the past.

Each organized craft feels its own individual responsibility for the advancement of labor's cause.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has cheerfully shouldered its part in the great work of organization. It has gallantly, loyally, courageously met the unusual demands made upon it and has thereby succeeded in keeping abreast of the times. Considering that all unions have been more or less affected by the general business depression it is to be congratulated on being able to resist any reduction in wages. In a short while longer let us hope that conditions will adjust themselves and accustomed prosperity be resumed. Reports from conventions have not been discouraging, but show conclusively that in this country organized labor has not slackened in its good work. A survey of the situation is gratifying alike to new members and to old; to beginners in the primary class of unionism just learning the meaning of unity and the practice of its obligations, and to the veterans who laid the firm foundation and helped to build thereon the great organization of our craft—the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Beyond the highest expectation of its promoters, the gain in members and efficiency through the years continued at a surprising rate. Education and agitation have been constant, and have borne splendid fruit. A legitimate and wholesome gratification attaches to any difficult task successfully performed.

Hence, our particular branch of the labor movement does not hesitate to rejoice in well merited progress. Our pride of achievement is altogether justifiable as results prove beyond dispute.

Through adversity as well as prosperity, the movement has steadily progressed. There is a vital reason for this. Under earnest and efficient leadership the high standard of our union has been established beyond question. The business of the U. B. extends over a wide field and could have been successfully conducted only by the ablest generalship and the most accurate economic financiering.

It is not to be wondered at that we take a pardonable pride in the work for humanity that labor's organization has accomplished, and that our part in the work has been no insignificant one. Unionists the world over rejoice in the good that has been done.

Thousands and ten of thousands of wage earners and their families have reason today to bless the trades union for its influence on their lives. For the personal improvement of the workers and for the betterment of working conditions, nothing has ever been so effective as organization.

Words of encouragement never come amiss. Through organization the dark clouds that have so long shadowed industrial life are gradually clearing away. Whatever comes it is well to look for the brightest and best, and always remember:

"This world that we're a-livin' in
Is mighty hard to beat,
We get a thorn with every rose
But aint the roses sweet!"

WHY WE REFUSE TO WORK WITH NON-UNION MEN

(By Frank Duffy.)

THE question "Why union men refuse to work with non-union men" is a mooted one. It has been discussed from time to time from all view-points and angles. Some people seem to think union men have no right to take such action. It must be remembered, however, that there are two sides to every question and this one has its two sides.

Nothing educates men and gives them more confidence in their fellow beings than constant association with one another through organization. In this way, they know each others wants—share each others anxieties—contribute to each others necessities and learn that the trouble of their fellow men today may be their own tomorrow. Together they can strive for the attainment of the same objects—standing solidly together they win; otherwise, they invariably lose.

Through labor organizations the wage workers improve themselves and overcome the evils they have to contend with. Ancient history backs us up in this statement. From the Earonai of Greece and the Collegia of Opithecum of Rome down through the Teutonic and then the English Guilds, the liberties we have and are now enjoying, were given to the world. If it were not for organization working men would be reduced practically to slavery.

Workmen organize for self-protection, for better working conditions, for increased wages, for shorter hours, for sanitary homes and work shops—for better things generally. In doing so they not only protect themselves in their daily toil and every-day life, but they protect those who are not members of their organization as well. They naturally expect their co-workers to join with them in obtaining these things.

Now, on the other hand. In times of trouble, strikes, and lockouts, the non-unionist takes the place of the unionist—works any hours, under any conditions and at any pay, thus making it more difficult for the unionist to win out.

The non-unionist acts the part of the strike-breaker and allows himself to be used as a club by the employers to defeat the trade unionist. When the trouble is over and normal conditions

again prevail, he enjoys the increase in wages and the reduction in hours of toil won by the union men.

He is not entitled to these things. He did not establish them. He did not even help in any way to establish them. He opposed them. They, therefore, don't belong to him by any means. They belong solely to the union man, and when a man takes that which is not his, he is not looked upon as an honest man. It is quite natural then that union men who have sacrificed time and money, and stinted and starved themselves and their families in order to establish better conditions should feel offended not only at the lack of sympathy of the non-union men, but their positive refusal to assist them in obtaining concessions for their mutual benefit and protection.

It is quite natural, too, for the union men to feel resentful toward the non-union men in their determination to remain out of the union—thereby leaving them free to continue their despicable work of strike-breaking and keeping the wage workers ground down. It is hardly possible under these conditions that union men will take kindly to, and work with, non-union men without raising objections of some kind. Therefore when non-union men are found working on a job the union men absolutely refuse to work with them. Such action is said to be un-American and inhuman, but let me ask—Is it un-American to ask and fight for increased wages, better working conditions and the like? Is it inhuman? Nothing of the kind.

Those who have not the spirit of self-defense in their make-up are not worthy of better things and should be shunned. They are shunned and proof of it is shown when the union man refuses to work with them.

THE STORY OF THE CHICAGO STRIKE

(By John H. DeYoung, B. A. of L. U. 434.)

The twelve weeks' strike of the carpenters of the Chicago district has ended. Sixteen thousand laboring men, in a trade in which perhaps more labor and knowledge is required of the average mechanic engaged in that branch of building construction work than in any other building trade, have been forced to strike for twelve long weeks in contention for a living wage they should have been granted without argument.

It is true there were other points involved than the wage question, but it is also true that if the Arbitration Board of the Contractor's Association had at any time before or during the strike offered us the wage, 70c per hour, which we have now established, the strike would either not have occurred or would have ended quickly. This board maintained its stand to the last hour that the carpenters would never reach 70c per hour. Let me say that never since the lockout of 1900 have they considered or offered an increase to our organization, every advance having been secured through either a strike or after long arbitration and effort.

The arbitration board of the contractors and the board of our organization, composed of five men from each organization, began their meetings and arbitration of all points just prior to the first of January, 1915. Practically no progress was made, the only result being an offer of the old wage, 65c an hour, for three years. This was submitted to a referendum vote of our membership and almost unanimously rejected, returns being in on March 13, 1915.

The contractors claimed that no advance could or would be granted, at least for the first year, but finally made a proposition of 65c per hour for eighteen months and 67½c for eighteen months following. This was rejected by our District Council, as the referendum vote on our individual agreement was in progress.

In view of the average wage of the building trades in Chicago, amounting to 71¼c an hour, this individual agree-

ment, accepted by our members by practically unanimous vote, April 4, 1915, was presented to the independent contractors. It called for 70c per hour for the first year, 72½c the second year and 75c the third year. Our business agents immediately canvassed their districts accepting signatures and about one thousand were secured prior to the strike, which commenced on Friday, April 16, 1915.

We were at that time entirely willing to accept arbitration from any reliable or trustworthy source. Arbitration conducted by the state board would have been and was acceptable to us. Just prior to May 8th, an aldermanic committee received our support, but were unable to approach the contractors. Bear in mind that for the first six weeks of the strike that was our position, while the contractors were absolutely opposed to arbitration.

On June 5th our council, on the invitation of Mayor Thompson, decided to accept arbitration, though on the wage scale only. The other points and conditions involved we felt could be better adjusted between ourselves and the contractor's association, but as the wage question was the paramount issue (though the question of restriction of material used was equally important) we left it, in the interests of building prosperity and peace, to a decision by arbitration, one member of the board to be chosen by us, one by the contractors and the third man to be agreed on by those two. James Kirby, our International President, was chosen as our representative, Mr. Gindele, President of the Building Construction Employer's Association, for the contractors, and Mr. Lindquest of the Central Trust Co., a banker, as the umpire.

This board met on Friday, June 11, but seemingly misunderstood its powers. It was distinctly stated in our letter of acceptance to Mayor Thompson and inasmuch as that letter was sent on the previous Monday, the contractors should also have so understood it, that wages only would be arbitrated. It seems the board would not proceed on that basis The men were ordered back to work pending the board's decision. On the following evening, Saturday, June 12, our District Council declared the order was beyond the power of the board and of no effect. During the following week a referendum vote was taken whether this board should be given full power to act or settle all points in contention. Again an almost unanimous vote rejected this proposition.

By this time some sixteen hundred or more contractors had signed our individual agreement, among them some forty members of the association. Members of the association, were, with few exceptions, under bonds which prohibited them from signing under penalty of forfeiture of the bond (from $500 to $1,500.) When the situation reached this point, the association began to realize that they did not control the carpenter labor of Chicago. Then they were willing to arbitrate!

In the last two weeks of the strike, the material interests finally took decisive action and practically shut off building supplies. But it must not be thought that this action of itself caused a settlement. It was, however, an opportunity for us to get together with them, a presumably neutral body.

Our organization was on record now against arbitration. Why? First, because we were convinced it would not get us 70c an hour and second, because the scale of 70c was already established without arbitration. In support of this statement, note that over two-thirds of all building work was already under our control and wage. I stated in a previous article in your paper that but for the millmen's strike our strike would have been already won. That strike was now settled and but for the action of the material men we would have been receiving the support of the millmen, even as they received our support to the last hour. That we were unable to assist the millmen further in the elimination of Article 3 will always be a source of regret to the outside carpenter. But to go back to arbitration: Would it have been fair to the 11,000 men of our craft

then employed to submit their wage to a possible reduction? By the way, the contractors' question the number of men employed. Of 16,000 union carpenters, in the last week of our strike, even with most supplies cut off, we had but 4,480 men on our strike list and drawing strike-pay.

However, our council, at a special meeting Wednesday evening, July 7, decided to meet the material men with a committee composed of one delegate from each local of the Chicago district, which committee would have full power to act. Such a committee we judged would fairly represent the sentiment of the entire district.

On Friday, July 9, after a preliminary meeting in the morning, we met the material men at 2 p. m. in the Illinois Brick Co.'s offices in the Conway building. It is not my purpose to weary your readers with the whole story of that sixteen-hour battle. We found by 5 p. m. that the committee was too unwieldy (29 carpenters and 14 material men) and agreed to allow our own arbitration board of five men and five men chosen by the material men to retire and conduct the arguments and report back to the main committee for decisions on each point. Mr. Gindele, who had full power to act for the contractors, and Mr. Craig, Secretary of the Building Construction Employer's Association, were admitted to the meeting.

Four main points were at issue:

1.—Wages.

2.—Article 3 (On restriction on use of materials.)

3.—Termination of agreement.

4.—Articles 10 and 11 (On control over all classes of contractors—association, union or independent.)

After hours of argument and many conferences and reporting back and forth, we agreed to sign the uniform agreement, which was already signed by twenty-four other building trades. As this agreement contains Article 3 and provides for the expiration of all agreements on May 31, 1918, those two points were thereby settled. It was not until about 3 a. m. that the wage scale and Articles 10 and 11 were finally adjusted. These articles provide for registration of all contractors with the Arbitration Board (of contractors and union), each contractor receiving a certificate as evidence that he is a recognized contractor. A union contractor secures this without cost and remains a union man without restrictions.

So our contention for 70c per hour was at last accepted, after perhaps the greatest strike in the history of the carpenters' union. In this connection, I wish to state that our business agents reported practically eighty per cent of Association contractors as favoring that scale. We were continually urged to submit all offers to the referendum. We held three votes, all with the same result. At no time did the contractors follow their own advice. Why not? They left all matters entirely to five men. I leave it to the reader to place the blame for the duration of the strike.

I could say much in defense of points now lost, of the splendid spirit of our men, of their sacrifices and willingness to assist each other. They submitted to a 10c an hour assessment and paid it. We heard no murmuring during the three months, had no trouble and no desertions. We even had no occasion for a meeting of our trial board, as no charges were preferred against our members for violations, none at least being reported.

To those who may think 70c an exorbitant rate, I'll simply say that our average wage will now be but $20.00 to $22.00 per week, surely not too much!

We have increased our wage 40c per day, have upheld our principles and strengthened unionism, have increased the spirit of brotherhood among our members, a most essential need, and I believe all our fellow union men and countless friends agree we have fought a good and profitable fight.—The Suburban, South Chicago.

All ambitions are lawful except those which climb upward on the miseries or the credulities of mankind.—Joseph Conrad.

THE WORLD'S FIRST UNION

(By H. B. Moyer.)

WITH the possible exception of a few isolated clay-eaters in the Tennessee mountains, nearly everybody is aware that Adam and Eve have been planted beneath the sod for a number of years. Not many folks recall, however, that they were the original charter members of the world's first union. Mayhap they carried no cards, but what did it matter? In all probability they carried no marriage certificate, either, but they were very much married for all that.

Brother Adam, so history tells us, was a sort of a carpenter-tailor, in that he specialized in nailing together fig leaf costumes for himself and family; and inasmuch as he was his own boss—that is as much so as any married man can be—it is reasonable to suppose that he worked only union hours. Certain it is that he never took another man's job, or helped a greedy employer to prune down wages.

When our great-great-greatly-great grandpap toiled he drew down the proceeds himself. No Mr. Hoggenheimer dipped in and took out a fat rake-off from Brother Adam's spoils. Nay! When Adam plucked ten cocanuts, ten cocanuts found their way into the family larder. Some folks may remark at this juncture that Adam must have died a rich man, but there is no evidence to show that he died with other than the leaves on his back. And it wasn't a question of lack of time in which to accumulate wealth that kept Adam from becoming an Adam Rockefeller because as a matter of fact he lived to the fairly comfortable old age of nine hundred and eighty and two-third years.

But even had Adam become rich, no one else would have suffered in consequence. No, all evidence runneth to the effect that our respected greatly-great granddad was a fair and square old boy. Not only did he never smoke a non-union made cigar, but he wore no sweat-shop nor prison manufactured clothes nor boots, and drank nothing mixed by a non-union dispenser of liquid refreshments.

The fact that Eve eventually induced our late brother to nibble at the forbidden fruit tends to substantiate our suspicion that she was boss of the establishment. At all events there are lots of women today who seem to feel that they have inherited something in the way of supreme rule over man from that source. Be that as it may, we have yet to learn that Adam permitted Eve to use any child-labor-made brooms, or that she used any of the several breakfast foods that now help to pad out union labor's black list on her table. It is quite possible, of course, that Eve didn't want to make use of any of the articles in question, and it is not improbable that if she did want to use them she would have done so, despite Adam's protest. All this, however, is quite beside the question. No evidence has ever been produced to show that Eve wasn't a strong advocate of union label goods, so it is only fair that we should continue to look upon Adam's wife as a model woman in that respect, at least, and one well worthy of being the helpmate of a fair-minded man like her husband.

Authorities differ as to just what effect the eating of the fatal apple had on the human race which has sprung up since the days of Eden, so no one is safe in advising modern Adams and Eves to follow in the footsteps—or rather teeth-marks—of their long departed ancestors when it comes to eating fruit. Those of us who can get possession of fruit—that is, those of us who can procure the wherewithall to buy it—must eat it as we see fit. With apples selling at a dime a piece and peaches eight cents a look, there isn't much danger of many folks getting into trouble on the fruit question in these hard times, anyway.

Most people, and we of the labor ranks in particular, however, would do well to follow in Adam and Eve's footsteps in reference to the matters men-

tioned heretofore. Adam was only human, and therefore erred in respect of the apple, but he wore no sweatshop clothes nor sinned in other ways against the good old union label. No non-union carpenter or tailor nailed his garments together. He and Eve may have had their little family spats—a privilege which every couple enjoy—but it is safe to assume that the subject of debate was never whether little Adam (or was it Willie?) should not wear a toboggan cap made by child labor in some reeking sweatshop. No; if Willie (or Adam, Jr.,) needed a new toboggan cap Papa Adam just pulled a few palm leaves and joined them together cap-shape and handed the finished product over to the over-joyed Willie with the remark that "in union there is strength."

It is entirely unlikely that among the members of the powerful labor organization represented by this magazine there is one who would do aught to injure the cause of the workers either by selling his labor for a song, or by fattening the purse of the manufacturer of unfair goods, but if there be let him remember that Adam and Eve, the first man and woman, never did either of these things, and that they lived to be almost a thousand years old, despite that fact.

No idle rich waxed fat at the expense of Adam and Eve. It was as Hume has said:

"When Adam delved, and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?"

THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

(Address delivered by Organizer Grant Hamilton, of the A. F. of L., before the International Lord's Day Congress at Oakland, Cal., July 29.)

THE conflagration which is consuming human lives on the European continent at this moment exemplifies the highest development of commercialism and its ultimate results. The wage earners of those war-ridden countries, whose genius has conceived and whose hands have fashioned the raw material into the finished products for the upbuilding of a greater civilization and who have established more equitable relations of society, have been transformed into human targets.

What a commentary upon the so-called culture and traditions of these warring countries! What means shall we employ to prevent wanton waste of human lives in needless wars and keep within its proper sphere the necessary productive and commercial activity?

The answer of the organized worker is, you cannot have peace until you first establish justice. Give us justice—economic, political and social. Our government was founded upon the principles of equal justice and of equal opportunity for all. The records of our industrial history give convincing testimony that the wage earners have been forced outside the pale of this declaration, and that were it not for the American Federation of Labor, America's consideration for its wealth producers would be negligible.

But what does labor want?

Primarily labor wants the hours of toil reduced to the point where all employable men and women may have the opportunity to engage in useful occupations.

It wants a complete elimination of child labor; it wants higher wages; it wants higher standards.

These demands, economically just, and productive of an elevated manhood and womanhood, with a consequent higher standard of citizenship, meet the bitter and unrelenting opposition of the directors of industry.

The day has passed, however, for the wealth owners to lay claim to any special privilege or divine sanction for an unfair share of the wage earners' product. The wealth produced by the workers must be distributed so that the workers shall share more justly in the products of their toil if this country is to maintain its power and influence as a government for and by the people.

This congress was instituted for the

purpose of setting aside a day of rest from labor because business has refused to recognize the interests of God and man, and the imperious have so wound their coils of mercenary support around the church institutions as to make it a herculean task even to approach a compliance with the teachings of the Nazarene.

The complexity of the present day commercial organization hides from view all but a small portion of its beneficiaries, and even though these latter may individually profess the most pious views as to the sabbath day and its observance, yet they continue to profit from its non-observance.

The development of the institutions of this county will be retarded and perverted and the government itself cannot advance toward a more substantial freedom unless greater opportunities are afforded all wage earners to earn not only a livelihood, but in addition be fortified to assume and meet the responsibilities demanded by American standards of living, accompanied by the total abrogation of that financial cult which clothes property with the robes of divinity. Wealth, equitably distributed among its creators, confers upon society manifold blessings, but with its current running in the direction of the few, just in the same proportion of its trend will there be injustice and want to the many.

Our federation in its struggle for shorter hours bases its faith on the correctness of its economic principles. It fully comprehends its vantage point in this knowledge, but because according rights to workers will decrease the privileges which employers have usurped, the labor movement is aware that its critics and antagonists will contest aggressively its increasing influence and achievements. The shorter work day is the goal toward which all labor is advancing. The strikes in industry for less working hours and higher wages are the concrete manifestations of this principle and evinces the pressure of economic law.

Employers and others of allied interests in their torturous and lopsided political economy, have assumed that the reduction of hours leads to higher costs of production, idleness and dissipation, but the American labor movement has demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt that these assumptions are baseless and false.

Our federation insists upon its demand that the hours of labor shall be shortened to the point where all employable persons may be afforded an opportunity to labor. We are conscious of the breadth of that statement, and fully comprehend the dire predictions against such a policy by the favored few, yet we are justified in our contention for the application of a principle that seeks the greatest good for the greatest number. Wherever the organized labor movement has established the shorter work-day and at least one day rest is seven, the objections of employers have been demonstrated to be unfounded. Costs of production have been decreased and higher standards of living have been made possible for the workers.

The general recognition of Sunday as a day of rest has the hearty support of the men and women of labor, but to secure one day's rest in seven, whatever that day may be, overshadows the establishment of a specified day of the week. Customs in industry are difficult to dislodge where profits are concerned.

In our intricate web of industry the woof of personal interest exercises a potent force against stoppage of labor, in certain industries, even though the suspension for a given day each week might result only in the employment of additional operatives.

Our opponents in their endeavor to stay the progress toward a brighter day for the wage earners, assert that the organized workers do not represent the vast majority of the toilers, but we answer that our federation does represent the best interests of all wage earners, as do likewise the religious institutions represent religious thought, even though their communicants comprise but a fraction of the population.

The prime means of approach to a higher standard of living is through a reduction in the hours of labor. The

standard of living of wage earners is the basis upon which is determined the general welfare and progress of a people. With a low standard, industry itself intermittently languishes, our commercial enterprises encountering recurring periods of violent fluctuations. Economists who warp their philosophy to promote political ends, take no account of the fact that with increased production brought about by labor-saving processes without decreasing the hours of labor and proportionally increasing the share of the workers in the products of this labor, results in a reduction in the number of employed workers and consequently decreased consumption by them. The consuming power of the people as a whole accurately registers the volume of products necessary to supply our wants. The wants of the masses of the people are far in excess of the amount they consume because of lack of opportunity to work and because of the inadequate remuneration for work now performed.

Organized workmen, through their economic power and influence, have established in numerous industries the Saturday half-holiday, as well as the abolition of Sunday labor. The principle involved in the half-holiday is that wage earners may have a period of recreation each week, with Sunday as the rest day, to be spent as the dictates of their desires may determine.

Running through all the wage scales in the organizations attached to our federation are found provisions calling for time and one-half and double time for Sunday work. These provisions are not incorporated from a desire to secure additional compensation for Sunday labor but rather to prohibit it.

A high standard of living with its ever increasing wants would add stability and volume to commerce and confer upon society inestimable benefits. A rising standard creates new wants and stimulates production to gratify them. A reduction of the hours of labor adds to the number of employed and with the means thus provided the wage earners give impetus to every industrial and commercial effort.

The recognition of the principle of one specified rest day is the acceptance of that economic thought that the income of the wage earners for six days should be sufficient to provide for the seventh day without labor.

The application of this economic law to all wage earners would transform the struggling mass of unemployed workers into productive participators in industry with a consumptive power so vast as to tax our present facilities for production. The operation of these principles will produce similar results in every country, no matter what its form of government.

Speculation is frequently indulged in as to why the wage earners do not more generally participate and assist in the support of the church institutions. The reason is obvious. The struggle to provide the family with the barest necessities is so keen as to preclude the possibility of participation in anything which means the assumption of added responsibilities. Of what use then, is there in building edifices with the hope of enrolling the great mass of wage earners until there are opportunities provided to develop their social desires?

The American Federation of Labor, the most influential and successful organization of wage earners ever in existence, has long stood committed to the shorter work-day and a special rest day each week. For more than three decades it has been organizing and protesting against unfair and unscientific economic theories and as a result over 2,000,000 wage earners are enrolled for this cause.

Wherever you find efforts put forth to aid the cause of greater freedom and humanity there you will also find the highest paid organized wage earners giving their active support. The greatest social reforms that have been accomplished have had their inception and inspirations in the unions of labor.

We want to be equal sharers in the good things which an unseen hand has distributed over this fair land of ours.

We want to raise the standard of living to the point where all men have equal access by labor to the store houses of wealth.

We want the time to improve our minds and thus increase our influence in governmental affairs to the end that the wage earners may themselves decide whether or not they shall be exploited as pawns in the game of war.

We want the right of free assemblage, free speech and a free press.

We want the right to organize, unite and federate that we may meet the employers of labor on equal terms in the establishment of wage, regulation of hours and conditions of employment.

We want real equality before the law for our organizations and the wage earners as individuals.

We want to do the world's work, but we insist that the distribution of the results of our efforts shall be equitable, and we shall insistently besiege our opponents until we wring from them our rights.

We want time to live, time for self-improvements, and time to contemplate the glorious works of creation, and time to adore the great Creator.

EXCESSIVE FINING A MISTAKE

(By Wm. J. Shields.)

SOME of the uses to which our Official Journal might be put is that of pointing out mistaken policies in the affairs of the organization thereby leading to a more consistent and profitable management. In this connection it appeals to the writer that a disposition is manifested by some of our unions and District Councils, which needs correcting. I refer to what might be styled the evil of excessive fining. In our position as defenders of trade unionism we are apt to reason that a first offense on the part of an individual should be dealt with from an extreme standpoint. This does not, at times, represent justice from the fact that circumstances should be given consideration and penalties meted out in accordance with what the degree of guilt represents. The underlying disposition of excessive fining is based not so much on the hope of ever being able to collect the fine, but rather as a warning to keep other members straight. Its effect is not a preventive for the history of the organization demonstrates the fact that even up to the present time we find individuals who infringe to a greater or lesser degree on the principles of the U. B.

I have witnessed the District Council of the district where I hold my membership pile up the records with ridiculous finings to the extent of being ultimately forced to clean their slate, forget and forgive and begin anew. There is hardly an organizing campaign entered upon which does not show that this matter of excessive fining is one of the causes, at least, for the necessity of such an effort. This represents another case where if anything is to be done, all fines must be done away with. We learn through investigation that the recruiting forces of the antagonistic employers in their desire to organize dual branches of the carpenter trade (the so-called "master and craftsman") draw largely from that class of men who through excessive fining become affiliated, not because they favor division but because they feel the need of some protection and in times of open conflict permit themselves to be used as a means to force their fellows to capitulate to the desires of the obnoxious bosses. All trades have had their lessons in this respect. The plumbers of Salem, Mass., recently lost out in a contest with their employer through the excessive fining of members. Some forty odd ex-members were rounded up, imported into the strike zone and the employers, through their aid, forced the union plumbers to capitulate to an open shop proposition, thereby establishing a recognition for the strike breakers.

(Continued on Page 53.)

Home!

It takes a heap o' livin' in a house to make it home,
A heap o' sun and shadder, and you sometimes have to roam
Before you really 'preciate the things you've left behind,
And hunger for 'em somehow, with 'em always in your mind.
It don't make any difference how rich you get to be,
How much your chairs an' tables cost, how great your luxury;
It isn't home though it may be the palace of a king,
Until somehow your soul is sort o' wrapped round everything.

Home's not a place that gold can buy or get up in a minute—
Before it's home there's got to be a heap o' livin' in it;
Within the walls there's got to be some babies born, an' then—
Right there you've got to bring 'em up to women good—and men.
And gradually, as time goes on, you find you wouldn't part
With anything they ever used—they've grown into your heart;
The old high chairs, the playthings, too, the little shoes they wore,
You hoard; an' if you could, you'd keep the thumb-marks on the door.

You've got to weep to make it home, you've got to sit and sigh
An' watch beside a loved one's bed, an' know that Death is nigh;
And in the stillness o' the night to see Death's angel come,
And close the eyes o' her that smiled an' leave her sweet voice dumb.
For these are scenes that grip the heart, and when your tears are dried,
You find the home is dearer than it was—an' sanctified;
An' tuggin' always at you are the pleasant memories
Of her that was, and is no more—you can't escape from these.

You've got to sing and dance for years, you've got to romp and play,
An' learn to love the things you have, by usin' 'em each day;
And so the roses 'round the porch must blossom year by year
Before they are a part o' you, suggestin' someone dear
That used to love 'em long ago, and trained 'em just to run
The way they do, so they would get the early mornin' sun.
You've got to love each stone and brick, from cellar up to dome—
It takes a heap o' livin' in a house to make it home.

—Edgar A. Guest.

Editorial

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The Industrial Relations Commission Report

Despite the desperate efforts made to belittle the Manly report, submitted by Chairman Walsh, and Commissioners O'Connell, Garretson and Lennon, which constitutes the principal report of the Industrial Relations Commission, its publication as an official report to congress marks a great step forward and one which is likely to be looked upon by future generations as an evolutionary turning point in our industrial history.

It is too much to hope, however, that this thorough report, which has gone to the root of our industrial ills, will be broadly accepted by congress but if the seed of its convincing logic finds a dwelling place not only in the minds of legislators but also in the composite mind of American public opinion, crystalizing the latter into something tangible so that the people of the nation may work, not blindly nor spasmodically but intelligently toward a more equitable social system, the great fight that the labor movement has been making through the years will be all but won.

It is of course known that three main sets of findings were returned by the commission; Chairman Walsh and the three labor members mentioned above supported the Manly report; Commissioners John R. Commons and Mrs. Harriman issued a separate report which was concurred in with certain exceptions by Harris Weinstock, S. Thruston Ballard and R. H. Aishton, the employers' representatives on the Commission, while the three latter also presented their own views in a supplemental report. The most optimistic observers knowing the personnel of the commission, hardly dared hope for unanimity in its conclusions. What was required of it was a thorough diagnosis of industrial unrest with recommendations of how best to ameliorate industrial evils. Aside from the fact that the report which bears the name of Basil M. Manly, the Commission's director of investigation and research, is much more thorough and far reaching in its scope than the two other reports, the manner in which the commissioners have grouped themselves entitles it to the rank of major report.

The opinions of the three groups diverge very widely but it is significant that on one point there is agreement; all the reports favor collective bargaining, even the employer members favor it, though with the proviso "when fairly and properly conducted." In fact, all the reports are valuable additions to the literature of social unrest and deserve close study.

The Manly report finds that the causes of industrial unrest group themselves almost without exception under four main heads, viz., (1) unjust distribution of wealth and income; (2) unemployment and denial of opportunity

to earn a living; (3) denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication and in the administration of law, and (4) denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations.

Under the first head it shows that forty-four families possess aggregate incomes totaling at the least $50,000,000 a year, while between one-fourth and one-third of male workers in factories and mines, 18 years of age and over, earn less than $10.00 per week, and only about one-tenth earn more than $20.00. Of women workers, the report states that from two-thirds to three-fourths work for less than $8.00 a week, approximately one-fifth earn less than $4.00 and nearly one-half earn less than $6.00 per week.

At the other end of the social scale, the report finds "fortunes of a size never before dreamt of, whose very owners do not know the extent, nor without the aid of an intelligent clerk, even the sources of their incomes. Incapable of being spent in any legitimate manner, these fortunes are burdens, which can only be squandered, hoarded, put into so-called 'benefactions,' which for the most part constitute a menace to the state, or put back into the industrial machine to pile up ever increasing mountains of gold."

The heirs to such fortunes, it is shown, virtually by "accident of birth, control the lives and have the power to dictate the happiness of more human beings than populated England in the middle ages" and as a means of curbing them it is advocated that congress pass an inheritance tax law which shall leave no large accumulations of wealth pass into hands which had no share in its production and suggests that a limit of one million dollars be fixed on the amount that shall pass to the heirs. It recommends also that the revenue from this tax be reserved by the Federal Government for the extension of education and other important social services.

Of the second cause of unrest, it declares that the unemployment situation will not be appreciably relieved until great advances have been made in removing the two prime causes—unjust distribution of wealth and monopolization of land and natural resources. The recommendations designed to meet these evils include prosecution of those who have obtained land or water power or mineral rights by fraud; a general revision of land laws so as to provide for the recognition of the "superior" use of land, that is, the use which is of greatest social value; and the taxation of non-productive land at the same rate as productive land of the same kind and exempting all improvements.

Under the head of "Denial of Justice," it is affirmed that the workers have been unable to secure necessary legislation and that when secured wholesome and necessary laws are in large part nullified by the courts upon technicalities or are bodily thrown out as unconstitutional. Other abuses of the kind mentioned are: Non-enforcement of laws for the protection of labor; abuse of the power of injunction; arrest and illtreatment of innocent men during strikes; use of the police to help the employers' side during strikes and abuses on the part of detective agencies; the abuse of martial law, and the control of government by employers in some localities so that their agents are at liberty to commit crimes with impunity while vindictive action is taken against strike leaders.

Drastic action is urged as the only remedy for such a situation, the remedy, as specified, being: (1) a constitutional amendment insuring the protection of personal rights, such as habeas corpus, jury trial, free speech, free assembly, to keep and bear arms, freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures, etc.; (2) a law or constitutional amendment forbidding the courts to declare laws unconstitutional; (3) a law making all qualified voters in a district eligible for jury service; (4) complete and thorough regulation of detective agencies; (5) the drafting of rules to secure impartiality on the part of the militia during strikes.

The fourth cause of unrest designated in the report, that of "the denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations" is one of the most im-

portant portions of the report and is dealt with separately in this issue.

From the foregoing summary of the Manly report it will be seen that Chairman Walsh and his three colleagues have presented a report with "teeth" in it. It is by no means a colorless official report but rather a convincing human document which voices the inequality and unfairness which exists under our "industrial system." It follows truth regardless of consequences and does not shrink from conclusions which do not tally with accepted standards. It depicts unerringly the underlying causes of industrial evils and presents real remedies for their removal—to our mind the only fundamental ones. Mr. Walsh and Commissioner O'Connell, Garretson and Lennon may rest assured that their labors of the last two years were not in vain. In any event, they deserve great credit for bringing before congress and the general public such a thorough and scientific diagnosis of industrial unrest which no matter what its present reception may be will ultimately make for a wider extension of democracy in industry.

* * *

The Commons-Harriman Report

While the report on industrial relations signed by Professor Commons and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and agreed to "with certain exceptions" by the employer members of the Commission, Messrs. Weinstock, Ballard and Aishton, is largely in agreement with the Manly report as to the main causes of industrial unrest it differs fundamentally as to the manner in which congress should undertake the removal of these causes, and therein, it seems to us, lies its chief weakness. Whereas the Manly report went to the bottom of industrial evils, thoroughly sifted them and presented what appear to be real and specific remedies, the Commons report and its signers seem content merely to point out the most pronounced social ills, leaving their remedy to an industrial commission with a complex and elaborate system of machinery.

The line of cleavage between the two reports may be best described by stating that the Commons group arrive at the determination that such a permanent commission as they advocate would be the best means of correcting present evils because they believe that "the greatest cause of industrial unrest is the breakdown in the administration of labor laws" and "that it is not worth while to propose any more laws until we have provided methods of legislation, interpretation and administration, by which they can be made enforceable." On the other hand, Mr. Walsh and his associates believe in the efficacy of legal enactment and point out in the Manly report, fundamental remedies embracing the enactment of Federal statutes, and amendments to the constitution which would remove all restrictions from the proper enforcement of all such laws.

The Commons group of commissioners, therefore, does not think it worth while to propose any more laws and falls back upon a permanent commission, as has been previously said, to "provide methods of legislation, interpretation and administration" by which existing laws can be enforced. The question then is whether such a cumbersome and complex administrative force as advocated in this report could be really effective to perform the task demanded of it and, even if it did succeed in adequately enforcing existing labor laws, whether that alone would be sufficient to allay social unrest? It strikes us that the remedy proposed is totally inadequate to bring about such a result. At best it would only defer the solution of the problems which, as the Manly report shows, will have to be solved sooner or later. It would tinker with such problems, using the strategy made famous by the French General Joffre, known as "nibbling," but it would not settle them. Besides, there would be the danger of such a powerful executive machine growing bureaucratic and finally becoming a hindrance rather than a help to the extension of democracy in industry.

An inheritance tax with rates rising

from one per cent on the excess of fortunes over $25,000 to fifteen per cent on estates above $1,000,000, is the manner in which the revenue for the support of such a commission would be derived, and is the most radical action that the framers of the report suggest. It, however, strongly indorses the organization of labor and the principles of collective bargaining and also commends the Clayton act but "in view of the doubtful constitutionality" of that measure recommends the application of the British trades dispute act.

On the Colorado situation, the report says that a condition of feudalism exists in the mining regions, but it decries any attempt to hold responsible any single individual. It also sees merit in institutions such as the Rockefeller foundation and to improve conditions in agriculture it recommends a combination of the Irish and Australasian land laws. Summing up this report, in brief, it appears to us that while the permanent commission scheme is an elaborate one and naturally has advantages as well as drawbacks, the full scope of the report and its recommendations are unsatisfactory in that they are not far-reaching enough to remove the causes of industrial discontent.

* * *

The Manly Report and Labor Organizations

> "The effects of trade unionism on wages are undoubted. Without some form of combination wage workers can not bargain on equal terms with their employers. During the last fifteen years, a period of rapidly rising prices, wages in well organized trades have kept pace with the rising cost of living, in contrast to the relative decline of the purchasing power of the wages received by labor generally."—*Manly Report.*

One of the most important sections of the Manly report is that which deals with what it characterizes as the fourth principal cause of industrial unrest, i. e., denial of the right and opportunity to organize, much evidence and testimony being adduced to show that countless employers refuse to deal with organizations of their employes or to employ men who belong to labor organizations. It goes deeply into the charge that almost insurmountable obstacles are placed in the way of men endeavoring to use the only means at their disposal by which economic and political justice may be secured for them, namely, combined action through voluntary organization and it points out very clearly the great disparity existing between the bargaining power of an employer and an individual workman.

The report, referring to the anomalous stand of employers who, while admitting the right of their employes to organize, nevertheless "maintained what they in accordance with modern terminology called an 'open shop'" disposes of their pretensions as follows: "The 'open shop,' even if union men are not discriminated against, is as much a denial of the right of collective action as is the 'anti-union shop.' In neither is the collective action of employes permitted for the purpose of negotiating with reference to labor conditions. Both in theory and practice, in the absence of legislative regulation, the working conditions are fixed by the employer."

In similar manner it reveals the mistaken attitude of the employer who, while willing to deal with his own employes collectively, refuses absolutely to deal with any national organization and resents the intrusion of "outsiders" acting for his employes. Such employers are held to oppose any effective form of organization among their own employes as bitterly as they fight the national unions, their underlying motive being that while such organizations are unsupported from outside they are weak and can be crushed with ease and impunity. Similarly their opposition to representation by "outsiders" seems to arise from a knowledge that as long as the workers' representatives are on the pay roll they can be controlled or if they prove troublesome dismissed.

The evils of graft, 'machine politics,' factional fights and false leadership, charges which have been leveled at organized labor by its enemies from time

to time are characterized in the report as evils which are inevitable in any democratic form of organization and which show themselves most in weak and ill-disciplined organizations but which have a tendency to become eradicated as the organizations become stronger and the membership more familiar with the responsibilities and methods of democratic action.

The recommendations proposed by the report to safeguard the right to organize include the following: (1) incorporation among other constitutional rights of the unlimited right to form associations for mutual betterment; (2) laws prohibiting the discharge of workers for belonging to labor unions; (3) laws forbidding holding the acts of a labor union to be illegal when the same act by an individual would be legal; (4) the Federal Trade Commission is to be empowered and directed by congress to investigate unfair acts involving labor, especially the refusal to permit workmen to join labor unions or the refusal to confer with union representatives, such cases to have precedence over all other cases before the commission.

Concerning the legal status of trade unions and the law relating to industrial disputes, the report says that the general effect of the decisions of American courts has been to restrict the activities of labor organizations and deprive them of their most effective weapons, namely the boycott and the power of picketing, while on the other hand, the weapons of employers, namely the power of arbitrary discharge of blacklisting, and of bringing in strike breakers, have been maintained and legislative attempts to restrict the employers' powers have generally been declared unconstitutional by the courts. Furthermore, an additional weapon has been placed in the hands of the employers by many courts in the form of sweeping injunctions, which render punishable acts which would otherwise be legal, and also result in effect in depriving the workers of the right to jury trial.

"There are, apparently," says the report, "only two lines of action possible: (1) To restrict the rights and powers of the employers to correspond in substance to the powers and right now allowed to trade unions, and, (2) to remove all restrictions which now prevent the freedom of action of both parties to industrial disputes, retaining only the ordinary civil and criminal restraints for the preservation of life, property and the public peace. The first method has been tried repeatedly and has failed absolutely, not only because of the intervention of the courts but because the very nature of the acts complained of on the part of employers (blacklisting and arbitrary discharge) makes it impossible to prevent them effectively by any form of legislation or administration. The only method, therefore, seems to be the removal of all restrictions upon both parties, thus legalizing the strike, the lockout, the boycott, the blacklist, the bringing in of strike breakers and peaceful picketing. This has been most successfully accomplished by the British trades disputes act, which is the result of fifty years of legal evolution, and in its present form seems to work as successfully as could possibly be expected."

It is suggested, therefore, that the commission recommend: The enactment by congress and the states of legislation embodying the principles contained in the British trades dispute act.

The attempt to introduce strike breakers to take the place of workers who have struck or who are locked out is characterized as the chief cause of industrial violence. In connection with the problem of policing industrial disputes investigation of the organization, personnel and activities of the Pennsylvania state constabulary was made and the finding with regard to this particular police organization was that "it is an extremely efficient force for crushing strikes but that it is not successful in preventing violence in connection with strikes, in maintaining the legal and civil rights of the parties to the dispute nor in protecting the public."

One part of the report deals with the problem presented by migratory labor-

ers, many of whom find difficulty in obtaining employment during several months in the year. Recommendations to improve their condition are made.

"Unwarranted sympathetic strikes" are alluded to as a "cause of great annoyance and considerable economic loss to employers" but with the increasing control of national officers over the Local Unions, the report says, this kind of strike seems to be on the decrease both in extent and frequency. Complete elimination, however, can hardly be hoped for until substantial justice exists throughout the industry.

Another important feature of the Manly report is a detailed plan for a permanent national mediation commission to be appointed by the President in disputes involving interstate commerce. Members of such a commission, if instituted by congress, would be appointed for six years. Where official mediation of a strike fails, a board of mediation would be appointed consisting of three persons, one to be selected by the commission and one by each of the parties. No power to compel arbitration would be given to such a commission but it would have jurisdiction in all strikes where an establishment, except public service establishments, is engaged in interestate commerce or sends its products in interstate commerce. The plan provides for permanent advisory councils of employers and unionists who would work with the commission. Such a plan, it seems to us, would be of great benefit in the adjustment of industrial disputes and would be likely to receive the hearty co-operation of the labor movement.

* * *

The Employers Answered

The most notable feature of the report of the employers' representatives on the Industrial Relations Commission which was issued supplementary to the Commons report, is that they are unanimous in declaring that labor is thoroughly justified in organizing to protect itself against exploitation and oppression. "There is no gainsaying the fact," the report says, "that labor has had many grievances and that it is thoroughly justified in organizing and in spreading organization."

The report, however, dissents from the recommendation of the Commons report that the secondary boycott should be legalized and from some of its recommendations favorable to labor unions.

Issue is taken with the Manly report on the score of partisanship and unfairness in that too much emphases are laid on the responsibilities of the employers for industrial unrest and not enough upon labor on the grounds of fostering and promoting violence in labor disputes and also for its responsibility for sympathetic strikes, jurisdictional disputes, limitation of output, contract breaking, closed shop, apprenticeship rules, prohibition of the use of non-union tools and materials, alleged graft, and so forth. The report elaborates upon these charges in the usual style and states that "if these evils are eliminated by organized labor from its program much will have been done to stimulate collective bargaining and to minimize the existing causes of industrial unrest."

The strictures upon trade unionism are, however, ably met in another supplementary report issued by Chairman Walsh and the labor members which points out that the evidence obtained by the commission showed that the evils complained of by the employers in so far as they do exist are in no sense causes of industrial unrest but are, on the contrary, evidences of "existing industrial unrest and are evils that are incidental to a situation wherein labor has at times been forced to fight with such weapons as it could command for advantages and rights that in justice should be freely accorded to the wage earners. So long as labor organizations are forced by employers to fight for the mere right to exist, and so long as wages paid to labor are so low that the unorganized wage earner often sees no choice except that between resorting to such weapons or seeing himself and his family sink below the poverty line,

just so long will these evils at times manifest themselves as symptoms of the worker's desperation. The union, fighting for its right to live, is sometimes forced to tolerate acts that would not be countenanced if its entity were secure and its energies were not absorbed in fighting for existence."

Strong unions are given as the remedy for such alleged evils or symptoms of them; for "strong unions mean decent wages, and decent wages raise wage earners to a plane of thought and action where their acts and mental processes must no longer be directed toward a desperate struggle for the very right of themselves and families to live."

This additional report of Chairman Walsh and the labor members also deems new Federal machinery such as proposed by the Commons report as unwise. It commends the work of the Department of Labor in industry generally and by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation and favors the extension of the Newlands act to cover all employes engaged in interstate commerce.

* * *

Fair Play for Schmidt and Caplan

Every man is looked upon as being innocent until proven guilty, and Matthew Schmidt and David Caplan, now defendants in the Los Angeles courts on account of the dynamiting that occurred in that city some few years ago, are no exception to the rule. These men, according to a ruling of Judge Willis of the Superior Court, will have to stand trial in Los Angeles. Inasmuch as it is a well known fact that the defendants must be tried in a territory, which, to say the least, has never been known as friendly to labor or to labor's rights or labor's interests, the boys on the Coast are leaving nothing undone to see that the interests of these men are protected and that they are given a fair and impartial trial. This is all the unions on the Coast are asking for and it is what these men are entitled to. It is what every citizen is entitled to—it is what is guaranteed by the constitution of every state and by that of the United States—it is the bulwark of personal liberty; equal and exact justice to all men, special privileges to none. It is a principle of this republic and the many free and independent states under our flag, and "sorry the day" when justice is not so administered.

We believed that when Federal Judge Anderson, of Indianapolis, disposed of the dynamiting cases—as they were called—that they were closed forever, but evidently the enemies of organized labor are not yet satisfied.

* * *

Colorado Redeeming Itself

The action of the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado in barring the notorious Granby C. Hillyer from presiding at future trials arising out of the great strike, has done much to rehabilitate the judiciary of that state in the eyes of justice-loving people. It shows that notwithstanding the corruption, the bribery, the prostitution of many of the state's executive departments to the service of the coal interests to defeat the cause of labor, the moral conscience of the commonwealth is sound at heart.

Added weight is added this conviction by the fact that the Supreme court granted a writ of supersedeas staying the execution of the sentence which John R. Lawson had already been compelled to serve in spite of his pending appeal. It has also allowed the appeal for a new trial to be argued before it and to be decided on its merits, the result of which we have no doubt will be the granting of a new trial to the victimized labor leader.

It is indeed gratifying to know that John R. Lawson it at last freed from the clutches of Hillyer and that he is now within an appreciable distance of a fair and impartial trial. His appeal to the Supreme Court charged that Hillyer, the appointee of Governor Carlson, was "fresh from the employment of the coal operators of Colorado, including the Rockefellers, who have pressed and engineered these prosecutions," that he (Hillyer) had been engaged to assist as a practicing lawyer in the trial of cases

arising like mine out of the industrial disturbances, and that he was so prejudiced against me that my case in his court was a travesty on justice." It was the presentation of this contention of bias to the Supreme Court by counsel for Lawson which led to the action of the court in disqualifying Judge Hillyer from presiding over future strike cases. With Hillyer, therefore, disposed of, a long step has been taken toward obtaining complete vindication for Lawson.

The arguments for a new trial which was denied by Hillyer hinged upon new evidence, chiefly an affidavit by one of the jurymen, charging that he was coerced into agreeing to a verdict of guilty. A bitter struggle is being waged over the efforts to secure a new trial and the new evidence has been fiercely assailed. Hall, the juryman in question, was recently arrested on a perjury charge at the instigation of the attorney-general who filed information against him. The labor forces, however, believe that despite the extraordinary efforts of their opponents to prevent a reversal of the verdict, the cause of justice and of John R. Lawson will prevail.

Working toward this end at the present time is the "Justice League" an organization of citizens formed to secure a reversal of the unjust sentence imposed on Lawson and other miners. Another of its aims is "to bring to trial the Ludlow murderers and those who paid them." All of this shows that Colorado is awaking to a sense of its duty and that a day of retribution is approaching for those who brought discredit upon the state in the dark and evil days of industrial unrest.

Sharpnel Puffs From the I. R. Report

Here are some of the main findings of the Manly report in brief:

Of the millions and millions of workingmen in this country, one-third are poverty-stricken.

The attempt to dismiss deplorable labor conditions in the United States by the argument that they are better than in European countries is repugnant.

Thirty-seven per cent of wives and mothers of workingmen are forced to do hard work themselves to help keep the wolf from the door.

Five hundred dollars per year is the income of half of the wage-earning fathers.

At least one-third, and possibly one-half of the families of wage-earners employed in manufacturing and mining, earn less then enough to support them in comfort.

Less than $15 per week is the wages of two-thirds of the adult male workers.

Nearly half of the women workers earn less than $6 per week.

Three or more persons occupy every sleeping room in 37 per cent of the worker's homes.

Babies of the poor die three times as fast as those of the well-to-do families.

Statistics show that in six of our largest cities from 12 to 20 per cent of the children are noticeably underfed and ill-nourished.

Nearly 20 per cent of the school children of this country are underfed and undernourished.

One out of every twelve corpses in New York is buried in the potters' field.

Economic pressure forces two-thirds of all children to leave grammar school before graduating, and only 10 per cent finish high school.

Farm tenancy is increasing at an appalling rate. Landlordism is therefore increasing at an appalling rate.

Workers in basic industries are out of jobs one-fifth of the time.

There are forty-four families with incomes equal to the earnings of 100,000 workingmen.

The "rich," 2 per cent of the people, own 60 per cent of the wealth of the nation.

Sixty-five per cent own less than 5 per cent.

Industrial conditions are responsible for our biggest crime problems.

Labor and living conditions in this country are such today that immigrants only come from Italy, Russia, Austria-Hungary and other "backward" nations of Europe.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mallish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 278 Keel St., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Excutive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of First General Vice-President Hutcheson for Quarter Ending June 30, 1915

Mr. James Kirby, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, General Office, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit my report for the quarter ending June 30, 1915:

In the last three months eighty-nine Local Unions and District Councils have submitted by-laws, working rules and amendments for approval. During this period I have granted thirty firms the use of the Label of our Brotherhood, who previously had never used the same on their products. I have also deprived five firms of the use of the label for not complying with the conditions under which they were granted.

I received communications from several Local Unions calling attention to the activity of the United Order of Box Makers and Sawyers, who were endeavoring to get the support of various labor organizations for products bearing their Label. Owing to the fact that we had never received a reply from the officials of the United Order of Box Makers relative to the overtures made by our Brotherhood looking toward a consolidation I deemed it to the best interest of our membership to take steps to properly protect our jurisdiction and addressed the following communication to Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor:

April 16th, 1915.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secy.,
American Federation of Labor,
801-809 G St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As there appears to be some misunderstanding in and among the various organizations in reference to the union label on boxes of various kinds, brought about through the efforts of the United

Order of Box Makers and Sawyers of Chicago, Ill., endeavoring to get the assistance of organized labor to further the interest of their organization, I would respectfully request that notice be sent all Central Bodies to the effect that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is the only organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor having jurisdiction over this class of work, and also request that their assistance be rendered in promoting goods bearing the label of said organization.

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,

First General Vice-President.

With the result that he sent the following circular letter to all Central Bodies:

To the Secretaries of Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

I have received a letter from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America stating that there appears to be some misunderstanding among the members of Local Unions with reference to the union label on boxes of various kinds. The Brotherhood of Carpenters claims that this misunderstanding is brought about through the efforts of an independent organization known as the United Order of Box Makers and Sawyers of Chicago, Ill., endeavoring to secure the assistance of organized labor to further the interest of their organization.

This is to inform the delegates to your central body that the only label recognized on boxes is that of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which is the organization recognized as having jurisdiction over box making.

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

This, I believe, will have the effect of bringing to our membership engaged in this part of the craft, the support of all organized trades.

I visited the District of Lake County, Indiana, where our members were experiencing some difficulty in retaining the laying of asbestos shingles. The Building Trades Council of that district was claiming the same for the members of the Slaters and Tile Roofers Organization. After interviewing several of the representatives of various trades and explaining to them the reasons for our members laying claim to this class of work I attended a meeting of the District Council and clearly set forth to the delegates the attitude of our organization and the stand that we had taken in reference to this class of work and assured them of all support possible. The result was that our members completed the work under dispute without any further inconvenience.

Extending to yourself and the general membership of our organization my very best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,

First General Vice-President.

Report of Second General Vice-President Cosgrove for Quarter Ending June 30, 1915

July 15, 1915

Mr. James Kirby, General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit my report as Second General Vice-President from June 14th, 1915, to date.

During this time in conjunction with Brother D. A. Post, I attended a conference at Newark, N. J., at which were also present Business Agents Bartruff and Henry of the Orange District Council. At this conference the mill situation of that district was discussed as well as taking up with the firm of Curtis Brothers a grievance they had previously submitted to General President Kirby. Assurance was given this firm that the matter of their complaint would be taken up by the General Executive Board at their July session.

I also attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union at the Park Ave. Hotel, New York, for the purpose of securing the co-operation of that body in unionizing a number of contractors at Montclair, N. J. The Bricklayers International Union assigned Second Vice-President Thornton

of their organization to assist in this work and our visit to that city resulted in unionizing the firm of Leonard Brothers.

It was the desire of the District Council as well as the Bricklayers of Mountclair that efforts be made to unionize the work of contractors Wickstrum and Simms. In this matter the success desired was not obtained due to the fact that Mr. Wickstrum, at the time of our visit, was confined to his home with illness and Mr. Simms refused to talk the situation over with us, but later intimated in a phone conversation that if the existing conditions in his shop were left in abeyance for a few weeks they would adjust themselves.

I also addressed a "get together meeting" of Local Union 734 of Kokomo, Ind. This meeting was fairly well attended by the members of the Local and their families, but the inclement weather on the date of the meeting prevented many of the members and their families from attending.

With the exception of my visit to Kokomo, since my arrival in Indianapolis (June 23rd) my time has been spent at the General Office under the direction of General President Kirby.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN T. COSGROVE,

Second General Vice-President.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1915, of the G. E. B.

(Continued from last month.)

The report of the G. P., the First G. V.-P. and the Second G. V.-P. for the quarter ended June 30, 1915, were read, concurred in and ordered published in "The Carpenter."

Jackson, Tenn.—Request of L. U. No. 259 of Jackson that an organizer be appointed to look after the unorganized towns of the State of Tennessee. The matter is referred to the G. P.

Newton, Mass.—Request from the District Council for a ruling relative to Paragraph 18 of Section 43 of our General Laws, relative to members of the U. B. holding membership in the Militia or National Guard. The G. E. B. declares Paragraph 18 of Section 43 of our General Laws inoperative, as said Section conflicts with the civil laws of the several States and Provinces and is impossible of enforcement by our organization.

San Francisco, Cal.—Communication from the Bay Counties District Council relative to jurisdiction over staff work was received and filed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Board Member Potts reported in detail relative to conditions in Milwaukee at the present time, and his recommendation that an organizer be sent to that city was concurred in by the Board.

The report of the sub-committee appointed by the G. P. to consider resolutions relative to the European war and the possible entry of the United States into the conflict, submitted by L. U. No. 84 of Akron, O., the District Council of Akron, O., and L. U. No. 104 of Dayton, O., was received, considered and filed.

Examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

July 20, 1915.

All members present, except Brother Guerin, who was sent to Washington, D. C., by request of President Gompers of the A. F. of L. to take part in conference relative to strike at the Remington plant in Bridgeport, Conn.

Nashua, N. H.—Communication received from L. U. No. 1616 relative to strike in progress in that city since July 1st in support of a movement for an increase in wages. The Board appropriates the sum of $96.00 for strike relief.

Report of the Tabulating Committee on the vote on the proposed amendment to Section 44 of our General Laws and on proposition pertaining to apprenticeship agreement received, showing that both propositions carried by more than the necessary two-thirds vote. The report received and filed and the G. E. B. decides that the amendment shall go into effect October 1st, 1915.

Lodi, Cal.—The G. P. submitted to the Board a communication from L. U. No. 1641 of Lodi, stating that the funds of the Local had been attached in a law suit, that the case had been appealed and requesting the Board to make an appropriation to assist the Local in bearing its share of the expenses incurred through taking said appeal. The Board appropriates the sum of $100.00 as per request made, this amount to be returned to the G. O. when the funds of the Local Union are released.

Longview, Texas.—The G. P. submitted a communication from L. U. No. 1097 of Longview, making complaint against the action of the Board in denying official sanction to their intended trade movement for better conditions on the grounds that the movement was not endorsed by the necessary 55 per cent vote. The matter is referred back to the G. P. for further investigation.

St. Louis, Mo.—Appeal of Robt. J. Elliott from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Elliott vs. L. U. No. 578 of St. Louis. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of L. U. No. 219 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 219 vs. L. U. No. 48 of New York

City. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Chicago, Ill.—Brother Daniel Galvin, Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago District Council, appeared before the Board and gave a detailed report of the Chicago strike, recently settled. His mission was to report to the Board the full accounting of the moneys appropriated by the G. O. for the relief of the men on strike. The matter was referred to the G. S. for audit, report to be made to the next meeting of the G. E. B.

St. Catharines, Ont., Can.—The papers in the claim for funeral donation on the death of James Carty, late a member of L. U. No. 38, were before the Board, said claim having been disapproved by the G. T. on the grounds that it was not filed with the G. O. within the time limit prescribed in our General Laws. The claim is referred back to the G. T. for reconsideration.

The blanket bond covering financial officers of Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the U. B. from the Aetna Accident & Liability Company of Hartford, Conn., was ordered placed in the care of the chairman of the G. E. B.

The G. T. brought to the attention of the G. E. B. the fact that some Local Unions have notified him that the bonds of their financial officers do not expire until the end of the year and request permission to allow them that time. The G. E. B. cannot grant such permission, as the laws of the U. B. govern in this matter.

The transfer of $25,000.00 from the American National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., and of $25,000.00 from the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., to the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., was concurred in by the G. E. B.

Examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

July 21, 1915.

All members present, except Brother Guerin.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Request of L. U. No. 899 for an additional appropriation for relief of men on strike. The Board allows the sum of $156.00.

Canton, Ohio.—Full accounting from L. U. No. 143 of moneys appropriated for relief of men on strike in May and June, 1915, received and filed.

Indianapolis, Ind. Full accounting from the District Council of moneys appropriated for relief of men on strike in May and June, 1915, received and filed.

East Orange, N. J.—Appeal of L. U. No. 941 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 349 vs. L. U. No. 941, which concerns the admission to membership of one Tom Cocolotti. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Brother Frank Imwalle, credentialed by L. U. No. 415 of Cincinnati, appeared before the G. E. B. on behalf of said Local, asking for an appropriation to be used for organizing the millmen and box makers. The matter of organizing is referred to the G. P.

The G. E. B. authorizes the obtaining of fire insurance covering presses and stock in our printing plant in the amount of $10,000.00.

The question of employers' liability and insurance made necessary by the new Workmen's Compensation Law of Indiana was discussed and laid over until July 22nd for consultation with our attorney.

On request of the G. T. he is authorized by the Board to destroy all death claims of beneficial and semi-beneficial members up to July 1, 1909.

On request of the G. S. the Board grants permission to destroy all old receipt books and letters up to July 1, 1909.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was continued and completed, the report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the G. O. and the books and accounts found to be correct.

July 22, 1915.

All members present, except Brother Guerin.

Attorney Carson appeared before the G. E. B. relative to the laws governing insurance protection on employes of the U. B. at headquarters, as per the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of the State of Indiana. The G. E. B. decides to carry our own insurance.

A telegram was received from Board Member Guerin stating that the conference relative to the strike at the Remington plant in Bridgeport, Conn., would be continued Friday noon, July 23rd, at Bridgeport.

St. Paul, Minn.—Request of L. U. No. 1868 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Lake Charles, La.—Appeal of L. U. No. 953 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of George R. Ash. The matter is laid over until the October meeting of the Board, as the day-book and ledger have not yet been received at the G. O.

The following statement of stock on hand July 21st, 1915, compares in every particular with the stock book and bills:

Applications	121,100
Constitutions (English)	53,481
Constitutions (German)	5,827
Constitutions (French)	6,740
Due books	42,722
Treasurer's cash books	946
F. S. receipt books	602
Treasurer's receipt books	129
R. S. order books	1,764
Note paper (L. U.)	103,400
Note paper (organizers)	.....
Rituals (English)	3,710
Rituals (German)	92
Rituals (French	93
Day books, 100-page	311
Day books, 200-page	119

Ledgers, 100-page	212
Ledgers, 200-page	166
Ledgers, 300-page	125
Ledgers, 400-page	106
Ledgers, 500-page	2
Pins	511
Buttons	469
Labels (small)	24,466
Labels (large)	113,335
Pencils (round)	38,468
Pencils (flat)	9,627
Daters	6

JEWELRY

Business agents badges	33
Solid gold charms	2
Rolled gold rings	60
Solid gold rings	70
Solid gold pins	33
Rolled gold charms	47
Solid gold buttons	12

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the G. O., Monday, October 11, 1915.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary.

Localities to Be Avoided.

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Abilene, Tex.
Albany, N. Y.
Alton, Ill.
Amherst, N. S., Can.,
Arcadia, Fla.
Asheville, N. C.
Ashland, Ky.
Athens Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.
Aurora, Ill.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Barre, Vt.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Bay City, Tex.
Beacon, N. Y.
Beaver Valley, Pa.
Belleville, Ill.
Berlin, Ont., Can.
Billings, Mont.
Binghamton, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bisbee, Ariz.
Bismack, N. D.
Blackwell, Okla.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise, Idaho.
Boone, Ia.
Boston, Mass.
Brainerd, Minn.
Brenham, Tex.
Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo N. Y.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, O.
Carneys Point, N. J.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Central City, Ky.
Charleston, S. C.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Ia.
Cincinnati, O.
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, O.
Concord, N. H.
Concordia, Kan.
Conway, Ark.
Commerce, Tex.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Corsicana, Tex.
Cullman, Ala.
Cushing, Okla.
Danville, Ill.
Dayton, O.
Decatur, Ill.
Denison, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.
Dixon, Ill.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Eau Claire, Wis.
E. Palestine, O.
Edmonton, Can.
El Centro, Cal.
Electra, Tex.
Elmira, N. Y.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Escanaba, Mich.
Evansville, Ind.
Fargo, N. D.
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Fort Hauchuca, Ariz.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Framingham, Mass.
Fremont, Neb.
French Lick, Ind.
Fresno, Cal.
Fulton, N. Y.
Galesburg, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.
Gardner, Mass.
Gary, Ind.
Geneva, N. Y.
Goldfield, Nev.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Granite City, Ill.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Greenwich, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, O.
Hammond, Ind.
Hannibal, Mo.
Hazelton, Pa.
Hillsboro, Tex.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Huntington, W. Va.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Ilion, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jacksonville, Tex.
Jamestown, N. Y.
Jasonville, Ind.
Jefferson City, Mo.
Joliet, Ill.
Joplin, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kincaid, Ill.
Kissimmee, Fla.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Kokomo, Ind.
Laconia, N. H.
Lansing, Mich.
Lakeland, Fla.
Lakeworth, Fla.
Leadville, Colo.
Lewiston, Idaho.
Lewiston, Mont.
Lexington, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.
London, Ont., Can.
Long Beach, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Macon, Ga.
Marietta, O.
Marquette, Mich
Marshalltown, Ia.
Maryville, Tenn.
Mason City, Ia.
Medicine Hat, Can.
Medina, N. Y.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mendota, Ill.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mobile, Ala.
Montreal, Can.
Morris, Ill.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mount Carmel, Ill.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Newark, O.
New Bedford, Mass.
Seattle, Wash.
Sellersville, Pa.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Savannah, Ga.
Scranton, Pa.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
Souderton, Pa.
South Omaha, Neb.
South Bend, Ind.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, O.
Stamford, Conn.
Steubenville, O.
Superior, Wis.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa, Fla.
Teague, Tex.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.
Titusville, Fla.
Toronto, Can.
Trenton, N. J.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Castle, Pa.
New Canaan, Conn.
New Orleans, La.

Newport News, Va.
Newport, R. I.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Northampton, Mass.
North Bend, Ore.
Norwalk, Conn.
Norwood, O.
Oakland, Cal.
O'Fallon, Ill.
Ogden, Utah.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Neb.
Orilla, Ont., Can.
Ossining, N. Y.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Palestine, Tex.
Paragould, Ark.
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Parsons, Kan.
Passaic, N. J.
Paterson, N. J.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Peekskill, N. Y.
Peoria, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Pottsville, Pa.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Pueblo, Colo.
Quincy, Ill.
Racine, Wis.
Reno, Nev.
Red Banks, N. J.
Regina, Can.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Robstown, Tex.
Roachdale, Tex.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rockford, Ill.
Rock Springs, Wyo.
Roundup, Mont.
Salem, Ore.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Shreveport, La.
Sioux City, Ia.
St Augustine, Fla.
St. Catharines, Ont.
St. Cloud, Minn.
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
St. Louis, Mo.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Urbana-Champaign, Ill.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, Tex.
Vincennes, Ind.
Waco, Tex.
Walla Walla, Wash.
Washington, D. C.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watertown, N. Y.
Watertown, S. D.
Wauchula, Fla.
Welland Canal Zone.
West Frankfort, Ill.
West Palm Beach, Fla.
White Plains, N. Y.
Whitney, Tex.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Winnipeg, Can.
Worchester, Mass.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

St. Clairsville, O.
Tifton, Ga.
New York, N. Y. (Ship carpenters and sealers.)
Northeast, Pa.
Portsmouth, Va. (Shipwrights and boat builders.)
Total, 5 Local Unions.

Rejections

Herman Margolin, who applied for admission into L. U. 75 of Indianapolis, has been rejected three successive times.

The application of John Saar, who applied for admission into L. U. 993 of Miami, Fla., has been rejected three successive times.

Admitted Into L. U. 75

N. Z. Griffin, H. C. Duncan and Herman Olvey have been admitted into L. U. 75 of Indianapolis, Ind.

Misappropriated Funds

Local Union No. 331 of Norfolk, Va., is still on the lookout for J. W. Lawder, an ex-member of that local, who misappropriated funds while acting as treasurer. Lawder was expelled from the organization after trial on charges preferred against him. Anyone knowing his whereabouts should communicate with S. L. Somers, Secretary of L. U. No. 331, No. 1418 W. 26th St., Norfolk, Va.

Information Wanted

Lewis Stanley Harris, a carpenter by trade, or anyone knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with his brother, Geo. W. Harris, P. O. Box 394, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Information is wanted concerning the present whereabouts of Frank Smith, a carpenter, who worked in the shops of the Western Pacific Railway at Sacramento, Cal., in July, 1913. Address communications to Frank Duffy, editor.

Henry Holtman, of 583 Chene St., Detroit, Mich., is desirous to obtain the whereabouts of his brother, Fred Holtman, a union carpenter. He was last heard from in Chicago prior to the carpenters' strike in that city.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of J. W. Harris, a member of L. U. No. 213 of Houston, Tex., who disappeared on July 20, will confer a favor on his wife by notifying her. Address communications to Mrs. J. W. Harris, 231 Courtland St., Houston, Tex.

Brother W. E. Gillner of Roann, Ind., is anxious to locate George M. Watson, a carpenter, who when last heard from was in East St. Louis, and working at the trade. He is wanted in connection with the settlement of an estate.

Casual Comment

Another Labor Day has come and gone!

* * *

Let us hope that it will stimulate and stiffen the organizing spirit everywhere.

* * *

The little old American dollar is now the world's standard of exchange. May it ever remain so.

* * *

By limiting the activities of Judge Hillyer in labor trials Colorado ably demonstrated that it could "come back."

* * *

Organized labor is the prime factor which will make possible a wider extension of democracy in industry.

* * *

Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up! Do a man's part in putting the American labor movement over the 3,000,000 mark.

* * *

All honor to Chairman Frank P. Walsh and Commissioners O'Connell, Garretson and Lennon!

* * *

The principal report of the Industrial Relations Commission was well named. It was in truth a "Manly" report. It had "teeth" and a "punch."

* * *

Facts, not "judicial poise" was what Mr. Walsh was worrying about while probing for the causes of industrial unrest. His enemies cannot say he didn't get them.

* * *

"Judicial poise" (Judge Taft to the contrary) is nowadays mainly an affair of poseurs. Real investigators pay scant attention to it when earnestly searching for the truth.

* * *

The chief benefit which we may expect from the presentation to congress of the Manly report is that it will direct the trend of American public opinion into constructive channels as regards industrial unrest.

* * *

The Manly report characterizes the Rockefeller foundation's entrance into the field of industrial relations, through the creation of a "special division," as a menace to the welfare of the country.

* * *

It should be apparent to everybody that, backed by $100,000,000 of the Rockefeller funds, such a movement has the power to influence the entire country in the determination of its most vital policy.

* * *

Last month the International Typographical Union held a very successful convention at Los Angeles and transacted much business of an important nature. Baltimore, Md., was selected as the 1916 meeting place.

* * *

It is satisfactory to know that all present danger of a great strike in the garment working industry in New York is at an end, the employers having finally accepted the award of the Board of Conciliation appointed by Mayor Mitchell.

* * *

Four officials of the company that owns the illfated Eastland, together with the steamboat's captain and engineer, have been indicted by a state grand jury at Chicago on charges of manslaughter and criminal carelessness. We understand the indictment of others on the same charge is being considered.

* * *

Trade unionists on the Pacific Coast are taking active steps to insure that the trial of Schmidt and Caplan shall not prove such a miscarriage of justice as was that of John R. Lawson. We trust they will be successful.

Some of the notoriously conservative newspapers of the country such as the New York Sun and Times that defended Judge Hillyer and upheld the trial and conviction of Lawson will have their work cut out for them in explaining the recent action of the Colorado Supreme Court.

* * *

There is usually a kink in the makeup of the person who discriminates between the "worthy" and the "unworthy" poor. Whichever appellation one uses, it is merely a distinction and not a difference. A man is either poverty-stricken or he is not. Let it go at that.

* * *

George Bernard Shaw was right when he declared poverty a crime. It is a hideous one. But the criminal is not the poor man himself but the social or political system which permits poverty and its co-partner, unemployment, to flourish as a necessary evil.

* * *

Not very long ago we were grieved to hear of the death of Brother William Young, the well-known secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Elevator Constructors. Brother Young was a sterling trade unionist and had a host of friends. He has been succeeded in office by Frank Schneider of Philadelphia.

* * *

It gives us pleasure to learn that the great membership campaign which the United Mine Workers of America launched in the anthracite coal belt has been a great success. During the first week of the campaign President White addressed meetings in the vicinity of Scranton, Pa., and was greeted with an average daily attendance estimated at 7,500 miners.

* * *

Now is the time for the members of every Local Union in the jurisdiction of the U. B. to petition their representatives in both houses of congress to see that the reports of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations are printed in full and in sufficient quantities to meet the great demand which will be made for them. This is a matter that should not be neglected.

* * *

According to the report of the Industrial Commission's investigators, Messrs. Chenery and West made public last month on the recent strike at Bayonne, N. J., in spite of the increase granted which brought the wages for common labor to 22 cents per hour, the Standard Oil Company got the best of the struggle.

* * *

The investigators pointed out that the Standard Oil Company, although conducting an enormously profitable enterprise, pays wages too low to maintain a family on a comfortable, healthful basis. In Bayonne it paid common laborers at a lower rate than those of two companies whose plants adjoin its refineries.

* * *

Judge Ben Lindsey's enemies are seemingly tireless in their efforts to harass and annoy him. Recently he was held in contempt of court by Judge Perry of the Denver criminal court. His crime was that he declared he would rather go to jail than divulge a confidential statement made to him by a twelve-year-old boy in Juvenile Court.

* * *

It is more than pleasing to learn that Joseph Scott, the well-known Los Angeles attorney, has secured a verdict of $30,000 damages against the champion labor hater, Harrison Gray Otis. The latter tried some of his fire-eating tactics on Scott and as a result his character destroying campaign has suffered a jolt.

* * *

Attorney Scott conducted his own case and in the course of his remarks asked if it had come to a point where "a man can't make a living, that he cannot practice his profession unless, like the serf of old, he bends his back and bows himself before the Los Angeles Times in order that he may have a chance to do it." The arrogance and pretensions of Otis seem to grow worse as he grows older.

General Treasurer Neale is a busy man these days, for he is finding that the work of bonding local officers which has been intrusted to him, is no small job. In addition to his other duties this keeps him on the go pretty nearly all the time —in fact, he is so busy he has scarcely time to talk. Just the same, however, Tom still wears the sunny smile "that won't come off."

* * *

How the world does change! From the scattered impressions we gathered from time to time of Japanese manners and customs we imagined that far eastern land, in which caste cuts such a big figure, would be about the last place in the world to find a labor movement. Nevertheless, we understand that two delegates representing the Japanese workers will attend the forthcoming A. F. of L. convention at San Francisco.

* * *

The U. B. members of northern Ohio journeyed in large numbers to Meyers Lake Park, Canton, on Saturday, August 14, and held a very enjoyable outing. During the day a ball game between L. U. No. 11 and L. U. No. 105 and a number of field events were pulled off. The boys had the time of their lives judging from the hilarious illustration of the picnic which appeared in the Cleveland Press.

* * *

Secretary Treasurer Olander, of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, in commenting on the subject of the Eastland disaster, characterizes the Federal steamboat inspection service on the lakes as a farce and "a fraud on the public." He charges that under the law the inspectors are chargeable with the duty of correcting the faults mentioned in every one of the five charges in the indictment against the owners of the vessel and that in the case of the Eastland, as in many others, they failed utterly.

* * *

There will be no amalgamation between the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners—at least for the present, according to a report signed by committees representing the two organizations which have been studying the question for some time. The harmonious relations which have existed between the two organizations will, however, be continued. Amalgamation was rendered undesirable because of "reasons of policy, occasioned by present circumstances affecting both organizations."

* * *

The month of August, which has just passed, has proved an exceptionally successful one for the International Association of Machinists, the eight-hour day which the organization has been strenuously fighting for having been granted in a large number of manufacturing centers. The present time, while factories throughout the country are working to capacity turning out war material, seems to be the psychological moment for the machinists to enforce their demands and they are availing of it.

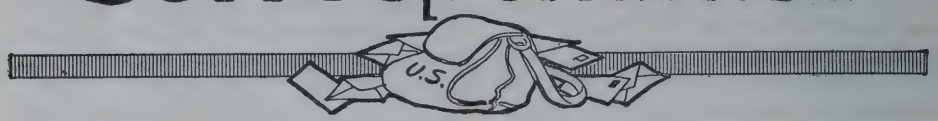
* * *

The New Jersey State Federation of Labor held a very successful convention in Jersey City last month. The proceedings of the body were notable for the fact that the Roosevelt and Bayonne strikes, which focused the attention of the nation on the state during the last year, were discussed at length and strong resolutions passed condemning the local officials and the hired gunmen in the guise of deputy sheriffs, for outrages committed on the striking workmen.

* * *

Sheriff Kinkead and other Hudson county officials were scored for their action in the Bayonne strike in endeavoring to force strikers back to work and the removal of Sheriff Haughton of Roosevelt was urged. Haughton was in charge of the deputies who fired upon and killed several strikers. We are glad to note that former Vice-President Quinn, of our organization, again heads the New Jersey State Federation. His record as a member of the state legislature in the interest of labor was praised by the convention.

Correspondence



The Duty of Caring for the Aged Carpenter

Editor The Carpenter:

Many Local Unions and their delegates have at past conventions submitted theories, plans and estimates to finance superannuation benefits or pension for the old aged and infirm; sanitarium for treatment of consumptives; mineral baths for those afflicted and an old home for the homeless and the lonely.

Submitting propositions along these lines to provide comfort and sustenance for incapacitated and dependent brothers is the intelligent work of humanity and is worthy of the highest commendation and it is to be regretted that this charitable work has been unthoughtfully turned down in the referendum vote by our rank and file.

Fifty-four locals and one District Council have submitted and supported resolutions and amendments for the purpose of convincing the members that such benevolent systems and institutions are a prevailing necessity and a natural as well as a fraternal duty.

A pension plan was submitted at the Atlanta Convention by amending the section then known as Section 184 and the members behind the resolution contended that the General Office should donate $150.00 annually to members in good standing for twenty-five years and over sixty years of age. The latter resolution was concurred by the constitution committee and endorsed by the delegates in attendance at that convention and referred to the rank and file referendum vote but failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote.

At the Milwaukee Convention a resolution was submitted by L. U. No. 264 of Boulder, Colo., that set forth a good proposition for the U. B. to erect and equip a sanitarium for the free treatment of those of our members afflicted with lung trouble. The resolution was known as resolution No. 20 and the end of it was in the following words: "Your committee on resolutions does not concur in resolution No. 30."

At the Niagara Falls Convention the same Local Union No. 264 submitted about the same kind of resolution as presented at the Milwaukee Convention and it received the same treatment by another resolution committee, but they gave their reasons for turning down resolution No. 40. They believed the question was somewhat outside the province of the U. B. as a labor organization and that the insurance end of the U. B. was strained to the limit. (See pages 319 and 320 Niagara Falls Convention proceedings.)

At Salt Lake City five locals of Colorado submitted another plan which was deliberated on at some length on the Convention floor. This time General Secretary Frank Duffy took part in the debate, favoring the project. He told the delegates the question of trying to establish a superannuation fund was not a new one, as it had been brought up at previous conventions. He reminded the delegates that it would be necessary to raise the per capita tax to the General Office. He also stated then that this question seemed to have the unanimous endorsement of the Atlanta Convention, but when it came to assessing the rank and file another extra five cents to finance the proposition of a pension system, it was buried so deep that it was not heard of until the Salt Lake City Convention. (See pages 355 and 379, Salt Lake City Convention proceedings.)

At Des Moines the G. E. B. reported their failure to submit a feasible plan to establish a sanitarium or home as they said they didn't believe the rank and file would favor the proposition because there would have to be a fund created to finance the project. Here we might state that the matter of considering the

ways and means to establish a fund was referred to the G. E. B. at the Salt Lake City Convention, through the contents of resolution No. 72, submitted by five locals of Colorado, Nos. 515, 264, 362, 55, 417, and although the majority of that G. E. B. gave a discouraging report of this humanitarian work, they did not daunt in the least the delegates at Des Moines who were friendly to the project. At Des Moines five new resolutions bearing on this humane work deeply interested the majority of the delegates in attendance. (See page 240, Des Moines Convention proceedings.)

Resolution No. 1 submitted by Local Union No. 339 and Delegate Proctor of Fort Worth, Texas, requested the U. B. to take up the work of establishing a home for the sick and distressed; Resolution No. 2 submitted by L. U. 796 and Delegate Farley of Rock Island, Ill., requested the U. B. to establish a sanitarium for the treatment of those afflicted with tuberculosis; Resolution No. 52 submitted by L. U. 898 and Delegate McDaniels of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich., also Delegate Wm. L. Hutchinson, L. U. 334, Saginaw, and Delegate Quigley, L. U. 19, Detroit, and other delegates representing locals in the State of Michigan; also L. U. No. 158 of Los Angeles, Cal., submitted resolution No. 55 through their Delegates Goodwine and Stone, which provided for a self-supporting institution for the old aged and homeless. Seemingly the intention was to obtain the self-support from farm and garden products. Also an insurance clause or system came up, but didn't receive much support, although it was a good plan for those desiring safe and cheap insurance. The other four resolutions submitted at Des Moines were referred by the delegates (this time to the General Officers) with instructions to take up the work of investigating and collecting data pertaining to grounds and buildings and cost of sustaining the inmates, etc., and to report at the following Washington, D. C., Convention. (See pages 50, 51, 374 and 517.)

At the Washington D. C. Convention, General Secretary Duffy submitted an extensive detailed report pertaining to all grounds and building supplies and chattels and the estimated cost of caring for each dependent. The report was submitted in compliance with the instructions of the delegates in attendance at Des Moines and was encouraging and satisfactory. After its unanimous endorsement it was referred to the rank and file for the necessary two-thirds vote, but the whole matter met defeat. Five other propositions were submitted at the Washington, D. C. Convention and acted on by the resolution and constitution committees, presented by the following locals and their delegates:

Resolution No. 2 provided for a pension system in behalf of the faithful workers in the pioneer days when the carpenter trade stood in need of local volunteers. This resolution was submitted by L. U. No. 1151, Batavia, N. Y. Resolution No. 4, submitted by L. U. No. 55, Denver, Colo., provided for superannuation benefits of $12.00 per month to be paid quarterly out of the general treasury. Resolution No. 8, submitted by L. U. No. 78, Troy, N. Y., provided to empower the G. E. B. to create a fund to assist the helpless and sick U. B. members, but did not state any sum. Resolution No. 51, submitted by the Milwaukee, D. C., provided to assess the general membership by increasing the per capita five cents to help establish a fund at the General Office, to be paid out to members in their old days when they were no longer able to follow their occupation.

Resolution No. 45, submitted by L. U. No. 495, Streator, Ill., was a proposition presented by a committee of the latter local for the endorsement of that Local Union and then to be submitted to the six sister locals of that County, namely: L. U. 661, Ottawa; L. U. 1037, Marseilles; L. U. 1192, Oglesby; L. U. 336, La Salle; L. U. 195, Peru; L. U. 1296, Mendota, all seven locals located in La Salle County, Illinois. After the endorsement of the seven locals, it was to be sent out by the committee of L. U. 495 to all other locals in the state,

setting forth a feasible plan of a self-supporting nature to build and maintain a sanitarium for treatment of members afflicted with lung trouble; also an old age home for members of U. B. The proposition was highly endorsed by many locals throughout the state and when submitted to the Washington Convention, was classed with the other four propositions along the superannuation lines in the recommendations of the General Officers submitted by General Secretary Frank Duffy, carried over from the Des Moines Convention as per the latter named Convention's instructions and was referred to the rank and file referendum vote by delegates in attendance at the Washington D. C. Convention and by unanimous vote approved by the latter delegates, but for some unknown cause, it was overwhelmed and defeated in the referendum vote. It was much regretted by the majority of the members of L. U. 495 and the other locals in La Salle County that the self-supporting proposition of the latter local got mixed up with others as the proposition was submitted only as a state-wide affair and purposely to introduce this sympathetic work for the benefit of all helpless U. B. members. Also sixty other locals throughout the State of Illinois had approved of the self-supporting cooperative plan and regretted the defeat of the project which was to draw its support from the manufacture and sale of wood products produced on the grounds by various manufacturers and their union employes (See pages 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, Washington D. C. Convention proceedings.)

At the last convention in Indianapolis, September, 1914, quite an extensive and feasible plan was submitted by L. U. No. 1319 of Albuquerque, N. M., that provided for two old aged homes and two sanitariums, one for locals east and one for those west of the Mississippi River, but owing to no representative representing L. U. No. 1319, there was nothing done with resolution. Here we might state that if it had not been for the General President, Brother Kirby, in his report to the Indianapolis Convention making a few appropriate remarks favoring an old home or pension, all of the work at former conventions submitted and endorsed by the many locals would have been forgotten. Still, supporters of this good work, no doubt, were pleased because the General President did come out in good advice, praise and sincere criticism in behalf of either plan.

The General President, in his report, recommended that the G. E. B. take up the matter of considering the old home or pension and the committee on the General President reported favorable on the recommendations of that part of the report. At the January, 1915, meeting of the G. E. B., the matter of data and propositions of ways and means to provide a fund for an old home or pension was acted on by that body and was referred to the Secretary of the G. E. B. to secure data, etc., to the end of submitting same to the rank and file.

But here we would kindly ask what effect will a report from the G. E. B. at the next convention further the establishing of a home or pension if the General Office doesn't submit some plan whereby the proposition can be financed. This is the third time it has been referred to other G. E. B.'s and still nothing is done for those suffering, homeless and lonely brothers. Let us all hope that the General President and the General Secretary have struck a plan or trail that will lead to an honest and independent plan that will prove successful to finance an old aged pension; an old aged home with a sanitarium in connection; all three and provide for the good, lawful wives of the members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

In concluding this communication we will make an appeal to all Local Unions and delegates who have taken former action in submitting resolutions and supporting resolutions of a like nature to provide for the sick, the aged, the infirm, the homeless and indigent brothers; and now, that it has leaked out that there is a movement on foot to petition the General Executive Board to establish a tool purchasing department at

the U. B. headquarters, whereby the rank and file could locate a union tool manufacturing plant that would be a financial backing to an old home or pension system and be the means of securing a better quality of tools purchased at considerable less money, and provide some kind of employment for many of our old home members if the parties, that is, the steel tool manufacturer under this plan now under consideration move their plant on an intended old home grounds when our G. E. B. get to it, which we hope will be sometime this season. Now, if we are going to engage parties to manufacture our carpenter tools through our headquarters, let all our membership that use hand edge tools patronize as well as boost the plan of our General President and General Treasurer if they are planning such a profitable system on a co-operative plan in this high cost of living days by lowering the price of tools manufactured under their supervision.

Last, but not least, let us not forget those sympathetic locals and delegates that in past conventions have done their best to provide some comfort and help through resolutions, amendments and endorsements in their locals and conventions. Here let all take note of their number, as we got them from the proceedings of the past six conventions:

L. U. 515; L. U. 362; L. U. 55; L. U. 417; L. U. 339; L. U. 796; L. U. 898; L. U. 334; L. U. 19; L. U. 198; L. U. 495; L. U. 1544; L. U. 661; L. U. 1037; L. U. 336; L. U. 1265; L. U. 479; L. U. 360; L. U. 269; L. U. 250; L. U. 1151; L. U. 78; L U. 55; (L. U. 264 that presented resolutions at Milwaukee and Niagara Falls Conventions through their delegates and were the only propositions offered at the two conventions. It is to be regretted L. U. 264 has lasped.) L. U. No. 1319 of Albuquerque, N. M., that presented resolution No. 3 was endorsed by the following Local Unions: 168, 515, 63, 12, 1384, 311, 635, 2, 326, 425, 470, 352, 112, 89, 388, 1089, 1217, 1030, 1761, 234, 953, 1440, 558. Total locals, 46; one D. C.; one General President and General Secretary.

Yours for a pension and old home with sanitarium,

FRANK M. STAHL, L. U. 13,
D. J. FARLEY, L. U. 1544,
HENRY GROSSHANS, L. U. 495.

Query Re Filling In New Due Books

Editor The Carpenter:

Here is a matter I have often thought about calling the attention of Financial Secretaries to:

In making out a duplicate due book for a brother member in my past experience as Financial Secretary, I find many brothers on clearance who have been initiated into the Brotherhood for eight, ten or twelve years, coming here with a new book showing them initiated last year. In other words, the Financial Secretary issuing a new book to a brother when his old book is full will put that brother as having been duly initiated, giving the local's number issuing the new book and date of issuing the new book, notwithstanding the fact that the brother was originally initiated years before in some other local. The point I want to make clear is that they don't give the original date of his initiation and where initiated.

Fraternally yours,
ROBERT CURRIE,
L. U. 55, 1947 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

(As there have been many inquiries in the past as to the proper method of filling in new due books, I would refer Financial Secretaries to the report of the General Executive Board to the Eighteenth General Convention viz: "When a member's due book is filled a new one should be made out the same as the old one and marked 'renewed,' and the new due book should be signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the local issuing same." In other words, the new book should show the local's number in which he was initiated and date of initiation (not the date his book was renewed, nor local number renewing same); viz: John Jones initiated in L. U. No. 22, September 22, 1901 transfers to Local No. 1, Chicago, and

has a new due book made there on April 1, 1915, it should show he was initiated in Local No. 22, September 22, 1901, and marked "renewed" and no other data should be inserted. Many Secretaries make the mistake of inserting the date the due book is renewed.—General Secretary.)

Ladies Auxiliary for Tulsa, Okla

Editor The Carpenter:

For several months past the wives and daughters of the carpenters have been giving a social in connection with the first meeting of each month. These socials have been greatly appreciated by all and we, carpenters, certainly owe a debt of gratitude to the ladies for the excellent program and refreshments which they provided for our entertainment. The last one was held at Central Park, from 7:30 to 10:00 P. M. on the evening of July 14th. The long park table fairly groaned under the load of good things provided.

When all had partaken of this substantial repast those present were called to order by one of the members, and a committee was elected to arrange for the following social to be held at Owen Park.

One of the beneficial results of these socials is a growing desire on the part of the ladies and the members to organize a Ladies Auxiliary. Before the meeting adjourned a temporary organization was effected. Mrs. Roscoe was elected President and Mrs. Wise, Secretary.

It is very quiet here, but most of our members are working at present.

Yours fraternally,

W. T. Maxwell,

Vice-President Oklahoma State Council,
Tulsa, Okla.

Stronger Organization a Need of the Hour

Editor The Carpenter:

The conviction has been borne in upon America's workers that organization is the only sure means for assuring their protection and furthering their well-being. The spirit of organization, fraternity and solidarity is moving men and women wage earners to unite in the great movement for human rights.

In some parts of our country labor forward movements and individual efforts are making the movement for organization a live force, stimulating and cheering the workers on to still greater things. These efforts afford great possibilities. Other places need new life and new enthusiasm—enthusiasm for the cause of labor.

It is particularly necessary at this time to increase and strengthen organization. We are in a critical time when at any moment the forces of readjustment may grip the unprotected workers in the merciless clutches of an industrial crisis. We must prepare against the change in industrial currents that shall surely follow the ending of the present European war.

Only through organization can the workers protect themselves against efforts to make them bear the brunt of industrial depression and readjustment. Through organization, the wage earners can assert their rights, maintain American standards of life and have a voice in determining industrial conditions.

Through organization, ideals and aspirations become real forces for progress in the lives of the workers.

It is good business sense then to make our organizations as strong as possible.

Because of its great importance, we at this time present the matter of organization to all workers, but particularly to the organizers. For these reasons our volunteer organizers are urged to additional service and activity to organize the yet unorganized wage earners of the continent. We recognize that the organizers who are voluntarily giving their splendid services to labor's cause are often placed at a disadvantage in many ways by making sacrifices to benefit our fellow wage earners. Our organizers are not always in a position to give their time, with the loss of wages which this entails and hence the work of organization may sometimes lag as a consequence.

In order to overcome this difficulty and to help the cause of organization, we make a special offer to compensate our volunteer organizers by the sum of $20.00 for each charter application received and charter granted by the A. F. of L., the union to contain fifteen members or more.

Of course, all must understand that the work of organizing locals for our international unions must not be impaired or neglected in the slightest degree. On the contrary, whenever there be any discretion, such locals when organized must be placed under their respective international unions. The purpose of this offer is to organize our fellow workers to the fullest limit of our opportunities and to compensate our volunteer organizers for their loss of time and expenses incurred in the work. This offer of compensation, or more properly, reimbursement, will continue in force from this date until December 31, 1915.

It is the earnest hope of the A. F. of L. that our organizers, members and friends of the labor movement will renew their zeal for agitation, education and organization and will bring fresh enthusiasm and persistent endeavor to the services of the labor movement and the cause of humanity.

Now for the 3,000,000 mark!

Fraternally yours,

SAM. GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary A. F. of L.

Wants Labor Press and Party

Editor The Carpenter:

In reading the Editorials in the May number of The Carpenter, I find Walsh vs. Rockefeller; The Hatters fine of $290,000 and a 72-hour week for women.

Brother Carpenters, when you read this do you ever stop to think for yourselves or do you just read it and then go to sleep and let the politician do the thinking for you.

Rockefeller stands convicted by his own admission and yet no one dares to convict him, as he is the real government of the U. S. A., by your consent, because you aid him to maintain his position. Here in Ohio, the Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional a law which protected the union worker. The union worker now has a price on his head. As Wm. H. Taft said before the Manufacturers' Association, the union workers are a lawless bunch; do you get this, Brother Carpenter?

I come to this conclusion: If trades unionists ever will succeed they must think for themselves; the daily papers are not printed for the benefit of organized labor; they are owned and controlled by the Manufacturers' Association, as the latter realized that the public press sways public opinion; and that you, as a reader of the daily newspapers usually reflect the views you find in it.

Brother workers, you will have to do like the manufacturers and control your own press to mould your own ideas. You must read and think what is to your own interest. You must read and think only for yourselves. You have seen that the Supreme Court is not to your interest. Let us abolish it. You have congress and Senate and your state legislature to make laws for you. It remains for the judicial body to enforce them, not to declare them unconstitutional.

Now, brother, you, as an American citizen, and as a union man, could it be possible that you could vote for anyone who is not in favor of union labor? It seems to me you are always voting for Rockefeller and the manufacturers benefit; that is the reason you never have anything.

Just think, 85 per cent of us go to the polls to vote and the greater number vote against their own interests. They find this out best when forced out on a strike, then those for whom they voted turn the police club against them to beat into the heads of organized labor the fact that they voted against their own interests. Do you understand?

RICHARD HAASE, F. S.
L. U. 84, Akron, O.

The Carpenter

Brother Hill and the Curvature of the Earth

Editor The Carpenter:

After reading Brother Rowland Hill's article on leveling sills in the July Carpenter, I am moved to point out an error in the brother's calculations.

The curvature of the earth's surface is not nine inches in one half mile as the brother states, but slightly over eight inches to the mile; to be exact, 8.008 inches. In ordinary calculations, however, the curvature is taken to be eight inches to the mile.

To determine the amount of curvature for a greater or less distance, the rule is to multiply the eight inches by the square of the distance; thus we find the curvature for two miles to be 2^2X8 or 32 inches, for three miles 3^2X8 or 72 inches, and so on.

The same rule applies for distances less than a mile but such distances must be considered as fractions of a mile and the square of such fraction taken as a multiplier. In this way we find the curvature for ½ mile to be $(½)^2$X8 or 2 inches, for ¼ mile $(¼)^2$ or 1-16X8 equals ½ inch and for 1-16 mile or 330 feet it is $(1\text{-}16)^2$ or 1-256X8 or 1-32 inch instead of 1 1-8 inches as the brother states. These amounts are too trifling to be taken into consideration in building operations.

J. H. FLANSBURG,
L. U. 1082, San Francisco, Cal.

The New York State Council Convention which was held at Gloversville, N. Y., in the month of August was an event of which the U. B. in the empire state may well be proud. With the growth of the organization each year and its widening sphere of influence it is natural that each succeeding state council gathering should increase in importance and demand more weighty intelligence from the attending delegates. The deliberations of the Gloversville convention show that the New York State brothers have reached a high state of efficiency in dealing with their home affairs.

Labor Notes

The Labor Day edition of the American Federationist is a notable achievement in the realm of labor journalism of which its editor may well be proud. Its leading feature is a symposium of views on the Clayton bill which is led by Senator A. B. Cummings; Secretary of Labor Wm. B. Wilson; assistant Secretary of Labor Post, and a number of men prominent in the labor movement. The Seamen's Act is also treated of, and a department is given over to the views of leading women trade unionists. Every wage earner who has the opportunity should read the current issue of the Federationist.

It is a pleasure to us to record that union carpenters were employed in the erection of the Amaintus apartment house which was recently built at Rhode Island and 18th Sts., Buffalo, N. Y. It was constructed entirely of concrete and metal trim and Brother Vantine, Secretary of the Buffalo D. C., informs us that for the last year the job has given employment to from four to twelve carpenters and, at times, twenty, all getting the scale and working union hours in the erection of the metal work. Instead of "hoping that it may be the last of the kind" the Buffalo brothers are looking for more of the same kind of work under the same favorable conditions.

That the National Women's Trade Union League has arrived at a point where it is now the paramount factor in expressing the needs and voicing the aspirations of the women wage earners of the nation is clearly shown by the published proceedings of the fifth biennial convention of that organization. The reports of Mrs. Margaret Dreier Robins, the President of the league and of Miss Franklin, the Secretary, which were read at the opening of the convention, form a striking summary of the work the league is doing to strengthen the position of women in industry.

News Notes from Local Unions

Houston, Tex., L. U. 213.—There was no loss of life among the carpenters of Houston during the recent great storm. The damage to the city will amount to about fifty thousand dollars and two or three weeks will repair all of the carpentry work destroyed. Glass and tin roofs suffered most damage. Work prospects should not bring outsiders to the city as it looks as if there will not be enough work in Houston to keep the home men employed during the coming winter. E. U. Ritz, R. S.

* * *

Bisbee, Ariz., L. U. 1648.—Union carpenters are advised to stay away from Fort Hauchuca, as the contractors there have decided to pay a graded non-union scale ranging from $2.00 to $4.00 per day, based upon the quantity and quality of the labor available. G. Scherrei, R. S.

* * *

Vincennes, Ind., L. U. 274.—Carpenters are urged to stay away from Vincennes. All the reports that there is a building boom on here are false. A large number of local mechanics have been idle for the last eight months and there is little prospect of a change for the better at present. O. T. Ott, R. S.

* * *

Fort Smith, Ark., L. U. 71.—Conditions in Fort Smith in the carpentry trade are extremely bad and at present there is no work at all to be had by the local brothers. All traveling carpenters are urged to stay away from this locality. Chas. A. Mills, R. S.

* * *

Ogden, Utah, L. U. 450.—Owing to slack conditions in the trade in Ogden and vicinity it has been found necessary to place the district on the "stay away" list. This summer conditions have been so bad that there is scarcely enough work to keep the home members employed. Paul Struppell, R. S.

Lakeworth, Fla., L. U. 1308.—This vicinity is suffering from the same trade depression experienced by many other Florida locals which have been published in the "stay-away" list in the last few months. There are more men here than can be found work for. Traveling brothers should heed this and keep away.

* * *

Geneva, N. Y., L. U. 187.—Work is very scarce in Geneva and there has been very little doing in the carpentry line there for several months. More men are in the jurisdiction of this local now than there is work for and prospects are not bright. All outsiders should keep away. W. N. Brown, Secretary.

* * *

San Diego, Cal., L. U. 810.—This local again notifies carpenters to stay away from San Diego. Conditions have not improved in the last few months; in fact, there is little or no building going on. It is our opinion that the Coast is a bad place for carpenters just now. It is true that there are quite a number of people attending the exposition at San Francisco but a great deal of money is not being spent. George Fought, R. S.

* * *

Pawtucket, R. I., L. U.'s 342, 1125, 1877.—Traveling brothers are urged to keep away from Pawtucket for the present as conditions are dull with no prospect of improvement in the near future. A large percentage of our members cannot find employment and the influx of traveling brothers only floods the city with idle men. C. Clarkson.

Regarding Criticism

The fault-finding faculties of some people are ever alert. Nothing causes discord among workmen so quickly and easily as this dominant characteristic of the chronic growler.

Death Roll

CALDER, JOHN, of L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.

CAMPBELL, QUINTON DUNN, of L. U. 1779, Calgary, Can.

DOWLER, MRS. wife of P. W. Dowler, of L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash.

Information Wanted

J. R. Thompson, of 1113 Sheffield street, Pittsburgh, N. S. Pa., is desirous of learning the whereabouts of his half-brother, John J. Hood, a carpenter. The

missing man was a member of L. U. 211, of Alleghany, Pa., until about four years ago. He was in Denver, Colo., when last heard from. The accompanying photo shows Hood as he appeared several years ago.

The present whereabouts of Norman Cashon, a union carpenter who was last heard from in Philadelphia, Pa., about five years ago, is required. His father, William H. Cashon died in Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, in March of this year, leaving a small estate to which he and his sister are entitled to equal shares. Cashon largely followed exposition work. He was employed on the Paragon Park resort at Nantasket Beach near Boston, at the Jamestown Exposition and at various pleasure resorts in New York and Philadelphia, and may have worked on the San Francisco Exposition buildings. Address communications to Henry D. Nunn, attorney, 38 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

Information is wanted concerning James Devenport Yelton, a carpenter, who left his home in Latonia, Ky., December 27, 1913, to go south looking for work. He is forty years old, with dark hair and gray eyes. He stands about five feet, nine inches and weighs between 165 to 180 pounds. Yelton has a small scar on upper lip and wears an Odd Fellows' and Masonic charm on watch guard and ring on little finger of left hand. He was formerly a member of L. U. 1703. Send information to J. B. Parsons, of L. U. No. 1703, 1107 Decoursey Ave., Latonia, Ky., or to Mrs. Laura Yelton, Dryridge, Ky., Route 1.

The W. A. Ives Company Make Novel Offer

Much interest is being taken by members of Local Unions in the novel scheme which the W. A. Ives Manufacturing Company of Wallingford, Conn. have adopted in order to popularize their well-known brand of "Mephisto" augur bits among members of our organization. This company, which recently unionized every department of its manufacturing plant, is offering fifty dollars in gold to the treasury of the Local Union the members of which purchase the largest number of full sets of "Mephisto" bits (13 bits in a set, 1 each 4-16 to 16-16 inclusive.) The contest ends September 30. In order to gain the prize, members must deposit with the Secretary of the local receipted bills from the hardware stores where the sets have been purchased.

State Council Activities

Quebec Provincial Council

The annual convention of the Quebec Provincial Council of the U. B. was held in the town of Shawinigan on July 3 and 4, and went into history as the most successful one held thus far by the membership in that section of Canada. Warm hospitality was accorded the visitors by the municipal authorities and the citizens of Shawinigan, the delegates being royally entertained. The Local Unions of Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Valley Field, St. Anne de Bellevue, Jonquieres, Chicoutimi, Rimouski, Three Rivers and other points were well represented, Montreal, Maisonneuve, St. Henri and Lachine furnishing the largest contingents.

The sessions were held in the assembly room of the town hall, which had been placed at the disposal of the U. B., and at ten o'clock on the morning of July 3, G. E. B. member Arthur Martel, President of the Provincial Council, called the convention to order. Mayor J. E. Thibaudeau welcomed the delegates in an interesting address and assured them that the citizens would do their best to make their stay a pleasant one. The local committee on arrangements composed of Brothers Dube, Saint-Pierre and other members of the Shawinigan Local Union, also addressed the delegates.

A large amount of business was transacted during the two days' session, the abnormal industrial conditions existing as a result of the war coming in for much discussion. Among the resolutions adopted by the convention were the following:

That carpenters and joiners employed by the harbor commissions of the Province be paid the established scale of wages existing in that locality.

This convention endorsed a resolution of the Ontario convention demanding of the Federal government that a "fair wage" scale be attached to every contract awarded in no matter what ministry and that any contract to which there is not attached this "fair wage" scale be nul "ipso facto."

Every trade organization was asked to undertake a campaign in favor of the establishment of the eight-hour day in order that in these times of depression, work might be obtained by the greatest number possible.

The convention strongly blamed the attitude of those employers, government authorities or individuals who profit from the present state of war by imposing starvation wages on the wage earners and by exploiting their work.

The Executive Committee was ordered to investigate the conditions and scale of wages which will be paid to the workers on the St. Maurice construction work at the River Loutre, a work which will cost millions, and they demand that in the workshops the proper scale of wages be paid to all men employed.

At the close of the convention a resolution of thanks was passed to the mayor and citizens of Shawinigan and the local U. B. members for the cordial manner in which they had entertained the delegates.

On the afternoon of July 4, a big public meeting was held in the Orpheum Theater, which was addressed by Brothers Arthur Martel, M. Arcand, O. Proulx of Montreal and A. Dube of Shawinigan. The new Executive Board of the Provincial Council is composed of Arthur Martel, President; G. M. Fraser, Vice-President, and O. Proulx, Secretary. The next convention will be held the first Saturday in July, 1916, at St. Anne de Bellevue.

Iowa State Council

The second annual convention of the Iowa State Council of Carpenters was held at Fort Dodge, Ia., during the week

of June 8, and was a very successful event in every particular. It showed that great progress had been made since the Council was organized at Cedar Rapids on August 14, 1914.

About two-thirds of the carpenters of the state were represented by delegates and great interest was evinced in the proceedings and the discussions which marked the various sessions. Plans were laid for pushing organization work and special attention will be paid to the organization of the mills in the coming year.

The following officers were elected and will hold office until December, 1916:

President—C. L. Beck, of Cedar Rapids.

Secretary-Treasurer—W. B. James, of Cedar Rapids.

Executive Board—G. E. Polly, of Sioux City; L. C. Rassmussen, of Council Bluffs; J. E. Andresen, of Marion; F. D. Watson, of Ottumwa; H. Jones, of Des Moines; F. A. Martens, of Dubuque.

Des Moines was chosen as the next convention city, and the date set for December, 1916, just previous to the convening of the thirty-fourth General Assembly, at which time it is hoped every local in the state will be affiliated and represented.

Brother F. A. Martens, writing of the work done by the Iowa Council since its inception, says:

The executive board of the Iowa State Council was in session in Des Moines in January, of this year, and discussed various labor legislative measures. Several bills were drafted, one of which known as the Mechanics' Tool Bill, was enacted into law by the thirty-third General Assembly, with the assistance of President Strief of the State Federation of Labor. Another bill, known as the scaffolding bill, was lost after a hard fight.

The object of the State Council is to establish better conditions throughout the state, to facilitate the organization of subordinate locals in the smaller towns and cities in the state, to regulate and equalize the apprenticeship laws, to act as a medium of arbitration, to procure state legislation favorable to our craft, as well as favorable to the general labor movement of the state, to keep the various local carpenter crafts of the state in close touch with one another, to furnish information regarding employment, and to further advance the interests of the Carpenter Brotherhood throughout the state of Iowa.

A Clarion Call

In a separate report embodying the personal findings of Chairman Walsh of the Federal Commission which will be presented to congress in addition to the Manly and other reports, and which has been concurred in by the labor members of that body, low wages are given as the basic cause for industrial unrest.

The workers of the nation, says this report, through compulsory and aggressive methods, legal and illegal, are denied the full product of their toil and the consequent unrest has grown to proportions that already menace the social good will and the peace of the nation.

Continuing this trenchant indictment of present social conditions, says:

"The extent and depth of industrial unrest can hardly be exaggerated. State and national conventions of labor organizations, numbering many thousands of members, have cheered the names of leaders imprisoned for participation in a campaign of violence, conducted as one phase of a conflict with organized employers.

"Employers have created and maintained small private armies and used these forces to intimidate and suppress their striking employes by deporting, imprisoning, assaulting and killing their leaders. Elaborate spy systems are maintained to discover and forestall the movements of the enemy. The use of state troops in policing strikes has bred a bitter hostility to the militia system.

"Courts, legislatures and Governors have been rightfully accused of serving employers to the defeat of justice, and while countercharges come from employers and their agents, with almost negli-

gible exceptions, it is the wage earners who believe, assert and prove that the very institutions of their country have been perverted by the power of the employer.

"To the support of the militant and aggressive propaganda of organized labor has come, within recent years a small but rapidly increasing host of ministers, college professors, writers, journalists and others of the professional classes, distinguished in many instances by exceptional talent which they devote to agitation, with no hope of material reward.

"We find the unrest here described to be but the latest manifestations of the age-long struggle of the race for freedom of opportunity for every individual to live his life to its highest ends.

"The unrest of the wage earners has been augmented by recent changes and developments in industry. Chief of these are the rapid universal introduction and extension of machinery by which unskilled workers may be substituted for the skilled, and an equally rapid development of means of rapid transportation and communication, by which private capital has been enabled to organize in great corporations.

"Work formerly done at home or in small neighborhood shops has been transferred to great factories, where the individual worker becomes an impersonal element under the control of impersonal corporations. Women in increased numbers have followed their work from the home to the factory, and even children have been enlisted."

"Now, more than ever, the profits of great industries under centralized control pour into the coffers of stockholders and directors who never have so much as visited the plants, and who perform no service in return. And while vast inherited fortunes, representing zero in social service to the credit of their possessors, automatically treble and multiply in volume, two-thirds of those who toil from eight to twelve hours a day receive less than enough to support themselves and their families in decency and comfort.

"We find that many entire communities exist under the arbitrary economic control of corporation officials charged with the management of an industry or group of industries and we find that in such communities political liberty does not exist, and its forms are hollow mockeries.

"In larger communities where espionage becomes impossible the wage earner who is unsupported by a collective organization may enjoy freedom of expression outside the workshop, but there his freedom ends. And it is a freedom more apparent than real. For the house he lives in, the food he eats, the clothing he wears, the environment of his wife and children, and his own health and safety are in the hands of the employer, through the arbitrary power he exercises in fixing his wages and working conditions."

This important report, analyzing the two years' work of the commission concludes with a clarion call to duty on the part of all citizens, but carries with it a more insistent appeal to the wage earners of the country than to any other class. It says:

"The responsibility for the conditions which have been described above, we declare rests primarily upon workers, who, blind to their collective strength and often times deaf to the cries of their followers have suffered exploitation and the invasion of their most sacred rights without resistance. A large measure of responsibility must, however, attach to the great mass of citizens. But, until the workers themselves realize their responsibility and utilize to the full their collective power, no action, whether governmental or altruistic, can work any genuine and lasting improvement.

"We call upon our citizenship, regardless of politics or economic conditions, to use every means of agitation, all avenues of education and every department and function of government to eliminate the injustices exposed by this commission, to the end that each laborer may 'secure the whole product of his labor.'"

Craft Problems

Reading Drawings

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes.)

Figure 1, is a perspective sketch of a small frame cottage. Figures 2 and 3 are the floor plans of the same cottage and resemble that which the architect furnishes the builder, except that the sizes are not shown, as in this case they would tend to confuse the drawing.

FIG 1

Suppose, therefore, that the entire upper part above the middle of the first story is cut away, then all the rooms can be seen if one is looking directly down (as from a great height) upon the uncovered portion; also on every stud doorway, window, sheathing, plastering, etc. To show all these various parts on the drawing is unnecessary, because when any practical builder receives the plans of a frame house, he knows that all the walls are to consist of studding, sheathing, clapboards, lath and plaster, etc. Besides, no plan is given without a specification which tells about the different materials to be used in the building.

To represent the walls of a house, a common method is that of drawing one line to represent the outer side of a wall. and one line the inner side of the wall, or of the house. The inside partitions are also represented by two lines.

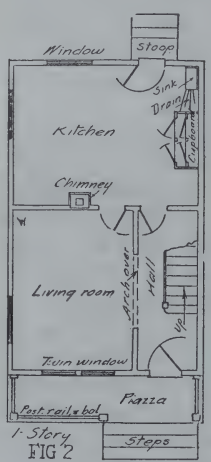
Compare now the several parts of Fig. 2 with Fig. 1, and note the positions of the doors, windows, etc., on the floor plans.

Begin at the bottom of the first story. The three rectangles represent steps leading to the piazza, which is represented by a large rectangle, on which are squares joined to each other by two lines drawn close together, and which show that the porch has three square columns, two pilasters or half columns, rails and balusters.

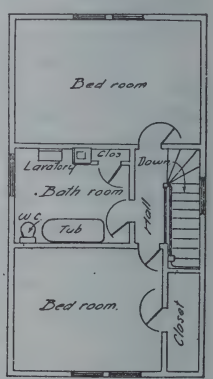
The front door is indicated by a heavy line, the arc at the end of this line showing that the door is hinged to swing in. All the doors are represented in this manner.

The location of the windows is shown by drawing lines between the wall lines.

Our first floor plans (Fig. 2) shows a hall, living room, stairs, archway from



1- Story
FIG 2



2- Story FIG 3

hall to living room, chimney, cupboard, and sink with drainboard. Notice that doorways are represented by an open space in the wall.

In the second story plan (Fig. 3) we have two bedrooms, two closets, one bath room, which has a bath tub, water closet, lavatory and one of the two previously mentioned closets. After you thoroughly

understand this drawing compare its parts with similar parts on a blue-print of some house, and you will be surprised at the ease with which you can read the blue-print.

Timber Centers for Sewers and Underground Conduits.

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Over and under the ground the art and trade of the carpenter is necessary, so in this article we will take up the subject of conduit and sewer forms or centers, which are one of the most important details which carpenters have to construct.

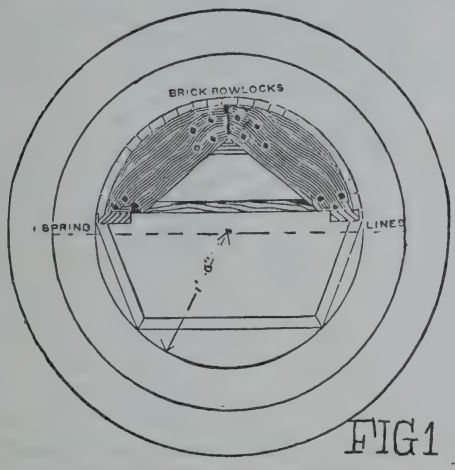


FIG1

Ordinary sewers, outside of those of pipe, are generally built of brick or reinforced concrete of either cylindrical or egg-shaped sections. Fig. 1 represents the cross-section cut across or at right angles to its running direction. Its diameter is two feet with the lower semi-circle or "insert" built to a mold or templet and the upper half or "arch" turned on the wood center required.

These works are usually constructed in lengths of six, eight or ten feet, the centers being moved along as each is set and hardened. Each center as will be noticed, is set and leveled, or more properly graded about two and one-half inches above the diameter or spring line and rests on reversed wedges, so that it is easily and rapidly released from the superincumbent weight of brick or concrete which it temporarily and safely supported. It will likewise be noticed that the struts or uprights abut end to end, and are loose, thus permitting the use of the same timber for the following section. (Of course, our practical readers will readily comprehend that it would

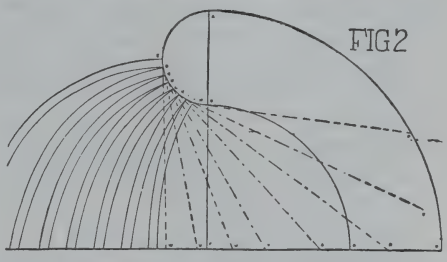
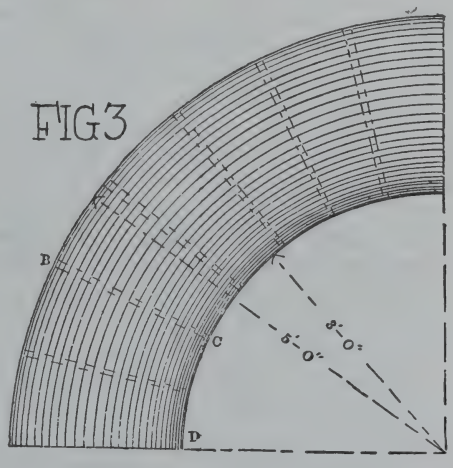


FIG2

be impossible to move the center out were this not done.)

The stuff for this class of work is usually sawn pine or spruce timber, strongly nailed together, frames two inches thick, battens one and one fourth inches and the supporting struts three by four inches or four by four inches.

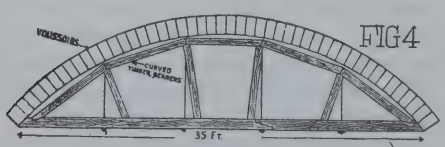
In connection with this subject a very difficult job to execute is that of building the forms for continuing the sewer or conduit from an avenue to a street,



or from one street around the corner to another. In building this the carpenters must make bearers all radiate at a common center point as F in Fig. 2. The vertical section A-E-B having been struck to the semi-circular curve, proceed to lay out the covering boards as follows:

Divide the quarter-circle or quadrant plan into nine equal parts as B-H, H-I, I-J, J-K, L-M, M-N, N-O, and O-E. Join these points of division by lines, and produce each until they cut the line W-V C at bottom. Now with R as center and J as radius, strike the arc shown, also with R as center and K as radius, strike another arc with S as center and S-K as radius; strike also with I as center sweep another. Next with T as center and continue on in this way until there is a board laid out for each division in the semi-circle.

These boards may be sawn out in short lengths and nailed on the several frames by butt joints on each, but these joints should be on the radius lines.



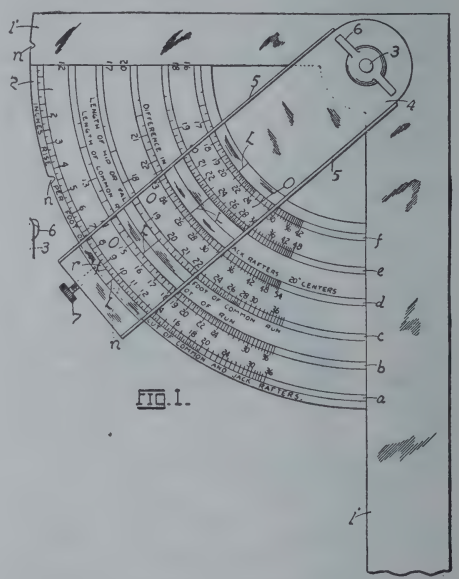
On account of the difficulty of removing a center of this kind, I would recommend that it be built small and carried along around the corner. By this means, the entire arch may be built or set in short sections; but when it is possible, it is best to build in the whole framework and knock it apart or burn it out after the concrete or masonry is completed in the manner represented by Fig. 3, where the bearing frames under the lagging are indicated by the dotted lines. Too much pains are not wasted on work of this class, but the engineers will always insist that it be done right to the terms of the contract or as specified by law, so it must be accurate. Fig. 4 illustrates a form or frame for a subway or tunnel for use under a roadbed or railroad. It is simply put together and easily taken apart for removal or transmission to another side.

In conclusion it might be said that subway and tunnel work is a modern branch of carpentry work, which many of our readers engage in and should be studied and observed both for safety and success.

New Bevel Or Rafter Framing Square

Editor The Carpenter:

I take pleasure in sending you a copy of the drawings of a bevel or rafter framing square for which I have just received a patent and which I believe will interest very many of our brother carpenters who are always glad to hear of something new that has been invented by a union brother.



I have always found much pleasure in reading The Carpenter, and take special delight in the Craft Problems, where so much has been said regarding roof framing and the different ways of applying the steel square to get the lengths, cuts, and bevels of rafters.

In roof framing some carpenters use pitches such as 1-4, 1-3, or 1-2 pitch, and so on, or such a pitch as will be nearest to that shown on their plans and elevations. Thinking that a couple of inches more or less in the rise of the roof won't make any difference, others use as a basis the inches rise per foot of run. This, I believe, is the best. In the past year or so I have seen articles in The Carpenter urging brothers to get accustomed to framing in degree pitch. Now, all the different methods of rafter framing may seem very simple for one who knows how, but to the beginner it

seems difficult and the more that there is said about roof framing the harder they think it is to learn, and therefore a great many don't try. What a great many carpenters want is something that is easy, something that they don't have to study so long over to learn. This got me thinking how to devise some kind of a square that would instantly give the lengths, cuts, and bevels of the rafters. I have accomplished this and I will now explain how easy it is to get all of these with my square.

For example, we will suppose a roof to have 10 inches rise per foot of run.

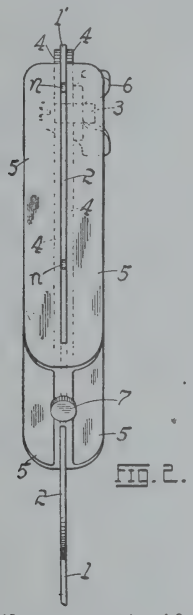


FIG. 2.

Simply set the square to 10 on the first arc (as shown in Figure 1 on the drawings) and note the results that you attain at once. This gives you the plumb and bottom cut of the common rafters, the length of the common rafters per foot of run, the length of the hip and valley rafters per foot of common run, and the difference in length of jack rafters spaced 16, 18 or 20 inches on the center. To get the plumb and bottom cut of the hip and valley rafters, the bevel cut of the hip and valley rafters, the bevel cut of the jack rafters, and the cut of the sheathing over the hips and valleys, simply set the square to 10 (this being the inches rise per foot of run of the common rafters) on the corresponding arcs as shown in Figure 3, and you instantly get what you want. Now, if the pitch of the roof is given in pitches as shown on upper arc in Figure 3 or if the pitch of the roof is given in degrees' pitch, then simply set the square to the pitch or degree pitch desired. On the other side of the square you have the inches rise per foot of run (the pitch

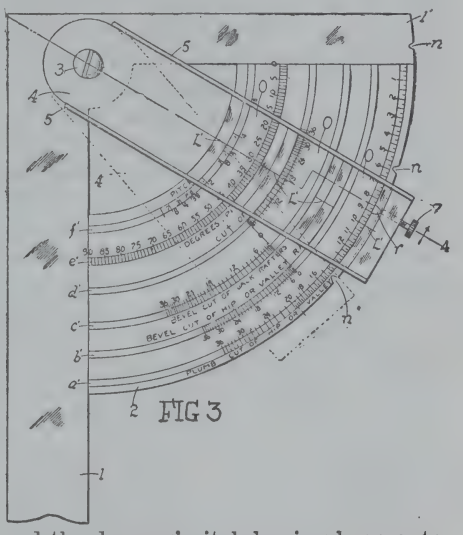


FIG 3

and the degrees' pitch having been automatically converted into inches rise per foot of run), you proceed to get your length, cuts, and bevels as before. When the square is not in use for rafter framing it is then used as an ordinary try square. It can be permanently set to a true square, a mitre for an octagon, or a regular or 45 degree mitre by turning the small set screw into one of the notches so that it can't move if it were to fall. There are many other things that can be done with this square, but I believe that I have explained it sufficiently to interest a good many of our brother carpenters. This square is not on the market yet, but if the brothers who desire to purchase one of these squares will write to me it will assist me very much in getting them manufactured.

LOUIS SPIES,
6106 Alaska Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.
Member of Local 1011.

The Carpenter

Drawing and Sketching an Invaluable Asset

It is generally conceded that almost all mechanics are familiar with work which is angular, rectangular and square and that when once they are called upon to lay out or construct circular or sweep-work, they become uncertain and confused, so in this article we will dwell upon some of the features of the latter.

At the outset, it might be said that every carpenter and joiner should know how to draw. By this I do not mean, with instruments or tools, such as Tee-squares, triangles, squares, bevels and so forth, but with the compass trammels and freehand, with the chalk and with pencil. The possession of ability of this kind is essential to advance the status of a mechanic to that of an artisan, which is defined by Webster as "one trained to manual dexterity in any art, mystery or trade;" or again, by Dryden, as "one who is skilled in the practice of some art." The term "artist" is defined by modern authorities as "one who professes and practices one of the liberal arts in which science and taste preside over the manual execution;" and this signifies that those who engage in the higher branches of the woodworking craft, might truly be termed artists, so freehand drawing should be cultivated and practised at every opportunity.

To draw a simple shelf, a bracket for example, unless the compasses are used, requires this knowledge in order to obtain the most graceful curves. In present practice the old-time Ogee bracket would appear crude, and out of date, present practicing artists and architects having broken away from the older type of Greek and Roman curves and originating modifications of these which are oftentimes difficult to reproduce, so that every carpenter should also cultivate the habit of freehand sketching and delineation. To be able to dash down or illustrate one's ideas on a piece of board, blank wall, fence or even on the sidewalk is of great value in conveying one's ideas to others so that they may follow out and reproduce them, especially in this rapid age, when time is so valuable a factor in work.

Frequently a mechanic will not entirely comprehend the true meaning of an architectural, detailed or mechanical drawing and he who possesses the faculty of freehand sketching, will, in a few minutes on the job, impart to him who has to execute the work, how it must be done by a rough sketch, not exactly correct, perhaps, but approximately accurate enough to enable the worker to grasp mentally how it must be carried out.

This attribute can be cultivated by practice and is extremely useful in evoking questions and answers, and as a means of giving informations of various forms of construction. It excels writing in the fact that the practical details of carpentry and joinery can never be properly understood by the expression of technical words. Every good mechanic being familiar with the names of his appliances, materials and tools, will devine more by their actual reproduction in drawings and sketches than by all the verbal descriptions ever penned.

Similarly with models. Everything reproduced is more or less an example or model for another, not necessarily as a facsimile, but as a guide to evolve from or improve upon the latter, something which we of today cannot claim to always do. In fact, there are many cases where we fail to improve so that we have to rely upon the exercise of taste and good judgment. Molds we know, but do we use them? Not, perhaps, as much as we ought, even in our moldings, thousands of feet of which we make and put up, yet never consider in its true value as in light and shade, scientific value or artistic application.

There is then both of the qualities just mentioned in this trade of ours. It is pleasant to see one of us with a pencil or piece of chalk drafting out any detail or figure, on any material handy, even an old board or fence, and to hear men debating as to what it means, whether it be right or wrong. It is fine to hear men talk and boast and describe what they've done or seen, but better than

all is if they can actually by picture or sketch, illustrate their experiences. So let us get busy and scratch and sketch. Our trade combines so many required elements, essential to the make-up of a skilled mechanic, that he who gains the most experience and can apply and practice his theories, must be the most successful. A knowledge of the things herein touched upon should, therefore, be at least attempted.

The acquisition of a trade is a long and tedious process, and nothing but continuous and persistent effort and study will ever really bring anyone to the top of the ladder.

Errors and Mistakes In Carpentry

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

It would be impossible to enumerate all of the mistakes which occur in the practice of this handicraft, yet as some of them are usual and some rare and uncommon, it would be a good idea, perhaps, to draw attention to some of them in order that we may be cautious and avoid them in the future.

In measuring: These are very ordinary errors, the only bad results of which is the waste of materials cut or sawn too long or too short. This is not, perhaps, serious, provided the mistake is found out before the stuff is wrought, either by hand or machine; but if it should be and the job well advanced, they may prove costly and involve, perhaps, the loss of employment. In small work or individual pieces these mistakes are trivial and are better acknowledged to the foreman and easily remedied, but such instances as getting 175 window frames 6 inches too short, wrong pitch cuts on rafters, short girders or floor beams and so forth, which are more costly, these are likely to hold serious consequences for the carpenter at fault. Better err on the long side in measuring than on the short, better too much than too little, but best of all, to have or get the exact quantity or size if such be possible, within the limits of trained skill or ability.

In calculating and estimating — Figuring quantities too little or too much, prices similarly, too low or too high and wrong materials or materials of lesser quality. This is more than a mistake. It deserves the name of swindling and may bring disaster either by accident or accusation. Substitution of one material for another is a flagrant error, unless with the consent of the architect or owner, especially when it is less than that specified, as for instance, using hemlock in place of spruce or yellow pine and so on.

In Construction—Some of these errors and mistakes are due to various causes. First of all is lack of knowledge or experience. secondly, audacity; thirdly, bad judgment; fourthly, assumption, by relying too much on the strength of materials or methods of placing them and of their concentration, many being defective or insufficient; fifthly, workmanship, either careless, slovenly or unmechanical which items are squarely up to the members of this Brotherhood whose errors and mistakes should be few or none, and who should attain and perform and complete—par excellence. Under this head might be named details out of level or plumb, bad fitting of joints in framing timbers, slighting the full nailing and similar faults which should never occur.

Sixthly: Haste; this is a grievous mistake, except in emergency or extreme cases. Hurried, flurried or excitable work involving skill, accuracy of fitting, and thoroughness of workmanship is rarely or never a success and best avoided. Trying to do a whole lot in a short time in this business is fraught with danger, because there is bound to be some important detail omitted or overlooked, which may impair, lessen and prejudice the value of the whole structure, and which may later cause it to collapse or fall. How often this happens in the erection of temporary buildings, reviewing stands, stages, etc., rushed up in a short time and falling down in shorter. In fine finish and artistic woodwork the same things apply. The handicraft is sloppy and the entire conception lacks care and

evinces a want of patience and that time and skill which must be expended to obtain the most perfect production.

Seventhly: Using improper or unfit tools and appliances. These mistakes are common and might be attributed to a want of experience or lack of knowing just exactly what tool, etc., to use or apply for each particular or special purpose. Under this head, except in the matter of building construction, engineering, or shoring, needling and underpinning operations there is no element of danger, yet even in the use of the minor tools we see may curious errors, for example, using a rip-saw for a cross-cut, chisel for a screwdriver. And most to be deprecated, the mistake of using dull tools or those out of order and not in condition or fitness to execute the required task. How trying it is to have to handle them and what loss of temper and time they incur. Better to spend half a day and a little money in being fully prepared and equipped to do a proper job.

Eighthly: The error of losing time, or not doing one's entire duty while at work. It is pleasant to note that this is rarely evident in our craft, but oftentimes a job becomes uninteresting and tedious, and it is mighty hard to keep oneself screwed up to the sticking point. Still, again a job may not be congenial, the surroundings perhaps unpleasant, the boss arbitrary or exacting, and the work calling for the expenditure of much time for there are many details of the carpenters' and joiners' trade to which a mechanic may apply himself industriously, laboriously and steadily all day long and have little results to show at its close.

It must be remembered that this trade demands a large amount of intelligent thinking and planning, frequently a first-class man will be seen standing comparatively still, pondering over one or more problems, arranging his ideas for accurate and proper methods of mechanical procedure, so that everything may tend to make the job run smoothly and help to complete it, thus avoiding the very things which we are writing about, namely—"errors and mistakes."

Ninthly: Erring in the value of men, their abilities, dispositions and capabilities, these should be intelligently observed and each disposed of according to his worth so as to get the best results from each and all.

Tenthly: The mistake of lack of confidence in oneself and others, especially as regards those to whom one is joined fraternally; in oneself, especially by doubting whether a thing is possible or not. All great success it should be remembered, is made by overcoming errors failures and mistakes. Napoleon, perhaps the greatest genius the world has ever known, acknowledged the great educative value of making mistakes and succeeded in avoiding those made by men who lived before him. So can we, if we are careful and profit by past experience in difficult tasks. Let us not grow discouraged or fault-finding, but continue in our daily endeavors, doing our very best and realizing that it is better to have tried and failed than never to try at all.

We recently received a highly creditable souvenir booklet commemorating the silver anniversary of L. U. 637, of Hamilton, O., which was organized in the year 1890. In addition to an historical summary of the U. B., with special reference to the organization in Hamilton, and several interesting group photos of the international officers, and officers and members of L. U. 637, it contains an anniversary tribute in verse from the pen of Margaret Scott Hall.

There is no duty we so much underrate as the duty of being happy. By being happy we sow anonymous benefits upon the world, which remain unknown even to ourselves, or when they are disclosed, surprise nobody so much as the benefactors.—Stevenson.

I rejoice at every effort workingmen make to organize. I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy.—Wendell Phillips.

EXCESSIVE FINING A MISTAKE

(Continued from Page 15.)

In a conversation with the business agent of the plumbers I received the information that about all of these men who had been brought in to defeat that strike were men licensed by the state, formerly members of the union, but who had for misdemeanors of one kind or another, been fined from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars. These amounts were so prohibitory that they were forced to become outcasts, willing tools of the antagonistic boss and finally through their strength became a controlling factor in this strike movement. Undoubtedly if reason had been exercised in a sensible consideration of the misdemeanor of these men and reasonable penalties placed against them, many would have settled and retained their membership and the punishment inflicted might be adequate to insure their good behavior for all time to come. When you prescribe a fine against a building craftsman that he cannot pay, you are inflicting a most unjust penalty. You give him no chance, his case becomes desperate, and whether he agrees to his position or not, he is forced to contend for his right to live. Violations, of no great seriousness, if not dealt with justly, are liable to carry the victim to the lowest depths.

It is ofttimes reasoned in well organized districts that we have the power to force respect for our law, and he who offends either must settle or get out. Usually the victim gets out, and locates in a community where organization lacks strength and the building up of that community through the retarding influence of that outcast is made difficult and where is the gain? The well organized community is dependent on the general condition of organization and the concern should be how best can we obtain that all-round strength necessary to security. I do not want it understood that I am championing the cause of the law-breaker but I know of so many cases of ridiculous fining and am also conversant with what the results represent that I am personally desirous of having the membership get down to what appears to me, as a more consistent operation. We need to avoid the building of barriers or obstacles; the other fellow will do that for us. I am personally acquainted with men with records of years of good standing in the U. B. who through circumstances forced by the depression of the past winter committed their first offense and for this misdemeanor were excessively fined. They today are walking the streets of our cities; outcasts, with no possibility of reclaim. There is a strong sympathy for these men by their old associates and a feeling among them that justice has been trampled on in the consideration of their cases. A feeling of retaliation is entertained on the part of these men against the local responsible, which is not to the best interest of the organization.

It represents a more consistent judgment to penalize a law breaker within the amount that he can pay, rather than the ridiculous amount that will place him in a defensive position of having to contest for his right to live. The habitual offender can be dealt with in accordance with what his offense represents and if he should arrive at a time where he is willing to acknowledge the error of his ways and promise to keep to the straight path, he too, is worthy of our consideration and help. We need to remember that we all lack perfection and the fact should make us just in our consideration of the faults of others. Working out the destiny of the labor movement on lines as represented would not be harmful but it would shut off a waste from which the present day organization is suffering and substitute a better and more competent machine to defend labor problems. Our unions cannot afford to be unjust to anyone, and least of all, to a man who has shown a disposition to aid it in any of its struggles.

To do the best for others is finally to do the best for ourselves.—Ruskin.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der dritten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1915, des General-Exekutiv Board.

Während dem, zwischen dieser und der April-Sitzung liegenden Zeitraume, wurden dem Exekutiv-Board folgende Angelegenheiten brieflich unterbreitet.

24. April.

St. Louis, Mo.—Gesuch des D. C. um Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Organisirung der Shops und Fabriken. Gesuch wird gewährt und soll die gewünschte finanzielle Unterstützung je nach einlaufender Situationsberichte erwogen werden.

4. Mai.

Kenosha, Wis.—Auf Gesuch der L. U. 161 wird derselben die Summe von $150.00 zu Organisirungszwecken bewilligt, zu verausgaben unter der Anweisung des G. P.

Kansas City, Mo.—Gesuch der Millwrights L. 1529, indossirt vom D. C., um Geldbewilligung zu Organisirungszwecken. Die Summe von $150.00 wird bewilligt zu verausgaben wie oben.

Augusta, Ga.—Gesuch um finanzielle Unterstützung ausgeschlossener Mitglieder. Das Board beschließt die Unterstützung in Erwägung zu ziehen je nachdem Berichte einlaufen.

7. Mai.

Der G. P. unterbreitet einen Bericht über die Metaltrim Streitigkeit in Indianapolis, Ind.

Chicago, Ill.—Dem D. C. wird die Summe von $25,000.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Charleston, W. Va.—Gesuch der L. U. 1207 um Genehmigung einer Bewegung für Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde. Da die Forderung nicht die in der General-Constitution vorgeschriebenen 55 Prozent der Stimmender Mitglieder der L. U. erhielt, wird des Gesuch abgewiesen.

14. Mai.

Der G. S. teilt in einem Schreiben mit, daß die Aetna Accident und Liability Company in Hartford, Conn., die günstigsten Offerten behufs Bürgschaftsleistung für unsere Lokal-Beamten gemacht habe und dieser Gesellschaft der Kontrakt hierfür übertragen wurde. Das Board billigt diese Handlung, ebenso die Empfehlung des G. P. und G. S., daß die Bürgschaftsleistung durch General-Schatzmeister Neale eingeleitet und kontrollirt werde.

15. Mai.

South Bend, Ind.—Einem Gesuch der L. U. 413 entsprechend, wird derselben die Summe von $150.00 zu Organisirungszwecken unter der üblichen Bedingung bewilligt.

Rock Island, Ill.—Der G. P. unterbreitet eine Zuschrift des Tri-City D. C. bezüglich der Mitglieder die ausgeschlossen wurden weil sie auf Befolgung des Arbeitsvertrages seitens ihrer Arbeitgeber beharrten. Gesuch um finanzielle Unterstützung soll gewährt werden.

20. Mai.

Chicago, Ill.—Der G. P. unterbreitet einen Bericht des D. C. über die Streik Situation und wird letzterem die Summe von $20,000.00 als Streik-Unterstützung bewilligt.

21. Mai.

Rockaway, N. Y.—Die Boardmitglieder billigen das Vorgehen des G. P., indem er die L. U. 81 suspendirte, weil sie sich weigerte seine Instructionen zu befolgen.

Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Der G. P. unterbreitet den Bericht des Deputirten, welcher gemäß eines Beschlusses der April-Sitzung die Situation in dieser Stadt mit Hinsicht auf eine beabsichtigte Gewerksforderung untersuchte. Das Board findet daß die Gewerksverhältnisse in Hamilton gegenwärtig das Stellen einer Forderung als zu gewagt erscheinen lassen und weist Gesuch um Genehmigung der Bewegung ab.

Charleston, W. Va.—Da nun 55 Prozent der Mitglieder der L. U. 1207 für eine Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde gestimmt haben, wird Genehmigung der Forderung gewährt.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Ein Gesuch des D. C. um finanzielle Unterstützung wird abgewiesen.

26. Mai.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Der G. P. unterbreitet die zwischen ihm und dem D. C. gepflogene Correspondenz bezüglich der Wiederaufnahme der Mitglieder des Sycamore Clubs in die V. B., und wird dem Vorschlage des D. C., diese Mitglieder unter einer Eintrittsgebühr von $2.00 aufzunehmen und denjenigen, die das fünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten haben, die Benefits zu gewähren zu denen sie vor ihrer Suspendirung berechtigt waren, zugestimmt.

27 Mai.

Der G. P. benachrichtigt die Boardmitglieder, daß Arthur A. Dutnn als zweiter

General Vice-Präsident resignirt und er an dessen Stelle John T. Cosgrove von Elizabeth, N. J., nominirt habe. Die Ernennig Cosgrove's in dieser Eigenschaft wird gutgeheißen.

3. Juni.

Chicago, Ill.—Dem D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $20,000.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

4. Juni.

Der G. P. unterbreitet Information bezüglich der geplanten Gewerksbewegung in Hamilton, Can., und dem Gesuche des Indianapolis D. C. um finanzielle Unterstützung.

7. Juni.

Louisville, Ky.—Gesuch der L. U. 64 um Geldbewilligung zu Organisirungszwecken. Die Summe von $300.00 wird bewilligt, deren Verausgabung der G. P. überwachen soll.

Chicago, Ill.—Nach Kenntnisnahme der eingelaufenen Streikberichte wird dem D. C. die weitere Summe von $6,000.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

15. Juni.

Chicago, Ill.—Unter denselben Umständen wie am vorherigen Datum wird dem D. C. die weitere Summe von $10,000.00 bewilligt.

Der G. P. unterbreitet eine Mitteilung des Advokaten Beattie, die in New York schwebenden Prozesse betreffend.

17. Juni.

Richmond, Va.—Auf Gesuch der L. U. 388 wird derselben die Summe von $200.00 unter üblicher Bedingung zu Organisirungszwecken bewilligt.

21. Juni.

Baltimore, Md.—Der G. P. unterbreitet eine Schilderung der Gewerkslage in dieser Stadt und empfiehlt eine Geldbewilligung zu Organisirungszwecken. Die Summe von $300.00 wird unter üblichem Vorbehalt bewilligt.

Chicago, Ill.—Der G. P. berichtet über eine Conferenz mit dem Mayor dieser Stadt, in welcher die Streik-Situation besprochen wurde.

23. Juni.

Chicago, Ill.—Ein vom D. C. eingelaufener Bericht macht eine weitere Geldbewilligung notwendig, und wird demselben die Summe von $8,000.00 angewiesen.

25. Juni.

Der G. P. unterbreitet Information über die Situation in Chicago, Ill., und in Cleveland, Ohio.

1. Juli.

Chicago, Ill.—Dem D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $8,000.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Indianapolis, den 12. Juli 1915.

Das Board tritt an diesem Datum zur dritten Vierteljahres-Sitzung zusammen und wird dieselbe von G. P. Kirby eröffnet. Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Nachstehend verzeichneten zu stellenden Gewerksforderungen wird vorläufig Sanktion verweigert.

Tarrington, Conn.—L. U. 216, Lohnerhöhung von $3.00 auf $3.50 per Tag, inkraft zu treten am 1. September 1915. Wird an den G. P. behufs Untersuchung verwiesen.

San Angelo, Tex.—Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde. Das dahingehende Gesuch wird in Anbetracht der ungünstigen Gewerkslage im ganzen Lande abgewiesen.

Longview, Tex. — Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde. Wird abgewiesen, weil nicht 55 Prozent der Mitglieder der L. U. 1097, die die Forderung stellen will, für dieselbe stimmten, wie es Sekt. 58 der General-Constitution verlangt.

Eau Claire, Wis. — Einführung von Union-Bedingungen in den Shops. Gesuch wird abgewiesen, weil L. U. 1074 Sekt. 58 der General-Constitution nicht befolgt hat, indem sie die General-Offize nicht sechzig Tage vorher von ihrer Absicht, die Forderung zu stellen, in Kenntnis setzte.

Folgende Gewerksforderungen erhalten offizielle Sanktion und soll finanzieller Beistand geleistet werden je nachdem Situationsberichte einlaufen.

Athens, Tex. — Lohnerhöhung von 10 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. August 1915.

San Francisco, Cal.—Maritime Bay D. C., Inforcirung der Gewerksregeln an und nach dem 9. August 1915.

Russelville, Ark. — L. U. 1836, Lohnerhöhung von 2½ Cents per Stunde.

Akron, Ohio. — Gesuch des Summit County D. C. um Geldbewilligung zu Organisirungszwecken. Wird abgewiesen und die Organisirungsfrage an den G. P. verwiesen. Dasselbe geschieht bezüglich eines ähnlichen Gesuches der L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can., und ein weiteres ähnliches Gesuch des Toronto, Ont., Can., D. C. wird an den G. P. behufs Untersuchung des Falles verwiesen.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Ein Schreiben der L. U. 899, Information über den Ausstand in dieser Stadt enthaltend, wird durch die endgiltige Bewilligung der Summe von $132.00, als Streik-Unterstützung, erledigt.

Vom St. Louis, Mo., D. C. und den L. U.'s 795 und 1596 dieser Stadt, sowie von L. U. 1864, Kansas City, Mo., laufen Proteste ein gegen des eingehenden Vertrages mit der Braureiarbeiter Internationalen Union insoweit es sich um Kisten-Reparatur handelt, und verlangen obige die Rückgängig-

machung des Vertrages. Nach reiflicher Erwägung der Angelegenheit wird das Verlangen, unter der Begründung, daß sich der Vertrag bewährt, und soweit es die Interessen der Mitglieder der V. B. betrifft, zufriedenstellend gewirkt habe, abgewiesen.

Einem Gesuch der Ohio Trades Labor Assembly um Erlaubnis, Subskriptionslisten unter den L. U.'s zirkuliren zu lassen, um mit dem Ertrag einen Prozeß gegen Richter Dayton anhängig zu machen, wird nicht entsprochen.

La Crosse, Wis.—Ein Gesuch wie oben, von der Schuhmacher L. U. 14791 ausgehend, wobei es sich um Unterstützung ihrer ausstehenden Mitglieder handelt, wird ebenfalls abschläglich beschieden.

Huntington, W. Va.—Einem Gesuche der L. U. 302 dieser Stadt, dahingehend, daß ein Teil der Gelder der V. B. in einer Huntington Bank deponirt werden, kann nicht entsprochen werden, weil keine Gelder zur Aufnahme neuer Bankguthaben vorhanden sind.

L. U. 84 Akron, Ohio, und der Dayton, Ohio, D. C. senden Resolutionen gegen den europäischen Krieg und die Hineinzerrung der Ver. Staaten in denselben. Werden an ein Comite von dreien behufs Erwägung verwiesen, welches vor Vertagung Bericht erstatten soll.

St. Louis, Mo.—Der D. C. benachrichtigt das Board, daß er die Bewegung zur Organisirung der Shops und Fabriken in Anbetracht des gegenwärtigen schlechten Geschäftsganges um neunzig Tage zurückgestellt habe. Dieses Verfahren wird gutgeheißen, doch soll der D. C. vor endgiltigem Vorgehen abermals die Sanktion des G. E. B. einholen.

Die National Women's Trade Union League beschwert sich in einem Schreiben gegen die Uebersendung der ihr letzten Februar bewilligten Summe von $500.00 durch die American Federation of Labor zu verausgaben unter der Kontrolle des Präsidenten Gompers. Man hätte ihnen das Geld unmittelbar zuschicken sollen. Das Board hält an seinem Beschlusse fest, daß die bewilligte Summe in obiger Weise, zu Organisirungszwecken, zu verwenden ist.

Stockton, Cal.—L. U. 266 sendet vollständigen Ausweis über die Verwendung der ihr, letzten September, bewilligten Gelder.

13. Juli.

Alle Mitglieder sind in dieser und allen, bis zum 21. Juli folgenden Sitzungen anwesend.

Folgende Gesuche um Geldbewilligung zu Organisirungszwecken werden sorgfältig erwogen, jedoch abschläglich beschieden:

New York, N. Y.—Dock Builders' L. U. 1456; L. U. 356, Mariette, Ohio; L. U. 1338, Jouquieres, Que., Can.

Portland, Ore.—Die Ship Caulkers' L. U. 1052 erklärt in einem Schreiben sich der Anordnung des G. E. B. betreffs Mitglieder der V. B., die zugleich den Industrial Workers of the World angehören, nicht fügen zu wollen; ferner, daß sie gegen Bürgschaftsleistung ihrer Finanzbeamten durch Vermittellung der General-Office Einwand erheben. Das Board entscheidet, daß sich L. U. 1052 der Constitution und Gesetzen der V. B., wie alle untergeordneten Körper, denen ein Freibrief (Charter) gewährt wurde, fügen müssen.

Canton, Ohio.—Gesuch der L. U. 143, mit der Auszahlung von Streik-Unterstützung fortzufahren. Wird abgewiesen.

Vollständiger Ausweis über die Verausgabung ihrer zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligten Gelder liegt vor, vom Montgomery County, Pa., D. C. von 496, Kankakee, Ill., und von L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal. Diese werden sämmtlich den Akten einverleibt.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Dem D. C. wird die Summe von $16.00 zu Organisirungszwecken angewiesen.

Chicago, Ill.—L. U. 1922 appellirt gegen die Handlungsweise des D. C., in der er den Shop-Arbeitern das Recht enzog über den Vorschlag, dem Schlichtungs-Comite über das Eingehen und den Wortlaut eines neuen Vertrages mit den Arbeitgebern volle Macht einzuräumen, mitzustimmen. Das Board entscheidet, daß derartige Appellationen vorerst in den Händen des G. P. gewesen sein müssen ehe sie dem G. E. B. unterbreitet werden können.

Das Board zieht den vom Spezial-Comite vorgeschlagenen Vertrag bezüglich der Aufnahme der Manhattan Ship Joiners in die V. B. in Erwägung und schließt sich der Anordnung des Comites an, daß alle, auf die Mitglieder obiger bezüglichen Eintragungen, der General-Office zuzusenden sind, welches notwendig ist um Mißverständnisse und Conflikte bei Erhebung von Ansprüchen an die G. O. zu vermeiden und die Interessen der Mitglieder wahren zu können.

Tacoma, Wash. — Appellation der L. U. 470 gegen die Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters, in der er den Anspruch Malcolm M. Hall's auf Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung abwies. Die Entscheidung wird unter der Begründung des G. Sch., nämlich, daß der Anspruch nicht innerhalb der in den allgemeinen Gesetzen spezifirten Frist erhoben wurde, aufrecht erhalten.

Detroit, Mich.—Appellation Percy Pearson's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters, die Auszahlung der Sterbe-Geldschenkung im Falle seines Vaters, Walter A. Pearson, des verstorbenen Mitgliedes der L. U. 19, verweigernd. Letzterer war zur Zeit seines Todes außer Benefit und wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Cleveland, O. — Die Appellation Frau Charles Rockwitz, durch ihren Advokaten, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters, in der er den Anspruch auf Sterbe-Geldschenkung im Falle ihres Gatten und ehemaligen Mitgliedes der L. U. 11 abwies, wird wieder aufgenommen. Die auf den Fall bezüglichen Dokumente wurden in der April-Sitzung d. J. in Erwägung gezogen, da aber diese unvollständig waren, Entscheidung vertagt. Auch diesmal liegt das Mitgliedsbuch des Verstorbenen nicht vor und muß der Fall nochmals bis zu dessen Eintreffen zurückgestellt werden.

New York, N. Y.—Appellation der Erben des ehemaligen Mitgliedes der L. U. 326, Gustave E. Weiß, durch ihren Advokaten, gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch., in welcher er Auszahlung der Sterbe-Geldschenkung verweigert. Da das Mitglied Gustave E. Weiß zur Zeit seines Todes außer Benefit war, wird die Entscheidung des G. Sch. aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Glens Falls, N. Y. — Appellation der Witwe Wm. M. Coffey's, des ehemaligen Mitgliedes der L. U. 229, durch ihren Advokaten, gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch., den Anspruch auf Sterbe-Geldschenkung obiger abweisend. Dies geschah, weil der Verstorbene zur Zeit seines Todes nicht gutstehend war, und wird aus diesem Grunde die Appellation abgewiesen.

Denver, Col.—Appellation der L. U. 55, gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. im Falle ihres Mitgliedes Carl Herman, dessen Anspruch auf Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung abweisend. Das Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. Sch. unter dessen Begründung, nämlich, daß der Anspruch nicht innerhalb der gesetzlichen Frist erhoben wurde, an und weist die Appellation ab.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — Appellation Wm. B. Gunzel, Mitglied der L. U. 291, gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch., seinen Anspruch auf Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung abweisend. Der Fall wird an den G. Sch. behufs weiterer Erwägung zurückverwiesen.

San Francisco, Cal.—Gesuch das Bay County D. C. um Sanktionirung einer Sperrung des Distrikts gegen zureisende Mitglieder im Falle eines Ausstandes zur Erringung des sechsstündigen Arbeitstages. Das Board beschließt, daß wenn ihm eine dahingehende Forderung unterbreitet, genehmigt wird und inkraft tritt, so werden zugleich diejenigen Gesetzes-Bestimmungen inkraft treten, die sich auf die Zurückweisung zureisender, mit Freikarten versehenen Mitglieder beziehen.

Von nachstehend verzeichneten D. C.'s und L. U.'s sind vollständige Ausweise über ihnen bewilligte Streik-Unterstützungsgelder eingelaufen und werden dieselben den Akten einverleibt: Buffalo, N. Y., D. C.; L. U. 772, Clinton, Ja.; Indianapolis, Ind., D. C.; L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.; L. U. 1797, Lebanon, Ind.; L. U. 413, South Bend, Ind.; L. U. 59, Lancaster, Pa.; Augusta, Ga., D. C.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, Bert White, 1731 Washington ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Hayden, 1947 Stout st., Denver, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, Robt. M. Marshall, Lakeland, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan, Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st., Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 400 B ave., West Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, W. B. James, 609 North Fifth st., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, John C. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Fred C. Zink 1825 N. Payson st., Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts—President, W. H. Walsh, 178 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, 1101 N. 8th st., Saginaw; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jaskson, Mich.

New Jersey—President, Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st., E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City.

New York—President, T. Gilmore, 21 Beaver Block, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 405 E. 88th st., New York City.

Northwest State Council—President, R. O. Rector, 975 Gladstone ave., Portland, Ore.; secretary-treasurer, J. F. Weatherby, 863 E. Sherman st., Portland, Ore.

Ohio—President, John H. Potts, 646 Mellish ave., Cincinnati, O.; secretary-treasurer, John W. Beam, 1007 Summit st., Toledo, O.

Oklahoma—President, G. E. Warren, Route 7, Box 88, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, M. Bell, 29 Alymer st., Windsor, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Tenison Jackson, 529 Pape Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can., secretary-treasurer, O. Proulx, 301 St. Dominique st., Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road, Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st.

Texas—President, D. B. White, 1103 N. Travis st., Sherman, Texas; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.

Departement Francais

Notre Trente-Quatrieme Anniversaire

(Par Frank Duffy, S. G.)

Il y a trente quatre ans, durant ce mois, que fut fondée à Chicago, la Fraternité des Charpentiers-Menuisiers d'Amérique par les efforts infatiguables et le zèle de P. J. McGuire. Il n'existait avant ce temps aucune organisation nationale ou internationale du métier, malgré que deux essais aient été faits sans succès. Dans ces circonstances ce n'était guère encourageant pour le Confrère McGuire de tenter un troisième essai, néanmoins, il se mit à l'oeuvre avec une énergie qui le fit réussir. Trois mois avant la première Convention il envoya de St. Louis un pamphlet de quartre pages appelé "The Carpenter," dans lequel il exhortait les hommes du métier de s'organiser, afin de se protéger contre les réductions de gages, des longues journées de travail, d'ouvrages à la pièce, ainsi que de toute autre imperfections du métier en ce temps.

Il y a trente quatre ans les hommes du métier devaient combattre beaucoup de chose désagréables, ils travaillaient du soleil levant jusqu'à son coucher, la quantité et non la qualité d'ouvrage était ce que désiraient les employeurs. L'introduction des machines dans l'industrie fut la cause que plusieurs hommes se sont trouvés sans ouvrage, ou employés irrégulièrement. La subdivision du métier dans différentes branches a eu l'effet de spécialiser l'ouvrage. L'absence d'un système d'apprentissage ou quelqu'autre méthode d'enseignement technique pour jeunes gens a eu un effet démoralisant pour notre métier. De plus les contracteurs indignes de confiance et irresponsables, se sont lancés dans les entreprises, les conditions sont devenues telles que les contracteurs responsables ne pouvaient rivaliser avec eux, ce qui fut une autre cause qui servit à la réduction de salaire.

La Premiere Pierre De Fondation

Fut-il surprenant que le Confrère McGuire fit appel aux hommes du métier pour former une organisation nationale de laquelle ils pourraient obtenir du soulagement contre les griefs ennuyeux Fut-il surprenant que les charpentiers des unions indépendantes des différentes villes répondirent à son appel? Fut-il surprenant qu'après quatre jours de discussions sur ces questions une organisation fut formée? Fut-il surprenant que les délégués assistant à cette première convention firent des plans pour le futur développement, l'avancement et le progrès de l'organisation? Fut-il surprenant qu'ils firent appel à tous les charpentiers de se joindre à eux? Le souvenir de cette première convention devra rester dans l'histoire de notre organisation jusqu'au jugement dernier, et cette grande réunion fut mémorable, 36 délégués d'onze villes différentes étaient présents, représentant 12 unions locales, composées de 2042 membres et ils jetèrent la base sur laquelle nous avons bâti plus tard. A eux doit être donné tout le crédit d'avoir bien et sagement agi. Gabriel Edmonston, de Washington, D. C. qui actuellement prend une part active aux intérêst de l'organisation, fut alors élu le Premier Président Général; il fut notre hôte honoré à notre denière Convention tenue à Indianapolis, Ind. durant le mois de Septembre, 1914.

P. J. McGuire fut le premier Sec-Général de l'organisation, charge qu'il remplit durant 20 ans, quoique décédé depuis plusieurs années déjà, son souvenir est encore avec nous. Les villes représentées à la première convention étaient Cleveland, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Philadelphie, Buffalo, Detroit, New York, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, et Chicago. Il fut décidé de donner le nom de Fraternité des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique. Durant les six premières années de son ex-

istence, la tâche d'organiser fut difficile, de même qu'il fut aussi ennuyeux de réunir les forces dispersées des unions indépendantes. Il existait dans la ville de New York une puissante organisation locale de Charpentiers depuis l'année 1873, connue sous le nom de l'Ordre Unie des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique. Les Officiers Généraux de la Fraternité firent des efforts pour induire ce corps de s'affilier, ou de se consolider avec eux. Ils jetèrent, par ce moyen, la fondation d'une des plus grandes organisations ouvrières de charpentiers du monde entier. William J. Shields est devenu Président Général de l'Organisation en 1886, et son ambition fut d'amener la consolidation de l'Ordre Unie, avec la Fraternité durant son terme d'office. Ses désirs furent gratifiés en l'an 1888, à la Convention tenue à Detroit. Des délégués de l'Ordre Unie furent admis à siéger.

L'Ordre Unie ne voulant pas perdre son nom, la question d'affiliation restait en suspend, sur ce point seulement. Afin que l'harmonie puisse régner parmi les hommes du métier, la Fraternité a consentie à accepter le mot "Unie" qui fut accepté par la plus vieille organisation, et depuis ce jour jusqu'à maintenant, a été connue sous le nom de Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique.

Rapprochement:

En 1894 les Charpentiers Allemands furent admis au bercail, la même année les meubliers et les travailleurs sur machine à bois firent leur application pour admission, mais ils ne furent affiliés qu'en l'an 1895. En 1901 les charpentiers de New York furent admis. Après une lutte acharnée et longue, les travailleurs en bois amalgamé, décidèrent en 1912 de s'affilier, et furent admis, aprés un contrat sagement rédigé et approuvé par le vote referendum des deux organisations, en l'an 1913. La Fédération des constructeurs maritimes et des Charpentiers et Menuisiers de Navires de la Côte du Pacifique ont été admis, et la dernière et non la moindre, la Société Amalgamée des Charpentiers et Menuisiers a été admise au commencement de l'an 1914. Après un contrat rédigé, qui prévoyait qu'il leur laissait le contrôle du système bénéficiaire de la Société Amalgamée tel que spécifié dans sa constitution et donnant à la Fraternité Unie le contrôle complet et absolu de tous les questions relatives au mouvement économique et militant des Unions Ouvrières partout où la Fraternité Unie à la jurisdiction, maintenant nous formons tous une même famille. Comme nous l'avons déjà dit, et nous le répétons encore, ce pays est grand, mais si grand soit-il, il ne peut y avoir de place pour deux organisations du même mêtier.

Juridiction:

La juridiction de la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique devra comprendre tous les branches du métier des Charpentiers et Menuisiers, laquelle aura le pouvoir d'établir et donner des chartes aux Unions Locales subordonnées, ainsi qu'aux Unions auxiliaires, Conseils des Districts, Etats et Provincial, dans toutes branches du métier, et à tout autre ouvrier habile travaillant dans cette industrie, ces mandats devant être observés et obéi en tout temps.

La Fraternité Unie se réserve le droit de régler et déterminer toutes questions concernant la confraternité dans ces différentes branches relatives au métier.

Aux Unions Locales subordonnée ou Unions Auxiliaires, Conseil du District, Etat et Conseil Provincial, le droit leur étant concédés de faire toutes lois nécessaires pour les Unions Locales et Auxiliaires, Conseil du District, Etat ainsi que Conseil Provincial, lesquelles ne devant pas venir en contradiction avec les lois du Corps International.

Dans les cas où des Corps Central seront formés les Unions Locales ou Auxiliaries, Conseil du District, Etat, ainsi que Conseil Provincial, auront le pouvoir de mettre en vigueur les lois de ces dits corps, pourvu que ces lois ne viennent pas en contradiction avec les lois de la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers.

Le droit est réservé d'établir la juridiction sur toute Union Locale ou Auxili-

aire, Conseil du District, d'Etat ainsi que Conseil Provincial, dont les affaires sont conduites de manière à être une menace pour le bien être du corps International.

La Fraternité Unie devra passer et mettre en vigueur des lois pour se gouverner ainsi que les Unions Locales subordonnées et Auxiliaires, Conseil du District d'Etat et Conseil Provincial et de ces membres.

Autonomie Du Metier

L'autonomie du métier de la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique, consiste dans le moulinage, à manufacturer, faconner, joindre, assembler, ériger, poser ou démanteler tout matériel de bois, ou métal creux ou fibre, ou de matériel composé en partie de bois, métal creux ou fibre, et le posage et le demantelage des machineries, où l'habilité, la connaissance, et l'expérience d'un charpentier sont requis, soit par l'opération des machines ou des outils.

Notre réclamation de juridiction s'étend par conséquent sur les divisions et subdivisions suivantes du métier: Charpentiers et Menuisiers; Charpentiers et Menuisiers de navires et colfats; Constructeurs de Navire et de bateaux; Charpentiers de cale, de quais et de ponts; Constructeurs d'escaliers; Poseurs de plancher; Ebénistes; Hommes d'établi; Meubliers; Constructeurs de Moulins; Constructeurs de Chars; Travailleurs de boite; Travailleurs de cannes et rotin, ainsi que tous ceux travaillant comme opérateurs de machines à bois.

Quand le terme "Charpentier ou Menuisier" sera mentionné, cela comprendra tous les subdivisions du métier ci-haut mentionnés.

Conventions:

Notre organisation a tenu 18 conventions bi-annuelles comme suit:

Chicago, Ill.	1881
Philadelphie, Pa.	1882
Cincinnati, O.	1884
Buffalo, N. Y.	1886
Detroit, Mich.	1888
Chicago, Ill.	1890
St. Louis, Mo.	1892
Indianapolis, Ind.	1894
Cleveland, O.	1896
New York, N. Y.	1898
Scranton, Pa.	1900
Atlanta, Ga.	1902
Milwaukee, Wis.	1904
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1906
Salt Lake City, Utah	1908
Des Moines, Iowa	1910
Washington, D. C.	1912
Indianapolis, Ind	1914

Presidents Generaux:

Les Confrères suivants ont remplis la position de Présidents Généraux de l'organisation durant les trente quartre dernières années.

MM. Gabriel Edmonston
John D. Allan,
J. P. McGinley,
Jos. P. Billingsley,
Wm. J. Shields,
D. P. Rowland,
W. H. Kliver,
Henry H. Trenor,
Chas. B. Owens,
Henry Lloyd,
John Williams,
Wm. D. Huber,
James Kirby.

Composition De L'Organisation

L'Organisation est composée de 1898 Unions Locales, 141 Conseil de District et 18 Conseils d'Etats et Provinciaux, avec un total de 250,000 membres, (deux cent cinquante mille) et membres des unions auxiliaires pour dames composées des mères, des femmes, des filles, et des soeurs des membres de l'organisation peuvent être organisées, mais, elles doivent avoir une charte directe de la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers et Menuisiers.

Nos Succes:

La moyenne des taux de gages par jour en 1881 était de $2.00, la moyenne des jours de travail de dix heures, la moyenne des taux de gages par jour à l'heure actuelle est de $4.00 et la moyenne de la journée de travail est de huit heures, avec demi-congé le samedi dans toutes les grandes villes de notre jurisdiction.

(A suivre)

Directory of Business Agents

Aberdeen, Wash.—R. B. Ellis, 512 Burleigh av.
Akron, O.—R. F. Booth, 32 N. Main st.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.
Allentown, Pa.—Clarence Seaman, 21 N. Madison st.
Alliance, Neb.—Roy Wells.
Alton, Ill.—Roland Adams, 202 Pioneer Bldg.
Anadarko, Okla.—J. E. Wilson.
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooely, 8 West st.
Ardmore, Okla.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.
Asbury Park, N. J.—David F. Gant, Bradley Beach, N. J.
Asheville, N. C.—A. L. Henry, R. F. D. 3.
Atlanta, Ga.—E. L. Ficken, 220 Brown and Randolph Bldg.
Atlantic City, N. J.F—rederick Scheideman, 307 N. Massachusetts ave.
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.
Augusta, Ga.—J. W. Johnson, 1906 Greene st.
Augusta, Me., Waterville and Vicinity—T. M. Rollins, 18 Cushman st., Augusta, Me.
Aurora, Ill.—Edward F. Ream, 77-79 Fox st.
Ausable Forks, N. Y.—Hiram Jacques.
Bakersfield, Cal.—J. C. Harter, Labor Temple.
Baltimore, Md.—L. U. 329, Eugene Sullivan, 15 E. Haywood ave., Pimlico, Md.; L. U. 29, Frank G. Simmons, Border State Bank Bldg., Park ave., and Fayette st.
Barre, Vt.—E. N. Philbrick, 25 Orange st.
Bartlesville, Okla.—S. F. Wray.
Batavia, N. Y.—Frank Roberts, 1 Holland ave.
Battle Creek, Mich.—Wm. Cartridge, 216 Kalezoo st.
Bay City, Mich.—Wm. B. Gust, 303 Fillmore pl.
Beardstown, Ill.—Hy Thornsbury, 801 E. 4th street.
Beaver, Pa.—D. S. Leighty.
Belmar, N. J.—Harry Redmond, Box 245.
Bergen County, N. J.—John D. Carrlock, 388 Ridgewood ave., Ridgewood, N. J.
Billings, Mont.—C. S. Buck, Labor Union Hall.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Jerry Ryan, 77 State st.
Birmingham, Ala.—R. E. L. Connolly, Room 455, Hood Bldg.
Boston, Mass., D. C.—A. J. Howlett, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 33, J. T. White, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1096, John McNeil, Hopkins Pl., Mattapan, Mass.; L. U. 1393 (Wharf and Bridge), John Morgan, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1410 (Shop and Mill), Simpson Booth, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1824 (Cabinetmakers and Mill), E. Thulin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 954 (Hebrew) M. Goodman, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 67, Roxbury, John M. Devline, 16 Woodville Pk., Roxbury, Mass.; L. U. 443, Chelsea, Chas. Noel, 86 Grove st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U. 937 (Hebrew), Chelsea, Kalman Disler, 66 Essex st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U.'s 441 and 1653, Cambridge, P. J. Slowe, 90 Norfolk st., Cambridge, Mass.; L. U. 438, Brookline, W. H. Walsh, 166 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; L. U. 218, East Boston, C. H. Morrison, 16 Pope st., East Boston, Mass. L. U.'s 625, Malden, 629 Sommerville and 777 Medford, A. McBride, 8 Ash Ave., Winterhill, Sommerville.
Brainerd, Minn.—P. W. Bidwell, 616 Oak st.
Branford, Conn.—John Knopwood, Short Beach.
Bridgeport, Conn.—M. L. Kane, 1484 Park ave.
Bristol, Conn.—J. W. Greno, 84 Grove st.
Brockton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 308 Marston Bldg., 28 Main st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Vincent Roth, 12-14 Eagle st.; Frank J. Fischer, 12-14 Eagle st.
Calgary, Alta., Can.—James Rae, Box 2331.
Cambridge, Mass.—P. J. Slowe, 90 Norfolk st.
Canton, Ill.—E. P. Sherman, 45 E. Vine st.
Canton, Ohio—A. M. Young, 934 Marion ave., S. W.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—D. A. Leanard, 19 Jim Blk.
Central City, Ky.—C. L. Craig.
Charleston, W. Va.—C. P. Staats, Station A.
Charlotte, N. C.—C. W. Brown, P. O. Box 28.
Chicago, Ill.—John A. Metz, president; Daniel Galvin, secretary-treasurer; William C. White, J. H. Robinson, F. C. Bromley, assistant district business agents. L. U. No. 1, Albert F. Schultz; No. 10, J. D. Parker; No. 13, Thos. F. Flynn; No. 54, Peter Mraz; No. 58, Chas. C. Wright; No. 62, Walter Shogren; No. 80, Wm. Brims; No. 141, John Murray; No. 181, Thos. F. Church; No. 199, Ed. Mesenbach; No. 242, Geo. Prokaski; No. 272, Jas. Goodman; No. 416, C. Christiansen; No. 434, J. H. DeYoung; Nos. 448, 461, 250, 1727 (North Shore Locals) M. L. Baade; No. 504, B. Weinberg; No. 521, Wm. J. Mahoney; No. 643, Ed. Wunders; No. 1128, Herman Brochop; No. 1307, Adam Tait; No. 1693, John Oliver. Millmen: No. 341, A. Kurowski; No. 1367, Joseph Dusek; No. 1784, Gust, Stange; No. 1786, A. Hruska; No. 1922, Geo. Orris.
Cincinnati, O.—W. E. Brown, 1228-30 Walnut st.; Frank Imwalle, 1228 Walnut st.; Wm. Reinke, sec. D. C. 1228-30 Walnut st.
Clarksville, Ark.—J. H. Cline.
Cleveland, O.—Walter J. Mapes, secretary; Thos. Payne, rHary Hamilton and Gustav Schroeder. Address of all, 337 Superior ave., N. W.
Clinton, Ia.—Clause Rief, 331 14th ave.
Columbia, Mo.—J. McKenzie, 1121 Miner Bldg.
Columbus, Ind.—R. L. Wheate, 333 Kinman st. (Columbus, East.)
Columbus, O.—C. B. Rader, Room 126, 261 S. High st.
Corsicana, Tex.—W. B. Conner, Box 447.
Coshocton, O.—Wm. Schumacher, 1145 Main street.
Council Bluffs, Ia.—A. A. Whitlock, 201 S. First st.
Covington, Ky.—C. C. Skirvin, 483 W. 2nd st.
Cullman, Ala.—Arch Maples.
Dallas, Tex.—R. M. Means, Box 372.
Danbury, Conn.—Marton B. Mapie, 19 Smith street.
Dayton, O.—L. E. Nysewander, Room 1, 26 N. Main st.
Decatur, Ill.—Geo. Doolen.
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texts st.
Denver, Colo.—L. U. 55, Carl Everett.
Derby, Conn.—Wm. Casey, 133 Atwater ave.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. F. Gray, Trades Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust.
Detroit, Mich.—G. R. Alexander, 162 Randolph street.
Dodge City, Kan.—J. G. Sidlow.
Dorchester, Mass.—Jas. E. Eaton, 274 Beach st., Wollaston, Mass.
Duluth, Minn.—N. Olsen, 1905 W. 4th st.
Dyersburg, Tenn.—J. W. Todd.
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—Geo. Tuthill, 418 Collinsville ave.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.—J. Francis, Mechanics' Hall.
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 605 Elizabeth ave.
Elmira, N. Y.—Grant Nelson, 311 West ave.
El Paso, Texas—J. B. Williams, Box 631.
Erie, Pa.—Martin Rouen, 7 Shaaf Lane.

Evansville, Ind.—James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st.
Fall River, Mass.—Chas. H. Percival, 517 Cambridge st.
Fairfield, Conn.—George C. Johnson.
Farmington, Me.—W. J. Dougherty.
Fitchburg, Mass.—Al. Lafrennie, 59 Tredale st., Leominster, Mass.
Flint, Mich.—A. L. Cheney, R. F. D. No. 9.
Fond du Lac, Wis.—Wm. Giese, 337 Doty st.
Fort Dodge, Ia.—R. I. Harlow, P. O. Box 187.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—R. G. Pearson.
Fort Smith, Ark.—J. W. Adams, 501 S. 6th.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Wm. O. Lakey, 610 Calhoun st.
Fort Worth, Texas—W. E. Hemsell, 1112 Carson ave.
Galveston, Texas—Chas. O. Wallace, 2216 Ave. E.
Gary, Ind.—Walter Good, 2560 Washington st.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—Hugh Duffy.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Garrit Verburg.
Granite City, Madison and Venice—Howard Pinkerton, 2022 Missouri ave., Granite City,
Granville, Ill.—George F. Scott.
Grayville, Ill.—J. W. Badisbaugh, Box 503.
Great Falls, Mont.—James Scrivner, P. O. Box 372.
Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.—Joseph W. Grady.
Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—M. Touhoy, Box 78, Irvington-on-Hudson.
Greenfield, Mass.—D. E. Campbell.
Grove City, Pa.—W. E. Double.
Hamilton, O.—S. B. Corson, Station A.
Hamilton, Ont., Can.—John Briggs, Hamilton.
Hammond, Ind.—Wm. Newton, 160 Plummer ave.
Hartford, Conn.—A. L. McAllister, 1[illegible] Stedman street.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwyn Postoffice.
Haverhill, Mass.—C. R. McGuire, 2 Gilman Place.
Hazelton, Pa.—Albert Walck, 703 N. Laurel.
Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.—Wm. H. Guptill, 267 Front st.
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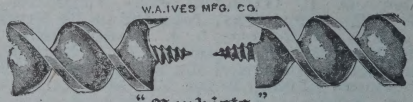

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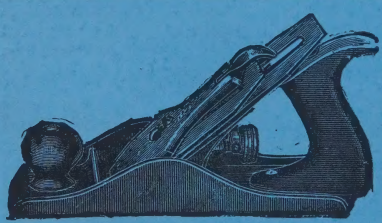

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